"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, somewhat warmer today; fair tomorrow; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,891. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILLARD VICTOR; JOHNSON RETIRES FROM PRIZE RING

Black Fistic Champion Knocked Out in 26th Round by Giant Young Kansan.

NEGRO'S FIGHT FOR A TIME

Wore Himself Out Battering a Younger, Stronger Adversary, Who Thrived on Punishment.

WILL RETURN TO FRANCE

Plans to Turn Farmer and Never Enter Ring Again—Willard to Tour United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 5.—"It was a clean knockout and the best man won. It was not a matter of luck. I have no kick coming."

Such were the words of ex-champion Jack Johnson when he had recovered from Jess Willard's terrific left jab to the heart and right swing to the jaw in the twenty-sixth round of the championship fight that restored pugilistic supremacy to the white race and made Willard champion this afternoon at Oriental Park.

To those who watched the battle and longed for the white man to win the day looked dark in the earlier stages because the negro outgeneraled the younger man and appeared to hit him as he willed. As Johnson's terrific blows rained on Willard he appeared to be suffering, but as the fight continued and Willard found that the champion's blows were not able to put him out he appeared to gain confidence, which he had seemed to lack when the battle started, and, under the coaching of Tom Jones, he began to look more cheerful.

Johnson's old-time ring smile continued throughout these early rounds, but as time sped and he found that, although he landed his blows, they never appeared to have much effect, the smile disappeared, and from the tenth to the twentieth round Johnson exercised every art in his power to put out the challenger. After that twentieth round there was little doubt among those at the ringside as to how the fight was going. It was too plain that once more youth was showing. Johnson was tiring so fast that he tried to hold Willard in clinches, but his strength, which was able to do that earlier, was unable then, and Willard always got the best of the infighting, continually landing terrific blows to the body.

Sent Word to Wife to Leave.

Johnson realized in the twenty-second round that his hold on the championship was growing short and asked for Jack Curley. The latter was at the gate at the time, but appeared shortly before the last round.

"Tell my wife I'm tiring, and I wish you'd see her out," said Jack. Curley understood and carried out Johnson's wish.

It was only a little time after that when Willard landed his terrific body blow, followed by the blow to the jaw that spelled defeat to Johnson and turned bedlam loose among the thousands of spectators, who could hardly realize, so quickly did it happen, that Johnson was prostrate in the ring and that Jack Welsh was counting the fateful ten. The decisive blow landed about the middle of the round.

At the end Johnson made a movement as if to grab Willard, but the latter stepped back and Johnson fell full length upon the floor and lay there until his seconds had assisted him to his feet.

At first after his defeat Johnson appeared dazed, but he quickly recovered, and his smile reappeared as he explained that the best man had won.

Willard played a game in the ring that was declared necessary to beat Johnson, namely, to make the latter act as aggressor. Both realized the necessity of caution. Johnson showed skill and cunning in blocking his more husky opponent.

Youth Must Be Served.

As the fight wore on and Willard had received all the blows in Johnson's collection and had found their capacity to do damage grow less, he became more and more aggressive, while despair began to dawn on the countenance of the champion. Willard's blows were not so numerous and Johnson clearly outpointed him, except toward the last, but these early blows that the Kansas giant did land would have spelled a knockout for almost any one but Johnson.

When the fight ended there was no doubt as to which was the better man. Willard had fought his own fight and overcome the older master by the sheer force of youth; the thirties had to retire in favor of the twenties.

Willard appears to be a most unassuming champion. There was no boastfulness on his part after the fight. The same quiet modesty was in evidence which he displayed for days before the fight while training in Havana, and which won for him many friends and caused the Cubans to look upon prizefighters in an entirely different light from that to which they had been accustomed.

The scene of the fight was a picture. Squadrons of Cuban cavalry sat their horses in perfect alignment near the ringside, while the great grandstand was filled with a crowd representative of the Cuban Republic, including Cabinet members, army officers, Governors of provinces, and Ministers of various nations. Many women, mostly American tourists, but with quite a sprinkling of Cubans, added color to the scene, while many other women, members of Cuba's aristocracy, from the seclusion of the racetrack clubhouse trained their glasses on the battling gladiators.

Women as Enthusiastic as Men.

The tremendous enthusiasm which the Cubans displayed over the match is thought generally here to augur well for the sport, and, as one prominent Cuban official said, causes Cuban boys

Continued on Page 5.

CONSUL'S YOUNG WIFE SEEKS DEATH IN POISON

Says Husband Deserted Her on Family's Plea, to Explain Mercury Draught.

Mrs. Joseph Gonzalez, a young woman who says she is the second wife of Z. Manuel Gonzales, Consul General for Costa Rica, was made prisoner yesterday afternoon in her apartment at 320 Manhattan Avenue, near 113th Street, on a charge of attempted suicide.

The young woman's mother called in neighbors, who got Dr. Emanuel Reinhardt of 112 Cathedral Parkway and the police yesterday afternoon after her daughter had run to her crying: "I have taken bichloride of mercury."

Dr. Reinhardt gave immediate treatment, but said he could not tell at once whether she had taken poison or not. The police found no mercury in the house, though they found several empty bottles in a medicine closet which might have contained the poison.

The young woman persisted in the declaration that she had taken poison, and said she had done it because her husband had left her. She said they had been married last Aug. 8 after a courtship of three and a half years, and that none of his family had called on her until December, when one of Gonzalez's three daughters made a visit.

Mrs. Gonzalez said she realized that none of her husband's family liked her, but she and he were happy until about five weeks ago, when he became irritable, due to the constant efforts of his family to estrange him from her. Four weeks ago, she said, they quarreled, and he left her to live with his sister, Mrs. Lewis Chable of Ridgewood Heights, N. J.

Since then, she said, she had called often at his office, 2 Rector Street, to beg him to return, but he would not be reconciled, and a few days ago sent her word that she must leave the flat. Then she decided to kill herself.

Over the telephone Mr. Gonzalez said last night he had heard of his wife's attempt on her life, but preferred to say nothing.

SHIP HITS HELL GATE ROCK.

The Frank Somers, Adrift with Hole in Side, Saved by Tugs.

The steam fishing boat reported by the police to be the Frank Somers of the Atlantic Fishing Company, en route to Newport from Tuckerton, N. J., struck a rock while avoiding a tug and tow off the Sunken Meadows, near Hell Gate late last night, staving a large hole in her side. With water pouring into the hold, Captain T. C. Sawyer put her about and headed south under full steam, blowing the whistle frantically for help. The working of her pumps could be heard on either side of the East River.

The fireboat Abram S. Hewitt, in answer to the Somers' whistles, came racing over from Greenpoint. With the aid of two tug boats the Frank Somers was steered south, in search of a suitable place to tie up. Off Twenty-eighth Street a number of boats are anchored in the East River, and more than one dangerous collision was narrowly averted. At Tenth Street the smaller boats led the steamer to the Manhattan side of the river, where she tied up.

HELD, CRUSHED, FOR AN HOUR

Firemen Called to Cut Wall to Free Victim Caught by Elevator.

William Dennan of 538 Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, slipped and fell yesterday between the wall of the elevator well and the edge of the freight elevator car in Dannemiller's coffee roasting works at 116 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. His cries roused the place, but no one could stop the elevator until its pressure upon Dennan's body stopped it between the third and second floors.

Then no one dared slide down the rope to it lest he set it in motion again, and Dennan, held fast and still conscious, could not be reached. Dr. Salzberg of the Holy Family Hospital was lowered down on a rope and administered opiates to Dennan, but he could not free him, and word was sent to Fire Truck 114, in Fifty-first Avenue, near Fifty-second Street.

Capt. Dennis J. Cahill and his men responded, and finally decided they would have to cut away the wall. This they did, and after an hour freed the injured man. Dr. Salzberg hurried him to the hospital, but he was crushed so badly that it was said he probably would die.

DRYS GAIN IN MICHIGAN.

Eight Counties Switch and 265 Saloons Will Close.

DETROIT, Mich., April 5.—Returns received up to midnight indicated sweeping victories for the "drys" in the local option contests, which were noteworthy features of the Michigan State election today. Incomplete returns also showed large majorities for the Republican State ticket. All of the four "dry" counties—Eaton, Calhoun, Lenawee, Genesee, and Sanilac—which voted on the saloon question, remained in the "dry" column with comfortable majorities.

At least eight of the "wet" counties, where local option was at stake, apparently went over to the "drys." They are Berrien, Calhoun, Emmett, Kalamazoo, Lapeer, Mason, Oakland, and Tuscola. Grand Traverse remained "wet," and Chippewa and Iron Counties are thought to have retained their saloons, although the result is close.

The apparent victory of the "drys" meant the closing of at least 265 saloons throughout the State.

H. P. WHITNEY BUYS LAND.

May Build Country Home on Tract of 165 Acres at Greenville, L. I.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 5.—Harry Payne Whitney, banker and sportsman of 871 Fifth Avenue, New York City, has purchased for $132,500 165 acres of land at Greenville, L. I., from the Valley Land Company of 49 Wall Street. A deed conveying the property was filed in the County Clerk's office today.

The property is on the corner of the North Hempstead Turnpike and the Valley Road and lies near the Piping Rock field and clubhouse. The deed conveys the right to the purchaser to place wires and pipes for gas and water on the property. It is rumored that Mr. Whitney will build a country home on the property.

HIGHWAYS BILLS SIGNED.

Mayor Mitchel Files Too Late a Request for a Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—Gov. Whitman this afternoon signed bills appropriating $4,100,000 for repair and maintenance of highways for the next fiscal year. The bills were opposed by Democrats in both houses on the ground that the amount they carried was too large.

Mayor Mitchel filed a request for a hearing on the bills with Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, but not until after they had been sent to the Governor.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
See the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Advt.

FINDS PLOT TO AID ALLIES' WARSHIPS

Collector Malone Says He Has Evidence That Supplies Are Sent to British Secretly.

WANTS GRAND JURY ACTION

More Vessels Asked For at Washington to Protect the Harbor's Neutrality.

NIGHT SCOUTING IN HARBOR

Destroyer's Trip and Man with a Telescope in Highland Light Figure in Investigation.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, announced last night that he had found evidence of a widespread conspiracy to violate the neutrality proclamation of President Wilson through the establishment here of an agency to supply the British warships lying outside the three-mile zone with food and fuel. He said his evidence would be presented to the Federal Grand Jury within a day or two.

The facts on which he is prepared to base such an allegation were collected by Mr. Malone in a series of spectacular midnight tours of the waters surrounding New York, which he made aboard the torpedo boat destroyer Parker, one of the fastest ships of this type in the service.

With a powerful searchlight to guide him, Mr. Malone has scoured the docks along the Hoboken and New York waterfronts, and has dashed out to sea in search of carriers which he has suspected of violating the laws.

Grand Jury to Act.

The Collector made his last tour this morning on board the MacDougal, following a long conference with United States District Attorney Marshall. He said, just before starting, that he expected to ask the Grand Jury to act without further delay.

Coincident with these developments it became known that Mr. Malone had called upon the Government for additional ships and was planning effectually to seal the Port of New York to the British vessels. He now has under his direction for that purpose the torpedo boat destroyers MacDougal and Parker, each capable of a speed of 33 knots; the destroyer Drayton, which is of an older type; the Dolphin, Secretary Daniels's ship, which carries four six-inch guns, and a naval tug. Two more torpedo boat destroyers are expected to arrive here within a few days for scout duty in connection with Mr. Malone's plans.

All of these ships are equipped with wireless, and Mr. Malone explained that he was in touch by telephone also with the naval stations at Tompkinsville, Kill van Kull, and Whitestone.

Scouting Trips by Night.

Co-operating with Mr. Malone in the work of breaking up the alleged conspiracy are the members of the Neutrality Squad, headed by George F. Lamb and a score or more of Secret Service agents who were sent here from Washington at the Collector's request. They have been working day and night for more than a month, scouring the waterfront and accompanying Mr. Malone on his mysterious and exciting scouting trips about the harbor and in the open sea.

In this way they have covered every wharf and pier in the port of New York from Newark Bay to Whitestone, the territory under the jurisdiction of the Collector, and have sought to detect sea-going tugs and other vessels upon which suspicion rested.

A Secret Service agent has been stationed at the Highland Light at Navesink, N. J., every morning, and it has been his duty to scan the horizon with a powerful telescope for vessels carrying supplies to the British warships. Whether any vessels actually had been caught in the act of violating the neutrality proclamation by transshipping supplies Mr. Malone would not say, inferring that such information would come out only when the case was placed before the Federal Grand Jury.

Headquarters in a Hotel.

The investigations of Mr. Malone's agents on land and sea have disclosed, he asserts, that part of a downtown hotel, said to be well below Forty-second Street, was engaged as a headquarters by the alleged conspirators, and that there the plans were formulated and orders issued.

An organization of great power and influence was formed, Mr. Malone says, and negotiations were opened by its agents with dozens of Captains and owners of vessels who live in this city, Philadelphia, and the New England States. The services of many Captains were engaged, it is said, and a fleet of big tugboats was put into service to move supplies from various points to the British warships. Experienced crews were engaged quietly to operate the tugs, and were impressed with the necessity of silence.

According to Mr. Malone, evidence has been presented to him that the principal operatives of a private detective agency, which is known all over the country, have been working with the agents of the organization. So much information has been obtained that Mr. Malone has been able to outline his case and his tour this morning was made to obtain a few details which, he believes, will insure action by the Grand Jury.

Story of Malone Trips.

While Mr. Malone would not discuss the case in detail he admitted making the trips in the torpedo boats and did not attempt to deny that he had obtained evidence which had astounded him.

Mr. Malone has boarded the Parker

Continued on Page 2.

Kaiser's Talks With a Confidante.

Sensational diary published anonymously purports to be a bona-fide document, giving conversations with Emperor William, in the critical days preceding the war.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES TODAY.
THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

JAIL YAWNS FOR 102 ACCUSED BY PRIEST

Metuchen Authorities Put to It to House Men Father Csmadia Says Libeled Him.

NOT CELLS ENOUGH FOR ALL

Wholesale Arrests Follow Charge That Pastor Drank Too Much at a Pig Roast.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., April 5.—Unless there is a big supply of ready cash on hand tomorrow, Metuchen will have to build a lean-to to the town jail to accommodate the 102 members of the Hungarian Roman Catholic Church of South River, who are charged with having libeled criminally their pastor, the Rev. Father Paul Csmadia. Fifteen of the parishioners were arrested today. The others will be apprehended tomorrow.

Furthermore, the order has gone forth to lock them up if they can't furnish bail. Among the accused are some of the most prominent citizens of Metuchen. The town jail hasn't nearly enough room for so many prisoners. Justice of the Peace William B. Black signed so many warrants today that his hand became cramped and Chief of Police Eberwin said it would be an all-day job to serve the warrants on the South River congregation.

The trouble started over a pig roast some weeks ago. Some of the congregation charge that Father Csmadia became "intoxicated and hilarious," and proceeded to sing songs and strike persons in the street. They drew up a petition to this effect and sent it to Bishop John F. McFaul at Trenton. Whereupon Bishop McFaul sent it to Father Csmadia.

The priest asserted that the charges were untrue. On the question of pig roasts, rum, duck suppers, and the like he has ideas akin to those of the Rev. Billy Sunday, and he even preached a sermon, he said, denouncing such things. Then he took the petition to court. The warrants followed.

"The petition which the congregation signed is so libelous," said Justice Black today, "that Father Csmadia is justified in taking drastic action. Prosecutor William E. Florance is co-operating with me. Those who cannot furnish bail will be locked up."

And that isn't all. Father Csmadia went before the Middlesex Grand Jury today to complain of witness against his sexton and organist and another member of the congregation. He complained that they had broken up a service in the church on Feb. 28 by removing an emblem from the church and putting it in a saloon at Drury Hill.

The troubles of the South River folk have torn Metuchen in two. Father Csmadia gave a parade and picnic tonight, and his followers turned out in force. Their rivals also got up a celebration. The police were ready to do their part if called on.

LIFTS IN NERO'S PALACE.

Income Tax, Hobble Skirts, Shorthand, and Trusts Known to Ancients

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The palace of Nero had three elevators.

In the year 6 A. D. an income tax was established in Rome on all incomes in excess of $4,000.

The hobble skirt was one of dame fashion's decrees in the days of Moses.

These and many other interesting facts going to show that life among the ancients was not so different from that of today were brought out by Prof. Camden M. Cobern, explorer and archaeologist, who has just returned from a trip to Palestine. He began a series of lectures upon his archaeological discoveries today in the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Professor Cobern pointed out that the Jews had three different systems of shorthand reporting in the first century and that in every Jewish court a shorthand reporter or clerk sat on each side of the Judge. Many of the Roman aristocrats took "stenographers" with them on their travels.

Other advantages enjoyed by the ancients, according to Professor Cobern, follow:

In St. Paul's time there were seventy labor unions in Rome; hence a struggle between capital and labor must have been waged even then.

There were several great monopolies in the first century, the greatest of all being the oil business. The "trust" dealt in olive oil and the like.

There also were monopolies in eggs, perfumes, and bricks.

As to homes, Professor Cobern says he has read in manuscripts dug from ancient tombs and houses of a Roman who spent the equivalent of $12,000,000 upon decorations for his house. Another plutocrat spent $90,000,000 in one year. Nero on one occasion spent $175,000 for roses on his banquet tables. The roses were brought from Egypt.

BOY PINNED UNDER AN AUTO.

Crowd Lifts Wheel from Head of Lad Hurt Mortally.

James Fitzsimmons, 11 years old, of 405 West Forty-ninth Street, and Robert Fitzpatrick, the same age, of 407 West Forty-ninth Street, who were playing tag at 8:35 o'clock last night in the street at Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street, were knocked down by an auto driven by Henry L. Bergh, a chauffeur of 312 West Forty-ninth Street.

Bergh stopped his auto suddenly, and when he got out he found that one of the rear wheels was resting partly on the head and shoulders of Fitzpatrick. He and several men who ran to his aid lifted the auto and released the lad, who was unconscious. The boys were taken in the auto to the Polyclinic Hospital, where it was found that Fitzpatrick was suffering from a fractured skull. He will probably die. Fitzsimmons was not injured seriously.

Bergh said that he had been one day in the employ of Charles M. Aguirre of 235 West 115th Street, ex-Chief of Police of Havana, who is now living in this city.

EXPEL PINCHOT FROM BELGIUM

Germans Force ex-Forester, Going as a Relief Agent, to Leave the Country.

BANNED FOR HIS SISTER?

She Is Wife of British Diplomat—Washington to Aid, but Denies Pinchot Has Official Status.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—I learn from Antwerp that Gifford Pinchot, who recently came to Europe to superintend the work of providing relief for the stricken people of Northern France, has been expelled from Belgium by order of the German military authorities.

Mr. Pinchot came to Holland several days ago, bearing the title of special attaché, and was formally accredited to Holland and Luxemburg. His particular mission was to visit that part of France now under German occupation and pave the way for relief measures similar to those already undertaken in Belgium.

According to reports, he was stopped at Antwerp by the German authorities and both he and his wife, who accompanied him, were subjected to a rigid examination. He was finally ordered to return to Holland. No reason for the action of the German authorities has thus far been ascertainable. Mr. Pinchot has arrived at The Hague and is staying at the United States Legation as the guest of the Minister, Dr. van Dyke.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The report from The Hague that Gifford Pinchot, ex-Chief Forester of the United States, who was seeking to enter northern France to serve the International Belgium Relief Commission in the distribution of supplies, had been expelled from Belgium by the German authorities, was partly confirmed by a high Government official tonight. But the statement was made that "expelled" was probably too strong a word to use in Mr. Pinchot's case and the belief was expressed that the matter would be adjusted.

It was made plain, however, that Mr. Pinchot did not go upon his mission as an agent of the United States Government, as stated in a press dispatch from The Hague. On the contrary, the United States Government, while recognizing and doing all it can to assist the International Relief Commission in its work, has no official connection with the movement, and Mr. Pinchot is an agent of that commission, not of the Government. He wanted to take charge of the distribution of relief supplies to Belgians who had crossed the border into northern France. The territory in which Mr. Pinchot wishes to go is controlled by German military authorities.

A dispatch received by the State Department from Dr. van Dyke, Minister to The Hague, informed officials here that there was some hitch over Mr. Pinchot's credentials.

The dispatch further indicated, however, that one objection to Mr. Pinchot was that his sister was the wife of Sir Alan Johnstone, formerly British Minister to Denmark, who is still in the British Diplomatic Service. The German Government has reserved the right to refuse to recognize any neutral agents who are even remotely connected with persons in the service of Germany's enemies.

It was pointed out that if the German officials objected to Mr. Pinchot personally it might be difficult to persuade them to allow him to proceed. He would be in the position of a suggested appointee as Ambassador, who might be regarded as persona non grata. But if the hitch over his credentials involves only proper identification it may be possible to straighten the difficulty. The matter has been taken up with the German Government by the State Department in behalf of the International Relief Committee.

A dispatch from The Hague, dated March 29, told of Gifford Pinchot's being presented to the Dutch Foreign Minister that day on the eve of his departure for Brussels. The dispatch went on:

"Mr. Pinchot reported today at the American Legation as a special attaché for Holland and Luxemburg, and spent several hours in obtaining the necessary papers and permits from the various legations. The German permit, after referring to Mr. Pinchot's diplomatic mission, asks that every facility be given him in the performance of his task of distributing relief among the French people in the portions of France now occupied by the German Army."

CAN SAVE 50,000 LIVES

But Dr. Biggs Says State Death Rate Must Equal City's to Do It.

Dr. Herman M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, predicted last night that 50,000 lives would be saved in New York State in the next five years if the up-State death rate was brought down to the rate in this city. This, he explained, would be twice the number that the State Health Department had set as its goal in its campaign against disease and unhealthful conditions.

In a telegram to Gov. Whitman from the office of the State Health Department in this city last night, Dr. Biggs said that for the eight months ending on March 1, the general death rate was 13.5, the lowest for any consecutive eight months in the State's history. Each month had shown a decrease, he said, and a total of 3,000 lives had been saved outside New York City in the last eight months.

Figures received here from the Division of Vital Statistics at Albany convinced Dr. Biggs that the campaign could easily double the record it had set out to make, judging from the results thus far obtained.

RELIEF GRAIN HELD UP.

Report of Trouble Between American Committee and Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, April 5 (Dispatch to the London Morning Post).—The steamer Strathtay has arrived at Rotterdam with 13,000 sacks of grain for the American Relief Committee in Belgium.

Yesterday morning when three elevators began to unload it orders were given for the work to stop. It is said difficulties have arisen between the committee and the German Government.

DRIVE AUSTRIANS BACK IN HUNGARY

Russians Pushing On to Heads of Two Railroads Leading Southward.

STORM CISNA, IN GALICIA

Austrian Mountain Base Taken, with Great Stock of War Munitions and Provisions.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES GREAT

German Official Report Shows Czar's Forces Have Made Substantial Advance in Poland.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 6.—The attention of the public for the time being is directed toward the great struggle for the Carpathians passes, where the Russians apparently are making very steady progress despite the obstinate resistant offered by the Austrian and German troops.

The Russians are on the Hungarian side of both the Dukla and Lupkow Passes, and, with the aid of continual reinforcements, are gaining the heights which dominate Uzsok Pass. Even the Austrian official report admits that fighting is now taking place in the Laborcza Valley, which is south of Lupkow Pass, while the Russians announce the capture of Cisna, an important station on the Galician side of the high mountains between Lupkow and Uzsok Passes, where they captured a great stock of war munitions and provisions.

The Russians also are advancing from Dukla Pass on Bartfeld, which is at the head of the line of railway running south into Hungary, and fighting not far from Mezo Laborcz, another important railroad head. On Saturday and Sunday they captured in the Carpathians upward of 3,000 prisoners. They claim further success in Bukowina, and the capture of another thousand prisoners, but the Austrians assert that they repulsed a Russian force which attempted to cross the Dniester River.

The Russians are making progress in Northern Poland, a German official report telling of the repulse of a Russian attack on Mariampol, which is considerably west of the region which a few days ago was in the possession of the Germans.

Official Report of Operations.

PETROGRAD, April 5.—The following official report of the operations in the Carpathians was issued this evening:

"In the Carpathians during the night of April 3-4 and during the whole of the following day in the region to the north of Bartfeld there was fierce fighting with artillery and the bayonet. We took took 20 officers and more than 1,200 soldiers prisoners and captured 2 machine guns. At the same time we continued to make progress on the front between Mezo Laborez and Uzsok. In the course of the day we captured about twenty-five officers and more than 2,000 soldiers and took three guns.

"Having occupied the railway station at Cisna, we captured engines and coaches as well as a great stock of ammunition and a part of a provision train.

"There was desperate fighting Wednesday and Thursday near the village of Okna, to the north of Czernowitz (Bukowina,) as a result of which we took more than a thousand prisoners whom the Austrians had left behind."

Lost More Than 15,500 in a Day.

GENEVA, April 5, (via Paris, April 6.)—Dispatches received here tonight from Budapest state that a serious battle started in the Carpathians on Saturday evening, extending from Dukla to Eperies, Hungary.

The dispatches state that the fighting was the severest around Saros and that the Austrian and German armies were repulsed. The new young Bavarian troops suffered heavily, it is said, and the Austrian losses on Sunday alone were over 15,500.

The battle continues and reinforcements are being hurried up to assist the Austro-German forces.

CAPTURE 2,020 RUSSIANS.

Austrians Report Attacks in the Carpathians Repulsed.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A dispatch from the Vienna Foreign Office to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here tonight said:

"In the Carpathians engagements continue on the heights on both sides of the Laborcz Valley. The enemy, who until now has made violent attacks, was repulsed from several positions by a counter-attack yesterday, directed against the eastern neighboring heights. Also at Virava, a strong Russian attack was repulsed and 2,020 Russian prisoners taken yesterday.

"North of the Uzsok Pass the situation is unchanged. A renewed Russian attack failed after a short struggle.

"On the other fronts there is nothing of importance to report."

A later dispatch to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy said:

"On the front in the Beskibenkiden section of the Carpathians it is generally quiet, since all Russian attacks of the past few days have been repulsed. In the neighboring east sections of the Carpathians strong Russian attacks continue.

"On the front between the Pruth and Dniester Rivers we repulsed a superior Russian attack. The enemy advanced in ten to fifteen 'echelons' at several places, and engagements continued until night, with heavy losses to the enemy, who were everywhere repulsed and retreated in flight in the southern section.

"In Poland and West Galicia the situation is unchanged. A Russian night attack on the Lower Nida failed under the efficient fire from our positions.

"From the war press headquarters

Continued on Page 4.

NO MOVE BY EITEL; MANY CONFERENCES

Crisis in the Affairs of the German Cruiser Believed to be Near.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 5.—The fate of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich tonight is rapidly approaching a crisis. Though clearance was granted certain British ships this afternoon, including the merchantman Horseley, it was learned tonight that the cleared ships were still in port. It was suggested that this might mean that they had been requested not to leave so as to avoid all complications arising from the Prinz Eitel's possible departure in the near future.

A flurry of excitement was caused this morning, when two big Pennsylvania Railroad tugs came up to the head of the pier at which the Prinz Eitel is moored, and after reporting to the navy tug on guard there, took up positions near the German cruiser. But it was said afterward that the presence of the tugs had nothing to do with the plans of the Eitel, as the tugs had reported to the navy tug Patuxent only to get permission to approach the piers near which the Prinz Eitel was lying.

Broken wire communications with Washington have delayed the final negotiations as to the ship's fate, but today activity in this direction was renewed. When Collector of Customs Hamilton, who is in charge of both the port of Norfolk and the port of Newport News, left his office this morning he called on Rear Admiral Beatty, in command of the Norfolk Navy Yard. Then in his launch he went to see Rear Admiral Helm on board the battleship Alabama. After dinner this evening he called on Commander Thierichens on the Prinz Eitel, and following that conference he put off in his launch in the direction of the Alabama. Earlier in the day Commander Thierichens visited Admiral Helm on the Alabama.

WAR NOW FOR DEFENSE, SAYS GERMAN WRITER

Dreams of Swift Victory Gone, Asserts Paul Michaelis—Must Preserve the Empire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, April 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Paul Michaelis in his weekly review of the war in the Berlin Tageblatt is in gloomy mood regarding the present position of the German armies, and he speaks of the spirit of modesty that now reigns in Germany. He says:

"We only see how tremendously difficult it is made for us to preserve our national unity and freedom. Many dreamed too easily of our victory over our enemies. People thought to gather in the harvest when really the first preparations for the final result still had to be created. In the meantime we have become more modest, and it becomes clear to us that, even with the greatest self-sacrifice, it will only be with difficulty that we shall be able to conquer the opposition of the world of enemies.

"Everybody has long since abandoned the expectation that between today and tomorrow the world could be healed by the German spirit. We have had to be convinced unwillingly and by hard facts that in this war it is not a question of putting through a fantastic world policy, but a question of protecting our house and home. So little as the war was begun to lay a new yoke upon the world, it certainly will have to be carried on for the self-preservation of the German Empire.

"It would be idle to try to fix the details of what the final peace will be, but in any case our object must be the making certain of our national existence for the longest possible time."

After referring to the course of the submarine war, the writer concludes:

"We are confident that this Winter of our discontent will be followed by a glorious Summer."

SUBMARINE U-31 SINKS TWO SMALL VESSELS

Takes Place of the U-28 and Destroys a Russian Bark and British Steamer Olivine.

LONDON, April 5.—The German submarine U-31 has replaced the U-28 off the west coast of England. Today reports were received of the sinking of the Russian bark Hermes and the steamer Olivine, both small vessels. They were destroyed by the U-31.

The crews of the two vessels took to their boats and were rescued by a British torpedo boat destroyer.

GERMAN FLEET CUT OFF BY OWN MINE FIELD

Returning Baltic Warships Find Coast So Perilous They Can't Reach Base.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, April 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—German naval activity, in the Baltic which began with the attack on Libau, came to a dramatic climax yesterday. The German fleet was returning from its Russian expedition when suddenly it found itself caught in its own minefield, had gone adrift.

The weather has been very bad during the last week and it is supposed that the mines must have got loose and floated into neutral waters. As a result of these drifting mines all maritime traffic has been stopped and it is reported that no fewer than six big German steamers have been sunk by them. I crossed to Sweden yesterday and during the journey several mines were seen floating in the sea, making the passage most dangerous.

The German squadron has, it seems, been prevented from returning to its naval base and in the meantime has taken refuge between the islands of Gothland and Oeland until the passage has been cleared.

STOCKHOLM, April 5.—The Dagblad states that it learns from the Swedish naval authorities that Russian ships have laid a large number of mines along the Baltic coast of Germany from Ruegen Island to Bornholm Island. It is stated that the Swedish naval officials have stationed torpedo boats in the Baltic to warn shipping of the mines.

NOTE TO ALLIES CRITICISES TERMS OF BLOCKADE

United States Insists Upon Right to Trade with Germany Through Neutral Ports.

FIRM BUT FRIENDLY STAND

Wilson Holds That to Admit the Entire Proposed Embargo Would Be Unneutral.

CITES LAW AND PRECEDENTS

Expresses Hope That England Will Modify Order in Council with Regard to Seizures.

ADMITS NEW WAR PHASES

Use of Submarines and Aircraft Necessitate Change in Form of Blockade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Secretary Bryan today made public the text of the identic notes sent by this Government to the British and French Governments protesting against the invasion of neutral rights involved in the recent British Order in Council establishing a long-range blockade of European waters.

Generally speaking, the American note voices the confident expectation "that the Order in Council will not be carried out harshly with respect to neutral shipping," basing this expectation on the wide latitude given to prize courts and other bodies in applying the order. Great Britain is warned that "heavy responsibilities" will be imposed on her by a strict enforcement of the order, and that she should be prepared to make full reparation for every act in violation of neutral rights, but the note concludes with assurances that the American statement is made in the most friendly spirit. The apparent purpose of the note is to place this Government on record as objecting to the new rules of international law laid down by Great Britain.

The American note, which has been made public in London and Paris, insists on the right of innocent shipments "to be freely transported to and from the United States through neutral countries to belligerent territory without being subjected to the penalties of contraband traffic, or breach of blockade, much less detention, requisition, or confiscation."

While the United States indicates its readiness to admit that the old form of "close blockade, with its cordon of ships in the immediate offing of the blockaded ports, is no longer practicable in the face of an enemy possessing the means and opportunity to make effective defense by submarines, mines, and air craft," it is insisted that whatever form of effective blockade be established it must conform to the spirit and rules of international law.

Defends Non-contraband Trade.

The United States Government admits the right of the Allies, in strict accordance with the rules of international law, to blockade the German ports and coast, but insists that neutral ships carrying innocent shipments, and not contraband of war, must have the right to pass through the blockading cordon to neutral countries, even if the shipments are destined to pass through those countries into Germany. This is regarded by the United States as a clear right to which its citizens are entitled under international law, and the British Government is informed that "no claim on the part of Great Britain of any justification for interfering with these clear rights of the United States and its citizens as neutrals could be admitted."

For the United States to admit that England had any right to stop neutral shipments of non-contraband bound through neutral countries into Germany, the American note declares, would amount to the assumption by the United States of an "attitude of un-neutrality" toward the present enemies of Great Britain. For England to set up any such claim of right to disregard established rights under international law would be for the British Government to fling to the winds "the principles for which she has consistently and earnestly contended in other times and circumstances."

The text of the note fully bears out the exclusive forecast of its contents contained in a Washington dispatch printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on March 19, four days after the British Order in Council was printed. That forecast reported the Government as taking the stand that "even if a blockade be proclaimed and effectively maintained along the whole German coast, (and it is admitted that the Allies have a perfect right to adopt such a course,) the United States does not admit the right of the Allies to stop non-contraband shipments carried in neutral ships to neutral ports when destined to the enemy."

This forecast is fully borne out by the basic statement of the note made public today, which says: "It is confidently assumed that his Majesty's Government will not deny that it is a rule sanctioned by general practice that, even though a blockade should exist and the doctrine of contraband as to unblockaded territory be rigidly enforced, innocent shipments may be freely transported to and from the United States through neutral countries to belligerent territory without being subject to the penalties of contraband traffic or breach of blockade, much less to detention, requisition, or confiscation."

Firm, but Cordial.

The tone of the American note is firm, but cordial. There is no threat of drastic action or, in fact, threat of any sort. What the American note says about the unusual features of the new British form of long-range blockade is important as indicating that care for the future has been exercised. The United

States Government recognizes, or is willing to recognize, that a new form of blockade may be demanded by the introduction of the new elements of the submarine, mines, and aircraft, but nevertheless insists that whatever the form of the blockade it must conform to the spirit and principles of the established rules of war.

This attitude makes it possible for the United States to resort to a similar blockade in the future, not in disregard of the rights of neutrals, but with due regard to the observance of all such rights.

FULL TEXT OF OUR NOTE.

The text of the note to Great Britain follows:

Washington, March 30, 1915.

The Secretary of State to the American Ambassador at London.

You are instructed to deliver the following to his Majesty's Government in reply to your numbers 1,795 and 1,798 of March 15: The Government of the United States has given careful consideration to the subjects treated in the British notes of March 13 and March 15, and to the British Order in Council of the latter date.

These communications contain matters of grave importance to neutral nations. They appear to menace their rights of trade and intercourse, not only with belligerents but also with one another. They call for frank comment in order that misunderstandings may be avoided. The Government of the United States deems it its duty, therefore, speaking in the sincerest spirit of friendship, to make its own view and position with regard to them unmistakably clear.

The Order in Council of the 15th of March would constitute, were its provision, to be actually carried into effect as they stand, a practical assertion of unlimited belligerent rights over neutral commerce within the whole European area, and an almost unqualified denial of the sovereign rights of the nations now at peace.

This Government takes it for granted that there can be no question what those rights are. A nation's sovereignty over its own ships and citizens under its own flag on the high seas in time of peace is, of course, unlimited, and that sovereignty suffers no diminution in time of war, except in so far as the practice and consent of civilized nations has limited it, by the recognition of certain now clearly determined rights, which it is conceded may be exercised by nations which are at war.

Right of Visit and Search.

A belligerent nation has been conceded the right of visit and search, and the right of capture and condemnation, if upon examination a neutral vessel is found to be engaged in unneutral service or to be carrying contraband of war intended for the enemy's government or armed forces.

It has been conceded the right to establish and maintain a blockade of an enemy's ports and coasts and to capture, and condemn any vessel taken in trying to break the blockade. It is even conceded the right to detain and take to its own ports for judicial examination all vessels which it suspects for substantial reasons to be engaged in unneutral or contraband service and to condemn them if the suspicion is sustained. But such rights, long clearly defined both in doctrine and practice, have hitherto been held to be the only permissible exceptions to the principle of universal equality of sovereignty on the high seas as between belligerents and nations not engaged in war.

It is confidently assumed that his Majesty's Government will not deny that it is a rule sanctioned by general practice that, even though a blockade should exist and the doctrine of contraband as to unblockaded territory be rigidly enforced, innocent shipments may be freely transported to and from the United States through neutral countries to belligerent territory, without being subject to the penalties of contraband traffic or breach of blockade, much less to detention, requisition, or confiscation.

Free Ships; Free Goods.

Moreover, the rules of the Declaration of Paris of 1856—among them that free ships make free goods—will hardly at this day be disputed by the signatories of that solemn agreement.

His Majesty's Government, like the Government of the United States, have often and explicitly held that these rights represent the best usage of warfare in the dealings of belligerents with neutrals at sea. In this connection I desire to direct attention to the opinion of the Chief Justice of the United States in the case of the Peterhof, which arose out of the civil war, and to the fact that that opinion was unanimously sustained in the award of the Arbitration Commission of 1871, to which the case was presented at the request of Great Britain. From that time to the Declaration of London of 1909, adopted with modifications by the Order in Council of the 23d of October last, these rights have not been seriously questioned by the British Government. And no claim on the part of Great Britain of any justification for interfering with the clear rights of the United States and its citizens as neutrals could be admitted. To admit it would be to assume an attitude of unneutrality toward the present enemies of Great Britain, which would be obviously inconsistent with the solemn obligations of this Government in the present circumstances. And for Great Britain to make such a claim would be for her to abandon and set at naught the principles for which she has consistently and earnestly contended in other times and circumstances.

Closes Neutral Ports.

The note of his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which accompanies the Order in Council, and which bears the same date, notifies the Government of the United States of the establishment of a blockade which is, if defined by the terms of the Order in Council, to include all the coasts and ports of Germany and every port of possible access to enemy territory. But the novel and quite unprecedented feature of that blockade, if we are to assume it to be properly so defined, is that it embraces many neutral ports and coasts, bars access to them, and subjects all neutral ships seeking to approach them to the same suspicion that would attach tot them were they bound for the ports of the enemies of Great Britain, and to unusual risks and penalties.

It is manifest that such limitations, risks, and liabilities placed upon the ships of a neutral power on the seas, beyond the right of visit and search and the right to prevent the shipment of contraband already referred to are a distinct invasion of the sovereign rights of the nation whose ships, trade, or commerce is interfered with.

The Government of the United States is, of course, not oblivious to the great changes which have occurred in the conditions and means of naval warfare since the rules hitherto governing legal blockade were formulated. It might be ready to admit that the old form of "close" blockade, with its cordon of ships in the immediate offing of the blockaded ports is no longer practicable in the face of an enemy possessing the means and opportunity to make an effective defense by the use of submarines, mines, and air craft; but it can hardly be maintained that, whatever form of effective blockade may be made use of, it is impossible to conform at least to the spirit and principles of the established rules of war.

Admission to Lawful Traffic.

If the necessities of the case should seem to render it imperative that the cordon of blockading vessels be extended across the approaches to any neighboring neutral port or country it would seem clear that it would still be easily practicable to comply with the well-recognized and reasonable prohibition of international law against the blockading of neutral ports, by according free admission and exit to all lawful traffic with neutral ports through the blockading cordon.

This traffic would, of course, include all outward-bound traffic from the neutral country and all inward-bound traffic to the neutral country, except contraband in transit to the enemy. Such procedure need not conflict in any respect with the rights of the belligerent maintaining the blockade, since the right would remain with the blockading vessels to visit and search all ships either entering or leaving the neutral territory which they were in fact, but not of right, investing.

The Government of the United States notes that in the Order in Council his Majesty's Government give as their reason for entering upon a course of action, which they are aware is without precedent in modern warfare, the necessity they conceive themselves to have been placed under to retaliate upon their enemies for measures of a similar nature, which the latter have announced it their intention to adopt and which they have to some extent adopted, but the Government of the United States, recalling the principles upon which his Majesty's Government have hitherto been scrupulous to act, interprets this as merely a reason for certain extraordinary activities on the part of his Majesty's naval forces and not as an excuse for or prelude to any unlawful action.

Taint of Germany's Course.

If the course pursued by the present enemies of Great Britain should prove to be in fact tainted by illegality and disregard of the principles of war sanctioned by enlightened nations, it cannot be supposed, and this Government does not for a moment suppose, that his Majesty's Government would wish the same taint to attach to their own actions or would cite such illegal acts as in any sense or degree a justification for similar practices on their part in so far as they affect neutral rights.

It is thus that the Government of the United States interprets the language of the note of his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which accompanies the copy of the Order in Council, which was handed to the Ambassador of the United States by the Government in London and by him transmitted to Washington.

This Government notes with gratification that "wide discretion is afforded to the prize court in dealing with the trade of neutrals in such manner as may in the circumstances be deemed just, and that full provision is made to facilitate claims by persons interested in any goods placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court under the order." That "the effect of the Order in Council is to confer certain powers upon the executive officers of his Majesty's Government," and that "the extent to which these powers will be actually exercised, and the degree of severity with which the measure of blockade authorized, will be put into operation are matters which will depend on the administrative orders issued by the Government and the decisions of the authorities especially charged with the duty of dealing with individual ships and cargoes, according to the merits of each case."

This Government further notes with equal satisfaction the declaration of the British Government that "the instructions to be issued by his Majesty's Government to the fleet and to the customs officials and executive committees concerned will impress upon them the duty of acting with the utmost dispatch consistent with the objects in view, and of showing in every case such consideration for neutrals as may be compatible with that object, which is succinctly stated, to establish a blockade to prevent vessels from carrying goods for or coming from Germany."

Want Order Modified.

In view of these assurances formally given to this Government it is confidently expected that the extensive powers conferred by the Order in Council on the executive officers of the crown will be restricted by orders issued by the Government, directing the exercise of their discretionary powers in such a manner as to modify in practical application those provisions of the Order in Council which, if strictly enforced, would violate neutral rights and interrupt legitimate trade. Relying on the faithful performance of these voluntary assurances by his Majesty's Government, the United States takes it for granted that the approach of American merchantmen to neutral ports situated upon the long line of coast affected by the Order in Council will not be interfered with when it is known that they do not carry goods which are contraband of war, or goods destined to or proceeding from ports within the belligerent territory affected.

The Government of the United States assumes with the greater confidence as this is his Majesty's Government will thus adjust their practice to the recognized rules of international law, because it is manifest that the British Government have adopted an extraordinary method of "stopping cargoes destined for or coming from the enemy's territory," which, owing to the existence of unusual conditions in modern warfare at sea, it will be difficult to restrict to the limits which have been heretofore required by the law of nations. Though the area of operations is confined to "European waters including the Mediterranean," so great an area of the high seas is covered, and the cordon of ships is so distant from the territory affected that neutral vessels must necessarily pass through the blockading force in order to reach important neutral ports which Great Britain as a belligerent has not the legal right to blockade, and which, therefore, it is presumed she has no intention of claiming to blockade.

The Scandinavian and Danish ports, for example, are open to American trade. They are also free, so far as the actual enforcement of the Order in Council is concerned, to carry on trade with German Baltic ports, although it is an essential element of blockade that it bear with equal severity upon all neutrals.

This Government, therefore, infers that the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war, engaged in maintaining the so-called blockade, will be instructed to avoid an enforcement of the proposed measures of non-intercourse in such a way as to impose restrictions upon neutral trade more burdensome than those which have been regarded as inevitable, when the ports of a belligerent are actually blockaded by the ships of its enemy.

Must Make Full Reparation.

The possibilities of serious interruption of American trade under the Order in Council are so many, and the methods proposed are so unusual, and seem liable to constitute so great an impediment and embarrassment to neutral commerce, that the Government of the United States, if the Order in Council is strictly enforced, apprehends many interferences with its legitimate trade which will impose upon his Majesty's Government heavy responsibilities for acts of the British authorities clearly subversive of the rights of neutral nations on the high seas. It is, therefore, expected that his Majesty's Government having considered these possibilities, will take the steps necessary to avoid them, and, in the event that they should unhappily occur, will be prepared to make full reparation for every act which under the rules of international law constitutes a violation of neutral rights.

As stated in its communication of Oct. 22, 1914, "this Government will insist that the rights and duties of the United States and its citizens in the present war be defined by the existing rules of international law and the treaties of the United States, irrespective of the provisions of the Declaration of London, and that this Government reserves to itself the right to enter a protest or demand in each case, in which those rights and duties so defined are violated or their free exercise interfered with by the authorities of the British Government."

In conclusion, you will reiterate to his Majesty's Government that this statement of the view of the Government of the United States is made in the most friendly spirit, and in accordance with the uniform candor which has characterized the relations of the two Governments in the past, and which has been in large measure the foundation of the peace and amity existing between the two nationals without interruption for a century.

BRYAN.

LONDON VIEWS NOTE IN FRIENDLY SPIRIT

Press Generally Regards American Criticisms of Blockade as Being Fair.

TERMS ARE EASY TO MEET

Times Welcomes It—England Should Be Thankful, Says Daily Mail—Daily Chronicle Critical.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 6.—Although a Cabinet meeting is to be held on Wednesday, it is not expected that the British reply to the American note will be considered until the return of Sir Edward Grey, who is out of town taking a well-earned rest.

No official expression of opinion on the note is available, but the newspapers concur, with the exception of The Daily Chronicle, in regarding the American communication as a friendly remonstrance, which will not lead to complications.

Several editorials express the opinion that the declaration of a formal long-distance blockade, as suggested in the American note, is worth the Government's serious consideration.

The Daily Chronicle says: "A vigorous attempt is made to squeeze the new policy into old classifications of international law, and it is then blamed for not fitting what it never purported to fit. Taking hold of the word blockade, which Sir Edward Grey used in an obviously untechnical sense, President Wilson proceeds to parade its technical consequences to argue that you cannot blockade neutral ports, and to quote on that point the ruling of Chief Justice Chase in the Peterhof case. Regarding this crucial part of the President's note, a striking coincidence may be mentioned, which would escape the British and perhaps even the diplomatic reader. On March 24 last The New York American, the most important pro-German paper published in the English language, printed an editorial on the subject. The arguments of that editorial, one by one, and in exactly the same order, are the arguments which form this passage of the note. The identity of thought could scarcely be closer, though the differences of expression between the language of diplomacy and that of the pro-German journal are naturally considerable.

"Logic which consists in proving that a thing is not something else, which it never pretended or purported to be, rarely illuminates counsel, but it almost darkens it when the points of difference picked out are all on one side. The 'novel and unprecedented feature' of the 'blockade,' says President Wilson, is that it embraces and bars access to many neutral ports and coasts. Acute enough, if a blockade it be, but in that case there is another feature even more novel and unprecedented, namely, that no blockade runner, if intercepted, is to have either his ship or his cargo confiscated, whatever be their destination. One would have thought that this feature, which certainly yields to no other in newness, and which by itself is a concession of the greatest moment to neutrals, would receive some prominent recognition in the President's note."

Referring to these changes which the Allies propose to make in the law of blockade in favor of the neutrals, The Daily Chronicle says:

"To ignore them altogether, to refrain even from verbal or complimentary acknowledgment of them, and to embody this misleading silence in a document which is meant to be read at least as much by the American people as the British Foreign Office, seems to us decidedly the least friendly and the least candid thing that President Wilson has done in his correspondence with our Government."

The Chronicle continues:

"The latest American note seems to reflect perplexity by its very style of expression, which is curiously tortured and quite unlike Wilson's usual dignified clarity. We are sure that on the points where he specially desires to be met our Government will do their utmost to meet him. We have, as he takes full note, left open for ourselves a great many ways and means whereby the stringency of our measures can be judiciously tempered according to circumstances, but his categorical demand that the Allies should let through any non-contraband goods consigned to Germany through neutral ports, could not be admitted by the Allies without destroying their policy, if they destroyed it in this respect, they would have, of course, to destroy it in the other; namely, in regard to the new immunity promised to neutral shipowners and cargo owners. Neutrals cannot any more than a belligerent expect to have it both ways. And the area of operations does not leave us absolutely clear which way the United States would prefer to have it when the ways are seen to be alternative."

Friendly, Says Daily Mail.

The Daily Mail declares the distinguishing feature of the American note to be "its friendliness and general fairness." It emphasizes the fact that the note makes an important concession by frankly setting forth that changes in the conditions of naval warfare may have necessitated a long-range blockade, and in this connection points out that German cruisers, long before the British blockade was inaugurated or food cargoes for Germany were intercepted, began to sink neutral vessels laden with food for British ports. Among such instances were the Dutch ship Maria, the Norwegian ship Simantha, and the American ship William P. Frye.

Concluding, The Daily Mail says: "The request which the American Government makes for the expeditious settlement of prize cases is a perfectly fair demand. Friction will be greatly lessened if delays in the courts are eliminated. When all is said, we may be profoundly grateful to the American Nation."

No Hint of Force.

The Daily News editorial says: "The object of the American note is to put America's protest on record and to set down her claim to reparation for every act which, under the rules of international law, constitutes a violation of neutral rights. Of retaliation, still less of force, there is no hint. Complications of a grave kind are therefore not at all likely to follow from the Government's policy. Nevertheless, the Government would do well to consider whether the probable results that policy are likely to lend to it are worth the inconveniences involved. Among those inconveniences not the least is the utter chaos to which international law is reduced by Germany's conduct and the particular mode of reprisals with which we have replied to it.

"That is not the only mode we might have chosen, and, unless we are mistaken, it is possible to read between the lines of the American note suggestions for a policy which would not provoke protest on the part of neutrals, and yet might give us sufficient freedom for the exercise of naval pressure on Germany. Those suggestions are the proclamation of a blockade and the extension of our list of contraband. The Government, of course, alone possesses information upon which a confident judgment may rest.

"We may, however, express the hope that, before answering the American note, the Government will once again consider the whole question in all its bearings."

Finds No Fault.

The London Times says: "Nobody in this country will be disposed to find fault with the tone or with the general character of the statements in the latest American note. Like all its predecessors, it is conceived in the most friendly spirit. The assurance to that effect, which the American Ambassador gives us in his covering letter, may indeed seem superfluous, in view of the action of his Government and the attitude of the vast majority of his fellow-citizens throughout this contest. Nevertheless it is now as always most welcome to us. The note is frank as well as friendly.

"We could hardly expect the Government of the United States to accept without reservation or protest what we acknowledge to be a novel departure from the technical rules of international law as established under the wholly different conditions of naval warfare which existed when these rules grew up. We think that a good general answer to the apprehensions disclosed in the note has been given by anticipation in the British note. That document leaves no room for doubt as to the spirit in which we intend to deal with neutral commerce.

"It expressly affirms that we shall show to such commerce all consideration compatible with the object we have in view. That object, we may again remind the United States, is as vital to us as the destruction of commerce with the Confederate States was to the Union during the civil war. We did not then stand upon technicalities with them, and we feel that we may fairly ask them not to show greater jealousy of their extreme legal rights now that we are fighting for our existence, than we displayed in 1861.

"There are some passages in this note which might be interpreted, did they stand alone, as indicating an inclination to treat particular points in a somewhat narrow temper. It is suggested, for example, that the blockade is not at present effective, so far as the Baltic ports are concerned. Was the American blockade of Southern ports effective for months after it was declared? Americans know that it was not, but nevertheless we raised no controversy with them upon that score.

"Happily the American note, whatever theories it may safeguard and whatever reserves it may make in theory, does not appear to us to support in practice any position incompatible with the broad principles we have laid down or with the specified action of our Government. We do not pretend to agree with it in all respects, but we are reasonably confident that it cannot in any way affect the cordial relations between the two Governments or two peoples—relations which never were warmer or closer than they are today."

The Daily Telegraph says: "In the American note there is a tendency—we put it no stronger than that—to discuss our acts in an intellectual vacuum. That is impossible. We are not fighting so much for the principles of international law, though we have always endeavored to abide by them, as for our existence. We are endeavoring to punish a foe, who in his efforts to starve England, has brushed aside all laws as affecting us as well as neutrals; ignores the dictates of humanity and is generally behaving after the manner of an outlaw State.

"The criticism to which the United States Government lays itself open, is that it rather ignores the causes from which the acts of the allied governments have flowed as naturally as water runs down a hillside. The enemy has abrogated every rule in regards us conflicting with his necessity in order to injure us, irrespective of any injury done to neutrals. What should we do in reply? We must protect to the best of our ability the life and property which the Germans are endeavoring to destroy every day, and we must punish the wrong-doer and bring the war to an end. The American Government seems to miss the point nl the controversy. We are not resorting to 'similar practices.'

"That is the foundation of our case. We are in fact treating all neutral subjects and interests with a consideration which moves many persons in this country to indignation and expostulation. At the same time, acting as we sincerely believe in the interests of all civilized nations, we are trying to bring effective economic pressure on the enemy."

Dealing with the passage in which the United States Government urges that "such procedure need not conflict in any respect with the rights of the belligerent maintaining the blockade, since the right would remain with the blockading vessels to visit and search all ships either on entering or leaving the neutral territory, which they were in fact but not of right investing." The Daily Telegraph says:

"This suggestion appears to bear the character of an invitation to the allied Governments to declare a formal long distance blockade, involving on neutrals of course all the penalties of attempting to break it. Neutrals we apprehend will contend that proposal carries with it a far more serious infraction of international law than the present measures of the Allies. But since all doctrine as affecting warfare at sea has been underminded by the course pursued by the Germans, the objection is not a fatal one, and the plan is certainly worthy of most friendly examination."

Mexico as an Example.

The Standard says: "It is, we admit, unfortunate that Germany is so situated that the German coast cannot be effectively blockaded without inflicting hardship on neutrals, but would the United States in an analogous case act otherwise than we have done? Supposing, for example, she were engaged in a life and death struggle with Mexico, an ideal Mexico that is pretty well as powerful as herself. Suppose her great advantage over Mexico lay in the possession of sea power, the ability to cut off exactly those supplies most vital to the enemy.

"Suppose also that Germany or any other European power objected to a blockade of the Gulf of Mexico and insisted on her rights to unrestricted trade with some Central American State, which was obviously little, but an entrepot for the provisioning of Mexico, is it possible in those circumstances that the United States would accept a doctrine such as President Wilson now lays down? What an individual American statesman might do we cannot pretend to say; but as to what the American people would say there is no great room for doubt."

DYE BUYERS GET A RULING.

Must Prove That German Goods Were Paid For Before March 1.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—In response to queries from American importers as to what would be the status in a British prize court of goods shipped from a neutral port and bought and paid for in Germany before March 1, when the Allies' blockade order became effective, the British Embassy here today issued the following statement:

"The British Embassy is authorized to state that in cases where a merchant vessel sails from a port other than a German port carrying goods of enemy origin, for which American importers claim to have made payment prior to March 1, 1915, proof that such goods were paid for before March 1 may be submitted for examination to the embassy. If such proofs are presented at a sufficiently early stage to enable the report thereon to be communicated in time to the British authorities, the results of the investigation will be taken into account and due weight attached to them in deciding whether the goods concerned should be discharged under the provisions of Article IV. of the Order in Council of March 11."

Inquiries were made by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on behalf of importers of German dyestuffs shipped through Rotterdam.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF WAR OPERATIONS

France.

PARIS.—The day has been one of rain and fog along the whole front.

At the Forest d'Ailly, southeast of St. Mihiel, we captured three successive lines of trenches. We also gained a footing in one portion of the enemy's works northeast of Regnieville.

Germany.

BERLIN.—The Belgians attempted to concentrate reinforcements in the direction of Drei Grachten, which, with the exception of some houses on the northern side, has been in our hands since April 3. The Belgian troops were repulsed by our artillery fire.

French attempts to advance in the Argonne Forest also were prevented by artillery fire. A strong attack by the enemy against our position on the heights west of Boureuilles, south of Varennes, broke down a short distance in front of the German fortifications.

French infantry charges, west of Fontaine-Mousson, were unsuccessful, while the Germans gained some ground in the Forest of Le Prêtre by blowing up several mines.

A Russian attack on Mariampol (northeast of Suwalki) was repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy.

Austria.

VIENNA.—Violent fighting continues in the Laborcza Valley and the neighboring region.

On the other fronts some artillery engagements have taken place, but generally it is calm. Near Dsejebusznie, east of Zaleszitzony, a strong hostile force which attempted to cross the Dniester River, was repulsed after many hours of fighting. We captured 1,400 men.

Russia.

PETROGRAD.—Along the front of the Niemen River yesterday our troops continued to make successful progress at certain points.

[The report also details the fighting in the Carpathians and in Bukowina, which is printed in another column.]

DEMANDS REPARATION FOR SINKING OF FRYE

U. S. Government Presents Claim to Germany for $228,059 and Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Full reparation for the destruction of the American ship William P. Frye has been demanded from the German Government by the Government of the United States, which has presented a claim of $228,059.54, with interest from Jan. 28, 1915, as compensation to the owners for the loss of the vessel.

The text of the note in which this demand is made was given out in Washington and Berlin today, upon receipt of a telegram from Ambassador Gerard informing the Department of State that he had presented the note to the German Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Ambassador Gerard reported that the Minister for Foreign Affairs "promised an early reply, and stated that he was without information regarding the matter, but understood that negotiations were under way already between Berlin and Washington." Ambassador Gerard added that the legal department of the Foreign Office was now considering the points of law involved.

A report circulated here last night, that the German Government had offered to pay an indemnity of $180,000 to the owners of the Frye, was denied in official circles here today.

The note in the Frye case bases the claim in behalf of the owners of the Frye upon the assumption that the German Government is responsible for the acts of the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, which sank the American vessel.

This is the text of the instruction to Ambassador Gerard:

You are instructed to present the following note to the German Foreign Office:

Under instructions from my Government I have the honor to present a claim for $228,059.54, with interest from Jan. 28, 1915, against the German Government on behalf of the owners and Captain of the American sailing vessel William P. Frye for damage suffered by them on account of the destruction of that vessel on the high seas by the German armed cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich on Jan. 28, 1915.

The facts upon which this claim arises and by reason of which the German Government is held responsible by the Government of the United States for the attendant loss and damages are briefly as follows:

The William P. Frye, a steel sailing vessel of 3,374 tons gross tonnage, owned by American citizens, and sailing under the United States flag and register, cleared from Seattle, Wash., Nov. 4, 1914, under charter to M. H. Houser of Portland, Ore., bound for Queenstown, Ireland, or Plymouth, for orders, with a cargo consisting solely of 186,950 bushels of wheat owned by the aforesaid Houser, and consigned "unto order or to its assigns," all of which appears from the ship's papers which were taken from the vessel at the time of her destruction by the commander of the German cruiser.

On Jan. 27, 1915, the Prinz Eitel Friedrich encountered the Frye on the high seas, compelled her to stop, and sent on board an armed boarding party, who took possession. After examination of the ship's papers the commander of the cruiser directed that her cargo be thrown overboard, but subsequently decided to destroy the vessel, and on the following morning, by his order, the Frye was sunk.

The claim of the owners and Captain consists of the following items:

Value of the ship, equipment, and outfit—$150,000.

Actual freight, as per freight list, 5,034 1,000-2,240 tons at 32-6 £8,180-19-6, at $4.86, $39,759.54.

Traveling and other expenses of Capt. Kiehne and Arthur Sewall & Co., agents of the ship, in connection with making affidavits, preparing and filing claim, $500.

Personal effects of Capt. H. H. Kiehne, $300.

Damages covering loss due to deprivation of use of ship, $37,500.

Total, $228,059.54.

By direction of my Government I have the honor to request that full reparation be made by the German Government for the destruction of the William P. Frye by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich. BRYAN.

SINK RUSSIAN MERCHANTMEN

Turks Report Two Sent to Bottom —Vessels Not in Ship Records.

BERLIN, April 5, (by Wireless to London.)—A dispatch from Constantinople says the following statement has been issued by the Turkish War Office:

"Our fleet yesterday sank two Russian ships—the Provident, of 2,000 tons, and the Vastochnaja, of 1,500 tons—at Odessa.

"Our batteries off Kum Kale sank an enemy mine sweeper, which attempted to approach the entrance to the Dardanelles."

Neither the Provident nor Vastochnaja is mentioned in the latest shipping records.

KING'S HOUSEHOLD "DRY."

George V.'s Ban on Wine and Spirits Effective Tomorrow.

LONDON, April 5.—Teetotalism will be enforced in all the King's households beginning Wednesday.

An official announcement just issued, dated April 6, says:

"By the King's command no wines or spirits will be consumed in any of his Majesty's houses after today."

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 6.—The Chronicle is enabled to announce that the members of the Government have decided to follow the King's example, and banish alcoholic beverages from their tables.

Chancellor Lloyd George has had the heartiest support of his colleagues in the course he has taken with reference to the necessity of limiting the consumption of alcohol. His mail bag for the last two days has contained 70,000 letters—some of them with many signatures—pledging their writers to abstain from alcohol during the war.

The Goeben Reported Out Again.

LONDON, April 5.—The former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, now under the Turkish flag, have been out in the Black Sea again and exchanged shots with the Russian fleet off the Crimean Coast. They made their way back to the Bosporus, probably because confronted by superior forces.

ADVANCE IS BEGUN IN CHAMPAGNE

French Troops Win Top of Slope Leading to Plain—Take Germans' Prepared Positions.

TERRIFIC GUNFIRE DECISIVE

Woods, Used as German Cover, Wither Before the Shells as the French Forces Edge Forward.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHAMPAGNE, April 5, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The French advance in the Hurlus district and from Camp de Chalons, which is one of the great training grounds of the French Army, has altered and is daily continuing to alter the entire aspect of affairs in Champagne.

While on other parts of the line the French have been content to keep pounding at the Germans and wearing down their effectiveness in men and material, snatching from time to time a local success as occasion may offer, here it really seems that a forward movement has been begun which promises to be continuous.

The French troops have now gained the top of a slope leading to a great plain of barren land, rolling gently into low hills and sprinkled freely with plantations of scrubby pine trees. Naturally it has been costly business, and the fighting, which continues unceasingly, is still sending back long trains of wounded to the bases.

But the Germans have lost still more heavily. They have some of their finest troops here, including detachments of the Prussian Guard, whole regiments of which have been cut up.

So terrible has been the effect of the concentrated artillery fire and so frightful from a German standpoint the French bayonet work at close quarters that many of the prisoners who have been taken are insane.

It is no mean force that the French have to face here, for with the recent reinforcements that have been rushed up to the danger point fully seven army corps are calculated to be in the district.

In several instances so desperate was the defense offered by the German infantry that they actually built parapets of their dead, behind which they disputed every inch of the French advance.

Forests Wither Before Gunfire.

Now that they have been driven from what may be termed their prepared positions, the Germans are adapting themselves to warfare on the plains of Champagne which consists in the rapid fortification of each of the little pine plantations that dot the open country, with trenches and machine guns.

These might well have proved formidable obstacles, but there is the "75."

In the preliminary fighting toward the plains, the commencement of the second phase in the Champagne operations, this famous French field gun is doing some of its most spectacular work. It is mowing down the brittle pine trees in swaths. The little woods disappear under a withering fire, leaving a space of stumps and tangled and smashed branches, untenable to the defenders who are enmeshed in them.

No part of the country has been more ravaged by the war than the districts around the Argonne Forest and the eastern part of the Champagne. Villages and farms are utterly destroyed to an extent almost inconceivable. The very fields are so laid waste that scarcely a blade of grass is to be seen. Trees are smashed down, and the landscape expresses in poignant fashion the conditions of confusion and desolation.

In these small villages one can perceive with tragic emphasis the economic effects of the war. I know of one place in particular where out of forty male inhabitants who were called to arms thirty-nine have been killed, most of them leaving families.

Third of Rheims Destroyed.

Though the French communiqués seldom refer to Rheims, the bombardment of that unhappy town goes on intermittently night and day. It is probable that one-third of the houses have been destroyed and one-third damaged.

But there still remain an undamaged portion and still a remnant of the population clinging almost desperately to their homes. At present there is a renewed rush to get away, and the means of transport are inadequate to cope with it. Belated orders for the removal of furniture are numerous that, even in normal times it would take the transport companies months to fulfill them.

Every day there are a dozen or so casualties from German shells. The public buildings and the cathedral are favorite targets, and to these the damage is now irreparable.

BATTLE IS CONTINUOUS.

Has Been Going On Three Weeks—Germans Summon More Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is hardly realized, even in France, owing to the brevity of the official communiqués that for three weeks or more a continuous battle has been taking place in Champagne, where the French army has taken the offensive and tested the strength of the German lines.

Although these lines are not actually pierced, (the time has not yet come,) it is definitely established that the German defensive is weakening and that they have called on regiments from other parts of their line instead of reserves from the rear, thereby showing that their numbers are much reduced. They were still further reduced by the tremendous slaughter in the recent fighting.

Twenty thousand French troops took part in these battles and all the accounts show that never since war began has there been a fiercer struggle than that which extended from Souain to Massiges, by way of Perthes and Beausejour and Le Mesnil.

This offensive was conducted by the French with remarkable vigor. Zouaves, Colonial infantry, Algerian sharpshooters, Moroccans, and regiments of the line have been engaged each day in this tremendous assault in which every strategem of modern warfare has been used.

It is to the north of Le Mesnil lez-Hurlus that the battle raged with the greatest violence. Of Le Mesnil itself nothing remains but heaps of ruins. No man could say that a noble church once stood there. Only a shapeless mass of stones now marks its place.

DRIVE AUSTRIANS BACK IN HUNGARY

Continued from Page 1.

it is reported that we and the Germans have occupied since March 25 of Russian territory an area of 51,010 square kilometers, with a population of 5,402,820, including territory in the Districts of Kalisz, Petrikau, Kilce, Radom, Warsaw, Plock, Lomza, and Suwalki."

TRY OFFICERS AT CRACOW.

Three Colonels and Eight Captains Retired by Austrians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUGANO, April 5, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A message from Cracow says that a court-martial just held there tried several high officers and over forty reserve officers belonging to Slav and Rumanian regiments. Three Colonels and eight Captains were put on the retired list. One commissariat officer was condemned to eight years' imprisonment in a fortress and others were expelled from the army.

The same court-martial also tried 400 Russian prisoners who were charged with theft, but found only two guilty.

REPLIES TO FALABA CHARGES.

BERLIN, April 5, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The following statement was given out here officially today:

"Provocative reports in English and neutral newspapers that the crew of the German submarine which sank the British steamer Falaba laughed at the death struggles of the passengers and refused to assist them, although having opportunity to do so, are shameless lies.

"England's decision to attack submarines by merchant ships, and to give prizes for successful attacks, forces submarines to act without loss of time. Unfortunately, it frequently is impossible for submarine crews to spare human lives. England's attitude changed because the sinking of the Falaba proved that passenger traffic is no longer safe, and because submarine warfare has affected her economic life more seriously."

Trust Service Properly Safeguarded

Trust Companies are permitted, under safeguarding restrictions, to serve the community in fiduciary capacities such as Administrator, Executor, Trustee and Guardian. The value of these services is indicated by the increasing use of them by the public. The propriety of granting Trust Companies these privileges is indicated by the records of Trust Companies in this State.

The 34 years of successful operation of the Trust Department of this Company has resulted in a staff of specialists particularly equipped through training and experience.

Booklet "Our Service to You" upon request

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl Jr., President
49 Wall Street

FINDS PLOT TO AID ALLIES' WARSHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

four nights of each week and his tours have continued from just after midnight until 5 o'clock in the morning, when the torpedo boat has slipped back quietly to her pier. The Collector assumed personal charge of these trips. On other nights he has inspected the docks along the waterfront and conducted secret investigations of the cargoes which were being placed aboard the vessels he had under suspicion.

No boat which could have been used surreptitiously to violate the neutrality proclamation has escaped the scrutiny of Mr. Malone and his assistants. Ships in Hoboken and South Brooklyn from which supplies might be transferred also have been inspected.

The searchlight on the torpedo boat Parker was often noted along the waterfront, but it was believed the vessel was on an entirely different mission. As a rule she started from Ninety-sixth Street and passed down around the Battery, searching the docks, and thence to the Hoboken docks. This trip would be followed by a dash to sea which carried the Inspector within sight of the British vessels.

Malone Defines the Law.

Concerning his plans, Mr. Malone would make no direct statement, but he did talk about the law involved.

"A warship may come into port and obtain supplies to take her to some port under the dominion of her own country," he said. "But the ship must leave at a certain time. This situation is entirely different from that which confronts us when a boat is taking advantage of the neutrality policy. The cruiser will have not the right to go to sea beyond the three-mile limit and make a neutral port in this country their base of supplies."

Mr. Malone is proceeding under the provisions of the resolution passed by Congress on March 4 to give the President power to deal with violations of our neutrality.

Warships Off This Port.

Mr. Malone said that he knew the British cruisers which were outside the three-mile limit, but he would not give their names. The number of warships anchored there during his investigations, he said, had varied from two to five.

The resolution by Congress was adopted after a case in point had been called to the attention of the Government. It was alleged then by the German representatives that H. B. Hunt of 128 West Seventieth Street had received a wireless message to take provisions and newspapers to a point two miles south of Ambrose Channel for British warships. The protest was made principally on the ground that neutrality had been violated by the use of the wireless for such a communication. Mr. Hunt said that he had gone to the place mentioned, but had not met any warship there.

Mr. Malone said that his action at this time was based entirely on facts disclosed by the Secret Service men and not on complaints lodged by any Government.

CAREFUL ABOUT PASSPORTS

Bryan Seeks to Avoid Complications in War Zone Countries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Secretary of State Bryan said today that the United States Government was discouraging the entry of naturalized American citizens into the European war zone. It was feared that complications might develop, and for that reason the department was very carefully scrutinizing requests for official letters of introduction.

Mr. Bryan was asked whether the Government was discouraging other Americans from going into the war zone for purposes of travel and recreation. He responded that passports were not being denied to native Americans, but that the nature of the intended visit was ascertained before a passport was issued.

There is no doubt about the purity of the source of White Rock WATER
IT IS NOW THE FASHION IN WATER.
IT IS MILDLY ALKALINE

GENOA THREATENS ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS

Aroused by Report of the Torpedoing of an Italian Coal Steamer.

GERMANS ON THE BORDER?

Reported to Have Replaced Austrians and to Have Clashed with Customs Officials.

GENOA, Italy, (via Paris,) April 5.—News was received here today that a German submarine had sunk the Italian steamer Luigi Parodi, which left Baltimore on Jan. 22 with a cargo of coal for Genoa. The report has caused a profound impression here, and there are many expressions of resentment.

Great excitement prevails and the authorities have taken strong measures to protect the German colony and German shops from the possible exaction of reprisals. Nothing is known as to the fate of the crew of the Luigi Parodi, which was made up entirely of Genoese.

The Luigi Parodi was a steamer of 2,672 tons. She sailed from Baltimore on January 22, her destination being given as Augusta, Sicily. The latest marine records simply report her as "overdue," apparently nothing further having been heard from her.

If the Luigi Parodi was sunk by a German submarine it would seem to indicate that Germany's underwater boats are covering a wide field of operations, extending far beyond the waters of the British Isles.

The Luigi Parodi was built in 1899 at Stockton, England. She hails from Genoa, and is owned by A. Parodi.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 6.—A Daily Mail dispatch from Rome, referring to the sinking of the Luigi Parodi, says that public opinion in Rome is not less exasperated than in Genoa and that possible consequences are being anxiously discussed by commercial men. The attitude of the Government is eagerly awaited.

A Milan dispatch says the German authorities have kept the news of the sinking of the Luigi Parodi secret, fearing the impression which might be caused in Italy. The crews' families have, however, now been informed of the incident and have been told they will receive small pensions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUGANO, April 5, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Austrian officers on the Austro-Italian frontier are being transferred to the Carpathians and their places taken by German officers, it being alleged that the Austrians allowed important information concerning the defenses of Trentino to leak out.

According to the Giornale d'Italia a very serious incident has occurred on the Austro-Italian frontier between Austrian soldiers and Italian customs officials, in which several Italians are said to have been wounded.

CHIASSO, Switzerland, (via Paris,) April 5.—The assembling of Italian troops on the Austrian frontier is continuing with the greatest activity. All houses of peasants in the districts bordering the confines affected have been occupied by soldiers.

This information reaches Chiasso from Italian sources. It is learned from the same sources that still more important military activity is under way. Information on this point is refused transmission by the Italian censors.

The prohibition of the publication of army and navy movements, which went into effect on March 31, is being enforced strictly.

COURT-MARTIAL FOR HERAIL

French Officer Who Killed His Too-Faithful Wife to Face Trial.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 5.—An unusual murder case will be judged here next Saturday by the Second Court-Martial. The accused is Capt. Herail, who while on service at Compiègne last November was visited, contrary to the regulations, by his devoted wife, to whom he was equally attached.

Her presence becoming known, Herail's superiors ordered him to direct her to return to Paris immediately, but she refused to obey. Herail's commandant personally repeated the instructions, but the wife again refused, whereupon in a frenzy Herail shot her dead.

Subsequent nervous depression kept him for months in the Val de Grace Hospital, but now he is cured and faces his trial, which is arousing the greatest interest.

After Capt. Herail was sent to the front his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, learned that he was stationed at Compiègne and followed him there. This was at the time when the General in Chief issued a circular prohibiting all officers and soldiers from receiving their wives during the campaign. His superior officer remonstrated with Capt. Herail, and the latter tried to induce his wife to leave the city, but she continued to postpone her departure. A second warning was given the Captain with no better result. When a third warning came he was told he would be cashiered unless Mme. Herail left him at once. This she refused to do, and the officer, fearing dishonor and degradation, shot and killed her.

HALSWELLE KILLED IN WAR.

Famous British Quarter-Mile Runner Who Won at Olympic Games.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 6.—The latest casualty list includes Lieut. Halswelle, who died of wounds at the front. He was the famous quarter-mile runner who won for Great Britain at the Olympic games at the Stadium at Shepherd's Bush, London.

His victory was both unfortunate and sensational. In the second heat, it was alleged, he was bored off the track by the American Carpenter, and ths latter was disqualified.

Lieut. Halswelle was attached to the Highland Light Infantry.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw.
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC H. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

BULGARIAN RAID LED BY AUSTRIANS

Turks Also Said to Have Been Among Band That Crossed Frontier Into Serbia.

BULGARS BLAME ALBANIANS

Austro-German Offer to Sofia to Equip Army with Artillery—Greece Watching Developments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—According to the news available here from Sofia, the frontier incident in Serbia is attributed to Albanian inhabitants of Macedonia, where the Austrian propaganda has been recently intensified by numerous emissaries amply supplied with money. This was distributed freely, to foment revolt against the Serbians.

The Albanians, especially Moslems, while accepting Austrian money, preferred to live in peace with the Serbians. It is expected, therefore, that the general insurrection failed and that only an isolated partial attempt at revolt occurred, which the Serbians easily repressed. The incident will not lead to any trouble, for the Bulgarian Government has been enabled to prove that the rebeds were led by Austrian officers, equipped with Austrian rifles.

Public feeling throughout Bulgaria is gradually becoming favorable to Serbia, which, unlike Greece, is disposed to eventual territorial concessions in Macedonia. The Austro-German effort to obtain a Bulgarian alliance with Turkey has been unsuccessful, despite a promise to give Bulgaria the whole of Macedonia, besides sufficient artillery and ammunition to enable the Bulgarian Army to be placed on a complete war footing.

Bulgaria fully realizes the drawbacks of an alliance with Turkey, which will be openly opposed by Rumania. The promised artillery and ammunition will never reach their destination. Rumania is now holding up munitions destined for Turkey. Russian influence at present is very strong in Bulgaria.

PARIS, April 5.—A news dispatch received here from Nish, Serbia, says that among the so-called Bulgarian irregulars who were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners during their recent invasion of Serbian territory were a large number of Turks and Austrians.

The invaders are estimated to have numbered about a regiment and a half, says a dispatch to the Matin from its Nish correspondent. The total Serbian losses in the fighting are estimated at 125 killed and wounded, including 5 officers.

A Bulgarian diplomat, interviewed by the newspaper Odjik, declared the raiders were discontented Bulgarian irregulars wearing old uniforms. He explained the fact that part of their equipment was of recent manufacture by stating that several regimental armories near the frontier recently had been entered by burglars.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, April 3, (via London, April 5.)—The commander at Strumitsa telegraphs that the villagers of Valandovo, exasperated by the cruel conduct of the Serbian authorities, rose in revolt and killed the Serbian guards. Reinforcements were sent in, and the villagers were forced to flee to the frontier. Measures have been taken to disarm rebels who reached Bulgarian territory.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Stephan Panaretoff, Bulgarian Minister here, said today he considered it highly unlikely that real hostilities between Bulgaria and Greece or Serbia would result from the recent fighting between Bulgarian irregular troops and Serbian and Greek border guards. He reiterated the declaration of his Government's Foreign Office that Bulgaria intended to remain neutral, and explained that war against Serbia would mean fighting Greece and Rumania, since those countries had an alliance for common defense.

WANT COTTON BARRED.

British Scientists Petition Government to Keep It from Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 6.—The Daily Chronicle has received from Sir William Ramsay the text of correspondence which passed betwen a body of eminent scientists and others and the War Office in regard to the exclusion of cotton from Germany and Austria.

In a letter dated March 11 to Lord Moulton, as Chairman of the High Explosives Department, the scientists asserted that "it can be shown that an amount equal to at least one-half of the cotton imported into the two enemy countries in 1913 must during the present war be used annually for propulsive ammunition, and that further supplies can come through neutral States unless cotton is made absolute contraband."

Although "practically" an unlimited amount of woven cotton exists in Germany, the material is not available under present conditions of manufacture for conversion into explosives.

"Germany," said the scientists, "is entirely dependent on her imports of unspun cotton for the manufacture of propulsive explosives. Is it a fact that a complete embargo on cotton destined to Germany and Austria by any channel has been declared and will be exercised?"

Lord Moulton's reply expressed the opinion that the signatories of the letter would be entirely satisfied by the terms of the Order in Council dated March 11.

But the signatories were not satisfied, owing to the permissive conditions of the order, and they pressed for a more definite assurance, urging that "unless drastic steps be taken to exclude cotton we are virtually supplying Germany with ammunition."

As a result of this letter the scientists were informed that if they could "convince the Board of Trade of the vital importance of making cotton contraband the Government will act accordingly."

An interview followed with Mr. Runciman, President of the board, with what outcome the final letter makes clear. It regrets that Mr. Runciman is "unable to give the assurance that cotton will not reach Germany from any source whatsoever."

VON DER GOLTZ IS RETURNING.

Arrives at Vienna on His Way to Constantinople.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 6.—A Reuter dispatch from Berlin, by way of Amsterdam, states that Field Marshal Baron Kolmar von der Goltz has arrived at Vienna on his way to Constantinople.

A Gentleman's Drink
Sanderson's
MOUNTAIN DEW
SCOTCH
"The Spirit of the Mountains"

THE WAR SITUATION.

Reports from both the Verdun and the Yser sections of the western line tell of German activity against the French and Belgians respectively. The Germans are evidently "feeling out" the Allies' line in preparation for a late attack. The Verdun section has for some time received the greater attention. This is entirely logical since there are more troops in this section than in an equal length of any other part of the line. This is due partly to the importance of Verdun to both sides, and also to the double wedge. The western side of the German wedge, the apex of which is St. Mihiel forms the eastern side of the French wedge, whose apex is Verdun. Along the southern side of the German wedge from St. Mihiel to Pont-a-Mousson there has been a practically continuous action. But it has been an action almost entirely of the engineer and the artillerist. Sapping and mining have gone on unceasingly, but so far with little appreciable result on either side. In the forest of Le Pretre, which is just north of Pont-a-Mousson, both sides have gone forward and back again with no advantage to either except the advantage that accrues to the stronger force by the continual wastage of its numerically weaker opponent. There is little doubt but that the Allies are now superior to the Germans in number on this front, and this superiority will be greater as the Spring advances. In fact, the French alone have fully as many men on their section of the line as the Germans have on their complete line from Nieuport to the Swiss frontier.

To return to Le Pretre it is noticeable that the French have been on the offensive at this point almost incessantly, but the reasons are something more than the policy of attrition. This forest is on a long narrow plateau running parallel to the Moselle River. The eastern side of this plateau is regular in its outline; the western side has numerous sawtooth spurs with valleys in between leading to the Mad River, a small branch of the Moselle, running north from Toul. This plateau and its small spurs offer excellent artillery positions and thus command practically the entire angle between the Mad River and the Moselle. This angle contains important roads, and what is more important controls also all of the valley country in the rear of the German line. This is one of the great dangers of a salient, such as the German wedge, in a battle line. It is a tempting form of line because it permits a great number of troops in a comparatively small area and has very short lines of communications between the sides of the salient, and in this case also to the rear. But even this can be turned into a serious disadvantage if the object of the salient, which is the piercing of the opponent's line, fails of achievement.

If the German line could be broken at St. Mihiel, for example, the positions on both sides of the German wedge would be endangered. Each of the two sides would be taken in flank, each subjected to enfilade artillery fire, and forced back from the apex toward the centre of the angle. The lines of retreat would be hopelessly blocked by the sudden rush of troops, and a serious defeat, accompanied by appalling losses, sustained. Again, because of the short lines of communication, a break in the German line either along the Etain-St. Mihiel or the St. Mihiel-Pont-à-Mousson fronts would enable the Allies to strike the flank and rear of the German line west of the break and force a similar defeat. Because of the greater advantages of terrain along the latter front practically all of the French efforts have been expended there.

This is not intended to be a forecast of what will happen in this section. It is merely a highly probable reason for the continued French offensive in the Le Prêtre Forest. The Allies' war council is fully cognizant of the conformation of the German line, and appreciates the strength of this salient as well as its weaknesses. The German General Staff has, of course, equally full knowledge, and has prepared its defense—which defense will be almost if not quite equal to the Allies' attack.

Realizing this numerical superiority, the policy of the Allies so far has been one of attrition—a process involving a sacrifice of its own men in order to cause corresponding or greater wastage of their enemy. Eventually it would wear Germany down, but it would be a long drawn out process, much longer probably than industrial or economic conditions could sustain. This policy has marked the actions in the Champagne district and the Argonne Forest particularly. It is not probable, however, that it will be continued much longer. It is far more reasonable to suppose that, knowing about how many men it will cost to take a given point, the Allies will expend these men quickly for an immediate victory, rather than stretch the same number of casualties out over a long period, in order to preserve favorable public opinion at home.

AMERICAN OFFICERS IN DANGER OF DUELS

Recall of Military Observers from Germany Traced to Peril of Insult and Challenges.

HOSTILE FEELING GROWING

State Department Anxious for All Americans to Leave Germany as Soon as Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The action of the United States Government in recalling the five army officers who were acting as military observers in Germany is understood to have been due to a growing feeling of hostility to Americans in Germany and the belief that the part of wisdom required that the men be withdrawn before they became involved in any incident that might embarrass the relations between the two countries. In this connection it has become known that the State Department is anxious for Americans now in Germany to leave there as soon as possible.

It was learned in an official quarter that the problem of inducing Americans to leave Germany had been greatly simplified by the prudence of most of the citizens of this country who remained voluntarily in German territory after the outbreak of hostilities. Since evidences of dislike have been displayed against Americans most of them have left Germany. The latest report received by the State Department on the subject showed that only about twenty-five American citizens were in Berlin on the date of the report. These did not include Americans attached to the Embassy or otherwise official employed by the United States Government. How many Americans are in Germany outside of those in Berlin is not known to the State Department. The report saying that about twenty-five Americans were in Berlin was received nearly two months ago.

Information received here from Germany is to the effect that Americans in that country are having an uncomfortable time of it. Almost from the beginning of the war considerable hostile feeling was shown to Americans who spoke English in public places, but the hostility was due not to the fact that they were Americans, but because they used the English tongue. Recently, however, an offensive attitude has been displayed toward Americans because they were Americans. This was due primarily to the charges in the German press that the United States was violating neutrality in permitting the shipment of arms and ammunition to the Allies. More recently this anti-American feeling was intensified by the character of the note which the United States sent to Germany in protesting the implied application of the German submarine warfare to American merchant ships.

So far nothing has occurred to indicate that the German Government shares this animosity toward Americans and their country. But among individuals there has been marked evidence of the unpopularity of Americans, and there is said to have been evidence of danger of affronts to the United States military observers. The action of the United States in recalling these officers is said to have been due to the apparent likelihood of attempts to force some of them into personal quarrels preliminary to challenges under the code duello, and the general possibility that indiscreet persons would affront them in a manner that might give rise to a disagreeable international incident.

No official statement on the subject is obtainable. The State Department prefers to take the position that it is a War Department affair, and the Secretary of War has declined to furnish any explanation other than that the mission of the five military observers has ended.

REPORTS LORD NELSON SUNK IN DARDANELLES

Athens Dispatch, Given Out at Berlin, Says Turks' Guns Destroyed British Battleship.

BERLIN, April 5, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A report received from Athens says that the British battleship Lord Nelson, stranded inside the Dardanelles Strait, has been destroyed by the fire of the Turkish guns on shore. This information was given out today by the Overseas News Agency.

This is the first time that the Lord Nelson has been mentioned in connection with the Anglo-French fleet which is investing the forts on the Dardanelles. Her sister ship, the Agamemnon, however, has figured in the dispatches.

Both are of the pre-dreadnought type, having been completed in 1907-1908. They have a displacement of 16,500 tons, a speed of 18.50 knots an hour, and a complement of 865 officers and men. Their armaments are identical, four 12-inch and ten 9.2-inch guns, fifteen 12-pounders, sixteen 3-pounders, two Maxims, and four submerged broadside and one submerged stern 18-inch torpedo tubes. Their heavier guns are so placed as to operate two 12-inch and four 9.2-inch guns ahead or astern and four 12-inch and five 9.2-inch guns broadside.

They were designed by Sir P. Watts and cost $7,500,000 each. When first placed in commission their new features (central pivot mountings for big guns and electric loading apparatus) created favorable comment among navy men. Besides, the ships had an abnormally small tactical diameter and could practically spin round on their sterns, although they heeled considerably in doing so. In appearance they are quite unlike the average British ship, having a decidedly French look.

AIRMAN KILLED 40 GERMANS.

Destroyed Two Submarines in Raid Near Antwerp and Gutted Yard.

PARIS, April 5, (via London.)—The War Office today gave out this report:

"The military authorities have received precise information concerning the results of the bombardment carried out by British aviators in Belgium on March 26.

"The dirigible hangar at Berghen-Ste Agathe was seriously damaged, as was the dirigible airship sheltered therein.

"At Hoboken the Antwerp naval construction shipyards were gutted, two German submarines were destroyed, and a third damaged, while forty German workmen were killed and sixty-two wounded."

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

SECOND ANNOUNCEMENT

Chauffeurs' Complete Spring Outfits, Special at $48.50
Overcoat Suit Cap
Gloves Leggins

This is a Specialty Shop in Motor Apparel. It has been so for more than a dozen years. Its lead remains undisputed in both styles and values.

The price of this Special Outfit is much below the usual selling price for Outfits of equal excellence. It is considerably below the total cost of the items if bought separately, here.

THE OVERCOAT
Gray whipcord or serge; double breasted, with convertible collar.

THE SUIT
To match Overcoat; Norfolk, either pleated or plain model.

THE CAP
Matches Suit and Overcoat.

THE GLOVES
Tan or black; with the famous "grip palm."

THE LEGGINS
Fine black leather.

Motor Apparel Shop, Sixth Floor.

NEW FRENCH SHELL KILLS BY CONCUSSION

'Turpinite,' Doubling the Effect of Fire of 3-Inch Guns, Strikes Men Dead Without Pain.

LONG KEPT A DEEP MYSTERY

But Now Revealed as Cause of the Many Stories of Germans Annihilated in Trenches.

PARIS, April 5.—The army bulletin today makes the first official reference to the new powder which has been talked about mysteriously for months.

The bulletin says that, without entering into details which cannot be divulged, it may be stated that the new explosive, recently put into use, doubles the explosive effect of the shells of 3-inch guns.

Has Been Kept a Mystery.

Since the middle of December it has been periodically reported, both officially and in soldiers' letters, that frequently when the Allies charged a German trench which had been under fire from British or French field guns, (usually French,) they found few to oppose them, for the very "wounded were dead."

An early account told how the men of a German detachment in camp were found stricken at their various tasks or amusements as if touched all at once by the hand of death.

In yesterday's TIMES was a quotation from a French soldier's letter, published in a Paris newspaper, telling how his command, moving on the German lines after a terrific cannonade, were petrified to find not one of the foe alive. "Every one is annihilated," was his conclusion.

Death Caused by Concussion.

It would seem that many of the Germans found in the captured trenches were not killed by wounds inflicted, but by a paralysis of the heart caused by the concussion of the shells. This phenomenon has been noticed in other wars, but never before have men been killed by concussion at such a distance from the detonation. These results logically draw attention to the new explosive which the French were said to possess at the beginning of the war, but which owing to its delicate character required further experimentation before it could be put to practical use.

A. A. Roberts, an analytical chemist of London, sent to the English press after a visit to France this query:

"One wonders what kind of shells the French must have been using to cause a regiment of German infantry to die in their trenches, standing bolt upright, and still holding their rifles in firing attitude."

Explosive Is Turpinite.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has obtained from an authoritative source an answer to the chemist's question. It is as follows:

"There is no longer necessity for further preserving privacy, for the ingredients of 'turpinite,' as the new explosive is called, like the virus of the cobra, defy chemical analysis. That is, the compound made of them does.

"When the war began its terrible effects were well known to the experimenters, but as it detonated by vibration, its usefulness in a shell was doubted, and it was feared that it could only be employed on approaches to fortified places, where the rush of men would furnish the required vibration.

"Then it was that a new ingredient was added and a new shell devised; yet even these appliances scarcely diminished the danger of operating the gun. In December an entirely new fieldpiece was experimented with, in which the initial shock of the gun charge was diminished and its force distributed throughout the entire barrel as the shell passed out.

"This proved successful and since January the arsenals of France and England have been working night and day, turning out these fieldpieces. The handling of these guns is at present confined to specialists. Had the successful experiment carried out at Chalons-sur-Marne taken place earlier, it is believed that the primary stages of the war—the retreat from Mons—might have been different.

"'Turpinite,' which, of course, may be given its name from the famous inventor of melinite, produces complete paralysis of certain organs of the body, causing, invariably, instantaneous and absolutely painless death to every living thing within a radius of fifty, and possibly more, yards of the detonation of a three-inch shell.

"This detonation produces an effect wholly different from that derived by lyddite fumes, and its therapeutic effect is such that only a successful antidote, not yet discovered, can diminish results.

"Another power aside from England and France, (one not now at war,) is believed to have made certain improvement in both explosive and the manner of operating it, for this power has successfully applied them to an 80-millimeter field piece, which it is now understood to be manufacturing."

CALL FRENCH FIRE 'HORRIBLE'

German Prisoners Testify to the Terrific Effect Produced.

PARIS, April 5.—An official "eyewitness" report, telling of combats at Les Eparges, Department of the Meuse, on March 18, 19, and 20, says:

"The most recent success was due to the intense artillery preparation, the very prompt assault, and violent hand-to-hand fighting. In the trenches captured from the enemy, in which our heavy artillery fire caused great excavations, we found bodies cut up and half buried in earth.

"Survivors who were captured declare that the French artillery fire was horrible. Others say that the Eighth Bavarian Regiment lost 2,000 men and 16 officers during February. Despite this, one prisoner asserted that he heard a German General say:

"'We are ready to sacrifice a division, even an entire army corps of 100,000, but we must not give in.'"

CENSURE COLLEAGUES WHO SHOT FROM TRENCH

American Correspondents in Paris Send Joint Protest to the French Newspapers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 5.—The following statement signed by all American journalists here appears today in the French press, Senator Lafayette Young's name heading the list:

"Certain well-founded reports have reached this country that two American newspaper correspondents recently while at the German front so far forgot themselves as to fire at the opposing trenches. An act of an individual does not necessarily engage the profession. Nevertheless, we, the undersigned American correspondents now in Paris, wish to place on record our regret that such an act, which casts undeserved reflection upon American journalism, should have been committed.

"We vigorously protest against the manner in which these two correspondents interpreted their duties, and also against any assumption that all American journalists would have acted in the same manner."

The statement of the American journalists in Paris has reference to the assertion by Robert Dunn, correspondent for The Evening Post, that he and another American correspondent fired at the French from German trenches. The article was printed in The Evening Post on Feb. 27 under the caption "At the Front with Bavarians," and the part relating to the firing was under the sub-head, "German Put Rifle in Correspondent's Hands, and He Did What Any One Might Have Done in Like Case." In telling of the incident Mr. Dunn said that he and Reed, the other correspondent, were standing in a trench with a German officer named Riegel, when the German remarked:

"You want to do something? They're only 140 meters from here—the French Schutzengraben."

"'Yes,' we answered badly. 'What?'

"'For reply,' Dunn's story continued, 'he took the Mauser from the fellow in the scooped place near us. The next moment it was in Reed's hands, with the muzzle pointing through the eye hole atop the bank, he was getting a bead on the low jagged crest of mud across that short and hellish place. He it on our heads, we did it; both fired twice, turn and turn about, wicked, full-fledged franc-tireurs.

"'Get any one?' chuckled Riegel to me.

"'Call it a couple of Turcos,' I gasped. 'Different from bear shooting, this.'"

Oswald Garrison Villard, President of The Evening Post, said on Friday last, after The Matin, Temps, and other Paris papers had condemned Dunn and Reed for their act, that Mr. Dunn, and not The Post, should be held responsible for what the correspondent did.

"Our understanding of the situation," Mr. Villard added, "is that Mr. Dunn simply accepted a rifle and fired two shots into the air, possibly in the excitement of the occasion. We don't understand that he aimed at the allied troops or any one else."

Mr. Villard added that The Post had not expressed itself editorially as favoring or censuring Mr. Dunn for his act. Mr. Dunn is now in New York, it is said, but his return from Europe in no way resulted from his firing the German rifle. He is still associated with The Post.

LABOR FOR AN EARLY PEACE.

Resolutions Adopted by English Party Criticise Britain's Policy.

NORWICH, England, April 5.—The delegates of the Independent Labor Party, now holding their annual meeting in Norwich, have received a report from the National Administrative Council of the party setting forth that the party had accepted resolutions declaring that it was the duty of the labor movement to secure peace at the earliest possible moment. The resolutions follow:

Resolved, That the conflict between the nations of Europe with which this country is involved is a result of the pursuit by Foreign Offices of diplomatic policies with the idea of maintaining the balance of power; that our national policy of understanding with France and Russia only was bound to increase the power of Russia both in Europe and in Asia, and to endanger our good relations with Germany; that Foreign Secretary Grey is proved by the facts he gave in the House of Commons Committee to have given definite assurance of support to France in the event of any war in which she was seriously involved before the House of Commons had any chance to consider the matter; that the labor movement reiterates the fact that it had opposed the policies which produced this war, and that its duty now is to secure peace at the earliest possible moment on such conditions as provide the best opportunities for the re-establishment of amicable relations between the workers of Europe.

Several delegates protested against the issuance in pamphlet form of the report of the National Administrative Council, saying that it blamed only England. It was urged that "the crimes on the other side" should also be published. The President of the conference said that this would be done.

James Ramsay McDonald, Chairman of the Labor Party, said the fact that the war had to be fought to a finish must be faced and that there was no use at the present moment of starting a "stop the war" campaign.

Greyhound vs. Bulldog

TIME was when the bulldog type of figure — massive and thickset—was the fashion. To-day it's the greyhound type of figure—lean and sinewy.

Our *Regimental* and *West Point* Suits bestow those lean, sinewy lines that hollow your figure to soldierly slimness.

No—we don't try to stuff the bulldog figure into a greyhound suit. You have a dozen style-models to choose from.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats
$20.00 to $45.00

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

WHOLESALE!.

WHOLESALE space for wholesale business — and near the retail dealers.

ROGERS PEET BUILDING
Opposite the Public Library, At Fifth Ave. and 41st St., Running through to 42nd St.

Horace S. Ely & Co.,
489 Fifth Avenue
21 Liberty Street

WAR RELICS FOR WAR RELIEF

Mementoes of Revolution to be Sold for Lafayette Fund.

During the performance of "The Children's Revolution" to be given for the benefit of the Lafayette Fund at the Century Theatre, next Thursday afternoon, a number of interesting relics of the war of the American Revolution will be offered for sale for the fund. J. L. M. Dufour of Bound Brook, N. J., has given a masket powder horn and primer, which were carried by Elihu Chadwick, an ancestor of Mr. Du Four's who served under Washington. Other donations include letters and documents contributed by a South Carolina woman whose name is, at her request, withheld.

The Belgian Relief Fund was increased by $1,088.55 yesterday and now totals $1,013,596.70. Contributions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Fund, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were:

Providence Fund..$250		Eliz. Allen	$10
L. H. C.	10	M. Lewis	10
A. Harmond (col.).	125	J. G. Gibson	10
Euclid Av. Church, Cleveland	100	Miss D. C. French.	10
W. M. Reid (col.).	10	Mrs. H. D. Waller.	10
Worcester	50	In memoriam E. H.	
R. B. Duane	50	H. and C. L. H.	10
Tusvulum College..	43	St. Mary's School,	
Hiwen, Via	10	Raleigh	10
S. H. Conoversass.	10	Berkeley Institute.	
G. E. Wilimen	10	Brooklyn	17
Mrs. A. H. Smith..	10	C. W. Shoemaker..	10
M. H. Clemens	16	Mrs. M. M. Shoemaker	10
E. Hardin	10	Emily H. Harding	14
F. L. Schieffelin..	15	Miss K. McCormick	15
Anonymous	20		

Red Cross Fund.

The Red Cross Fund now totals $477,160.97 and of this amount $307.22 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's donations of $10 or more were:

Hamilton Grange School	$85	E. Robinson	$50
Christ Chapel, Phila.	65	S. H. Howe	10
Fannie P. Mason..	60	E. A. Rollins	10
		Staats-Zeitung	14

Mercy Committee Fund.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, 200 Fifth Avenue, now totals $140,985.36. Of this $252.20 was received yesterday. Those who gave $10 or more were:

Fort Worth	200	Mrs. W. C. Johnston	10

For Relief in France.

Contributions received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, for the relief of destitute women and children in France, amounted to $75, making the total $64,497.03. The donors were: Marius Charavay, $10; Louis F. Monteagle, $25; Mrs. J. H. Howe, Boston, $10; Anonymous, $10, and Mrs. Emerson R. Newell, Greenwich, Conn., $20.

Gifts to Polish Fund.

The Polish Relief Committee announces a total of $36,454.35 collected. Among sums received yesterday were:

A. B. B.	$250	Mrs. A. H. Smith.	$20
Mrs. E. E. Miller..	10	I. T. Beckwith	10
Mrs. D. C. Royall..	10		

The Clothing Committee has also received two boxes of knitted articles from the knitting class of Sing Sing, two barrels and box of clothing from Troy, 41 garments from Cedarhurst, and 40 women's dresses from Mrs. Pierre Mall.

Dance for the British Red Cross.

The Sir John French Chapter, Daughters of the British Empire, will give a dance and reception at the Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway and Seventy-seventh Street, tonight, in and of the British Red Cross. The activity of the British-born women in New York has been fruitful of much practical aid to the Red Cross work at the front, and this post-Lenten affair is being largely patronized. Tickets at a dollar each may be obtained from the Regent, Mrs. C. F. A. Locke, 605 West 179th Street; the Secretary, Mrs. S. L. Sumner, 10 Pinehurst Avenue, or at the hotel.

Royal Baking Powder Company
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Benjamin Finkenspiegel Architect

Concrete for industrial buildings: low first cost with low maintenance and depreciation — minimum insurance rates.

"Turner for Concrete"

Turner has built 70% of the concrete buildings in Greater New York. Turner has the organization, experience and equipment.

Turner Construction Company
11 Broadway New York

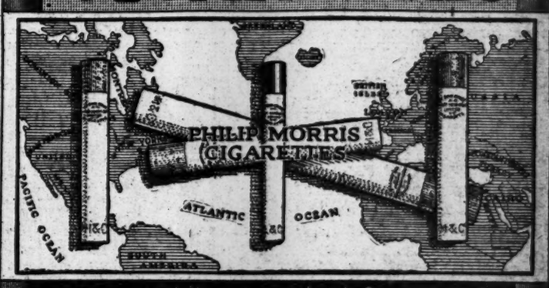
One-third the cost of imported olive oil that is anywhere near so good as Wesson Oil

25 and 50 cent cans

United Coupon with every can

★ ★ ★
MARTELL
for
AGE
and
QUALITY
★ ★ ★

PHILIP MORRIS
The World's Oldest High Grade Turkish
CIGARETTES



PLAIN OR CORK

The only high grade Turkish Cigarette that has satisfied the cultivated taste of the most critical smokers of sixteen different countries for sixty years.

"THE BROWN BOX"

A&F Co.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Don't Drive in The Rough

If you start with ill-chosen paraphernalia that's where you will land.

Get the proper grip on your game as the season opens.

Which means now.

Everybody knows the last word in golf equipment comes from the Abercrombie & Fitch store—from the newest hand-made A. & F. driver to an anchor tee.

The Colonel Bogey ash-tray, pictured at the top, is the latest indoor souvenir from one golf player to another.

A movable golf-ball head—solid—which twists around to watch every flub and pull and slice.

Price, $1.50.

Men's Golf Clothes

Suits with knickers and suits with trousers—classic English plaids and checks, lightweight imported Tweeds—from $25.

Tropical suits for the Southern courses and suits specially adapted to the Pacific coast climate.

Golf trousers, shirts, caps, helmets, stockings and shoes—smartest and most practical golf shoes ever constructed.

The new Whippet golf ball.

Riseley Tennis Ball and Rackets

Sole American agency for the famous English ball—the Riseley Championship—one of the three balls officially authorized by the Council of the Lawn Tennis Association of Great Britain for tournaments and matches.

Used by the leading players throughout England—also authorized by the Lawn Tennis Association of the United States.

The BEST BALL IN ENGLAND and will be THE ball of America this summer. $4 a dozen.

Also the Riseley Hexagon Racket, known as the best in Great Britain.

With case, $10.

Rackets repaired and restrung.

The Trout You've Had Your Eye On

The one in the blue hole just below the dam—he's hungry now, waiting your fly.

The most complete assortment of fishing tackle and clothes in the country—with the advice of experts on all fishing subjects.

Women's Sporting, Travel and Country Clothes

The largest assortment of smart, exclusive new models this house has ever presented.

Travel and walking suits of lightweight tweeds, corduroys, flannels, checks, homespuns, pongee, forestry cloth and khaki — many adapted to double duty, in city and country—$25 up.

The suit and the coat you will need on your trip to the coast—with extra knickers and breeches for western riding.

Tennis and camp dresses, skirts and shirts—the smartest, most practical things ever designed.

Write for Booklet on Women's Sport Clothes for Spring and Summer.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Rene H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

TOLD BY WIRELESS PRINS MAURITS SANK

Captain of Naval Ship Seeking Dutch Liner Got Message from Frying Pan Light.

WENT DOWN ON SATURDAY

Arethusa Abandons Search for Missing Liner When Told of Her Fate.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 5.—A wireless message, which said that the Royal Dutch Mail steamship Prins Maurits sank on Saturday afternoon, was picked up yesterday by the United States naval supply ship Arethusa, according to Capt. Kennedy of the Arethusa, which arrived here today. The message, Capt. Kennedy said, was sent apparently by the Frying Pan Shoals Lightship.

The Arethusa was searching for the Prins Maurits when the message was received, and the ship then gave up the quest and continued to Charleston.

Capt. Kennedy said his ship found no trace of the Prins Maurits at the location given in wireless calls sent out by the steamer on Saturday.

SURE LINER HAS GONE DOWN.

Captain of Algonquin Tells of Perilous Trip to Aid Prins Maurits.

Capt. D. E. Archibald of the Clyde Line steamship Algonquin, which arrived yesterday morning from San Domingo, after having suffered much damage in the storm off Cape Hatteras, said that in his opinion the Royal Dutch Mail steamship Prins Maurits sank with all her passengers and crew in Saturday's gale.

From 8:30 o'clock on Saturday morning, when he received the first wireless call for assistance from the Prins Maurits, until 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, Capt. Aichibald cruised about in the heavy seas searching for a trace of the disabled vessel, but without success. The high seas put his steam steering gear out of commission on Friday night, and it was hard to manoeuvre the ship with the hand wheel.

No messages were received direct from the Prins Maurits by the Algonquin. They were all picked up first by the British auxiliary cruiser Caronia off Cape Henry, where she was waiting in case the Prinz Eitel Friedrich attempted to slip away from Newport News. The cruiser relayed the messages to other vseels. Capt. Archibald said that every effort had been made by warships off the Virginia Capes and merchant steamships to get tidings of the ill-fated steamship, but no word was received after the message picked up by the Caronia at noon on Saturday. This said: "Sinking fast."

Capt. Archibald said he did not think it had been possible for the four passengers or any of the crew of the Prins Maurits to escape in lifeboats because it would have been impossible to lower a boat in the storm and no small boat could have lived in the swirling seas if it had been launched.

The Algonquin herself was in peril while she was searching for the Prins Maurits. The seas broke over her continuously, smashing in doors, breaking ports on the starboard side, flooding the cabins and galley, smashing the starboard rail, and carrying away the ventilators on deck forward.

"We got the first S O S call at 8:30 o'clock on Saturday morning," Capt. Archibald asserted, "When the wind was still blowing hard, with high seas. The position the Prins Maurits gave was about twenty-five miles away, as nearly as we could judge. We were unable to get any observations, and had to steer by dead reckoning, and I judge the Captain of the Prins Maurits had to do the same. This may account for our not finding any traces of the ship.

"At 11 o'clock in the morning the Prins Maurits was still sending out calls that were relayed to us, but they were very faint. When I asked again for the position I got the same one that I had received at first, about fifty miles east of Cape Henry. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon I could not get anything further, and proceeded for New York, as the sea was very heavy."

SAVED FIVE OFF HATTERAS.

Comus's Sailors Made Daring Rescue from Gale-Swept Barge.

The Southern Pacific steamship Comus arrived yesterday from New Orleans with five men she rescued early on Sunday morning from the waterlogged barge North Western just south of Cape Hatteras, after they had been clinging to weather rigging for twenty-four hours without food or water. The rescued men were Capt. O. Jansen, Mate Hansen, Steward Jansen, and two seamen, Engles and Marken. The Captain of the North Western said his barge and another left Jacksonville for Philadelphia with lumber, in tow of the tug Wellington.

They encountered the storm off Cape Hatteras on Saturday. The hawser parted, and the North Western, which was on the end of the tow, went adrift in the heavy sea and lost sight of the Wellington and the other barge. The waves swept over the North Western, and this forced the crew to take to the rigging, where they stayed until 4:50 o'clock on Sunday morning, when they saw the lights of the Comus and burned a flare, which attracted the attention of the officers on the bridge and the steamship stopped. Capt. Jansen said that the North Western was formerly the three-masted schooner Julia Robbins. Her topmasts were cut away when she was made into a barge, leaving the lower masts and rigging standing. She was owned by the Cook-Cummin Lumber Company of Philadelphia.

Capt. Proctor of the Comus said that after he sighted the flare on the barge he manoeuvred his ship so as to get as close as possible to her. When he hailed the barge and asked the men if they wished to be taken off, the reply came immediately from all five of the crew hanging to the rigging: "You bet we do."

The Comus took up a position to windward and after the oil valve had been opened to calm the waves a little Chief Officer H. C. Rideout lowered a port lifeboat and went to the rescue with six seamen. As the boat neared the barge it was all her crew could do to prevent her from being swamped. Each time the lifeboat got near the waterlogged craft on the crest of a wave one of the men on the barge would leap into the sea with a life line around his waist. He was then hoisted into the boat.

Five times the boat went up to the barge before Capt. Jansen, the last man, was saved. This took nearly two hours. On the Comus the rescued crew received hot coffee and food and warm clothing.

Capt. Proctor said that he sighted the wreck of two small sailing vessels on Sunday afternoon about forty miles north of Diamond Shoals Lightship. Both vessels had been abandoned.

TAKEN OFF LUCKENBACH TOW.

Captain, His Wife, and Two Seamen Brought to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The Norwegian steamer Sosua, from Port Antonio, arrived today with Capt. Axelsenv, his wife, and two seamen, rescued from the barge Clintonia, which foundered in the storm off the lower Virginia coast. The barge was in tow of the tug Edward Luckenbach, which was lost with a crew of fifteen men.

After breaking adrift from the tug, the barge began to leak, and listed heavily. When the Sosua came in sight it was decided to abandon the Clintonia. The rescue was made by a crew from the steamer in a terrific sea. The barge's boats had been lost.

The barge was loaded with railroad ties, and was bound from Brunswick, Ga., to New Haven, Conn. She was abandoned at 8 o'clock in the morning on April 4.

BOOK AUCTION HOUSE QUITS

Merwin Sales Co., Affected by the War, Retires from Business.

One of the rare book auction houses of this city, the Merwin Sales Company, at Fortieth Street and Madison Avenue, has gone out of business, and is winding up its affairs. Among the reasons given for its decrease is the European war.

When the Anderson Auction Company some years ago obtained possession of the old-time house of Bangs, Messrs. Clayton, Merwin and Cogan of the latter company, in conjunction with Major Emory S. Turner, organized the Merwin-Clayton Company, and opened business at 20 East Twentieth Street. Afterward Chris Gerhardt joined them. Later on Walter R. Benjamin, dealer in autographs, became a member of the company. He and Mr. Gerhardt left it, however, and it was reorganized under the name of the Merwin Sales Company, moving into new quarters on East Fortieth Street. In the meantime Major Turner had become head of the Anderson Auction Company and the Metropolitan Art Association.

President O'Shaughnessy of the Merwin Sales Company and its auctioneer, Walter S. Scott, have organized a new company under their own names and will have their first sale of autograph letters, manuscripts, and association books of distinguished English and American authors at the Collectors' Club, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, on April 14.

HEADS THE STAGE SOCIETY.

Mrs. Wm. Astor Chanler President —To Sponsor No More Outsiders.

The annual meeting of the Stage Society of New York was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Joseph B. Thomas, 135 East Nineteenth Street. Mrs. William Astor Chanler was elected President, the office from which Mrs. Norman Hapgood resigned last week; Harrison Rhodes and Thomas W. La Mont were elected Vice Presidents, Mrs. Stanley R. McCormick, Chairman of the Finance Committee; Dorothy Donnelly, Chairman of the Producing Committee; H. J. Whigham, Chairman of the Play Reading Committee, and Miss F. M. Cottenet, Secretary.

The most important action of the society was a decision determining the future policy of the organization. It was the Stage Society that brought Granville Barker to New York, and while Mr. Barker's season has been entirely successful, so successful, in fact, that the plans for coming festival, some members have felt, it is said, that the Stage Society was not given sufficient credit for their part in that success. At any rate, it was decided yesterday that in the future the organization would not sponsor the work of outsiders, but would make its own productions. This course was followed during the first years of its existence and it was not till this season when Mr. Barker was invited here with other foreign producers that the other policy was adopted.

GIVES DRAMATISTS $7,000.

Bequest to the Society from the Widow of Bronson Howard.

At the annual meeting of the Society of American Dramatists and Composers, held yesterday afternoon in its rooms, 220 West Forty-second Street, announcement was made of a legacy of $7,000 bequeathed by Mrs. Alice Howard, widow of Bronson Howard, who died on June 22 last in London, for the maintenance of the society's library. It was also announced that upon the death of certain relatives of the playwright the society will receive $100,000, held in Trust by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company during the life of those beneficiaries.

Among the activities the organization has recently engaged in for the benefit of its members were the appointment of counsel for the free advice of members, the appointment of a plagiarism committee, the adoption of a model contract, and the securing of additional copyright protection. An amendment to the constitution admitting a new class of non-resident members was adopted and three retiring Directors were re-elected at yesterday's meeting.

Film Play Shows Work for Blind.

The author's private matinee that Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff gave yesterday noon of the film picture play of her book, "The Lady of the Light House," filled the Vitagraph Theatre to its capacity. The story is of a boy who loses his sight, is taught the joy of using his finger tips as eyes, and finally the restoration of his power to see. The work done in the Lighthouse of the New York Association of the Blind was also shown, the Boy Scouts, telephone and telegraph operators, basket weaving, and other details of the work.

Mrs. Woodruff was shown at her desk and also turning from shadow into sunlight, when she recovered from her own attack of blindness.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE ROSE NAMED 'MRS. DODGE'

Rich New Flower Graces Each Table at Brilliant Cafe Dansant and Tableaux.

NOTABLES ON PROGRAMME

Astor Ballroom Thronged for State Association's Ball and Entertainment.

"Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge" had a place of honor at every tea table in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Astor yesterday, where refreshments were served for the brilliant Café Dansant which the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage held in the hotel in the afternoon and evening.

"Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge" is a beautiful pink rose, and she occupied the centre of each table. She is a brand new blossom propagated by E. M. Bowe, and named yesterday for the President of the national society which is working against votes for women.

The rose is the emblem of the entire opposition to woman suffrage, and yesterday was the first big public appearance of the emblem in a new shade. When the association first took its particular flower it chose the American Beauty, but the I. W. Ws. came out not long after wearing red roses, too nearly the shade of the O. W. S.'s choice to be agreeable, and the latter organization adopted the pink rose. Artificial roses were sold everywhere yesterday, and the new Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, the real flower, deep tinted, large petaled, and rich in fragrance, was used for decorative purposes. The new rose belongs to the Radience family, and is a first cousin to their first love, the American Beauty, the anti-suffragists said yesterday. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, herself, occupied a box in the ballroom during the afternoon entertainment with seven grandchildren.

Expect $2,500 Profit.

The Café Dansant was a great success, and it was said last night that at least $2,500 had been raised to carry on the anti-suffrage work. The program afternoon and evening was given on the stage in the grand ballroom, and practically all the boxes were sold. There was dancing in the big Laurel Room across from the ballroom; the grand corridor was occupied with tables, where all sorts of useful things for wearing and working with in the garden were sold, and there was a flower table and a special stall for the Countess de Hemptinne, where she sold lace for the benefit of the Belgian lace-workers.

The afternoon was particularly for children, and hundreds of boys and girls were out in their little best bibs and tuckers, having the jolliest of good times and adding much to the attractiveness of the festival. On the program they played a charming part in the tableaux of "Children by Famous Artists," arranged by Miss Elizabeth Fisher. The portraits and the children taking part were:

Princess Elizabeth, Holbein.....Ida Ruperti
Lord Dysart, Kneller.....Charles Delafield
Miss Scott, Reynolds.....Margaret Warrin
Prince Charles, Van Dyck.....Prairie Paxton
Children of Marie Antoinette, Le Brun..
Aurelia Murchison, Oswald Burnham
Henry Mainwaring, Gainsborough.....Richard Ford
Marguerite de Valois, Clouet.....Wilhelmina Ruperti
Sir William Stoningham, Van Dyck.....Henry Trowbridge
Madame Loüise, Nattier...Mayo Castleman
Lady Mary Howard, Romney..Dorothy Sharp
Andrea Sforza, Tintoretto..William Loeb 3d
Miss Stratton, Gainsborough..Betty Jackson

Pretty Girls In a Garden.

Then followed the dance, "Death of Ashr," by Miss Margaret Warrin, which was repeated in the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Newton presented Oriental magic, which delighted the children, and, following the intermission, there was a series of dances "In a Garden."

The older young people, débutantes, and the débutantes of the near future took part in this. They danced in pretty, old-fashioned flounced frocks and poke bonnets, and as gardeners they wore green smocks and black striped—well, perhaps they were overalls. They portrayed grasshoppers and lilies, and Miss Warrin was the fairy, and in the "danse fantastique" Miss Dresser was a Princess and Mr. Onativia a slave. Here they all are:

I.—POLKA CRINOLINE.

CRINOLINE GIRLS.	GARDENERS.
Dorothy Battle,	Elizabeth Burrill,
Elizabeth Kirlin,	Madeleine Dahlgren,
Eleanor Kendall,	Blanche Tyng,
Marion Tiffany.	Margaret Warren.

II.—VALSE POETIQUE.

Fay—Margaret Warrin.

LILIES.	GRASSHOPPERS.
Symphorosa Bristed,	Bruce Price Post,
Katherine Dahlgren,	Richard S. Emmett,
Eleanor Greene,	Robert L. Brown.
Susanne Warren.	Paul Bonner,

III.—DANSE FANTASTIQUE.

Susan Fish Dresser, Gerald Onativia.
Arranged by Mlle. Inga Sontum.

A special attraction for the tiny little people was an "old-fashioned girl with a grab pocket," personated by Miss Nancy Nicoll.

"Women of Influence."

The evening tableaux represented "Women of Influence."

"Esther" was Miss Roxana Wentworth Bowen. In the picture of "Cornelia" were Miss Gertrude Geer and William T. Adee and Charles H. Sabin, Jr.; "Hypatia," was taken by Countess de Hemptinne; "Kadijah and Mohammed," Countess Elia Festetics and Robert Stewart Chase; "Osburga Teaching Alfred to Read," Miss Rita Reka and Asa E. Davis, Jr.; "Queen Philippa and Edward III.," Miss Edith Farr and Julius von Elts; "St. Catherine of Sienna," Miss Butler; "Vittoria Colonna," Miss Clova Todd; "Mme. de Rambouillet," Miss Constance Peabody; "Vigee le Brun," Miss Blanche Elliot Tyng, and "Elizabeth Fry," Mrs. Henry A. Waldron. There was also in the evening a "Playlet of Wit and Wisdom," of which this is the programme:

OLIVER HENRY; OR A WOMAN AFTER ALL, by Florence S. Holmes. Time: Late afternoon in the Spring. Place: A city.

CHARACTERS.

Mrs. Amelia For-It..Mrs. Florence S. Holmes
A Widow and an Ardent Suffragist.
Miss A-Gin-It....Miss Alice Hill Chittenden
A Speaker in Campaign Opposed to Woman Suffrage.
Mr. "O" Henry Gilley.....Elden Walker
Member of the Men's League of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

Miss Chittenden, "Miss A-Gin-It," is President of the State Association giving the Café Dansant and one of its best speakers. The speeches, for and against, were supposed to be the real thing.

"Old Fashioned Girls," "Girls of To-day," "Futurists," "Spring Girls," and "Dolly Vardens" were waitresses and "Garden Girls," sold flowers and programs, throughout the day.

Some of the Notables Present.

A few of those present were Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, Mrs. George Forsythe, Mrs. Willoughby Sharp, Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler Mrs. Rufus L. Patterson, Mrs. Peter B. Olney, Mrs. Samuel Riker, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, Mrs. Neeser, Miss Neeser, Mme. Hansen, Mrs. John Jackson, Mrs. N. F. Brady, Mrs. Martin Saxe, Mrs. Henry Seligman, who was one of the evening box holders, Mrs. Philip Hiss and Miss Kierstadt. Among other evening box holders were Mrs. Francis G. Landon, the Misses Eleanor and Sarah Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Benjamin Aymar Sands, Mrs. Francis Bangs, Mrs. S. B. Chittenden, Mrs. George Zabriskie, Miss Coddington, Mrs. Luisita Leland, General Horace Porter, Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild, Mrs. Charles L. Francis of Troy, Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, Mrs. James H. McCurdy, Miss Julia Fish, Miss Mary Hayden, Mrs. Louis Haggin and the Countess Festetics.

Among the many men patrons were Joseph S. Auerbach, Dr. William Kinnicutt Draper, C. Grant La Farge, Pierre Mali, J. Pierpont Morgan, George C. Riggs, Edward Robinson and George W. Wickersham.

WHO PAID FOR PEACE 'AD'?

L. N. Hammerling Denies Germans Back Protest Against Arms Selling.

Editors and publishers of leading foreign language newspapers published here, particularly the heads of Italian newspapers and of Atlantis, the organ of the Greek colony, expressed the opinion yesterday that German propagandists had inspired the advertisement entitled "An Appeal to the American People," calling for an embargo on the export of arms and supplies to the Allies, sent to all the newspapers for publication yesterday.

The appeal bore the names of the heads of 432 papers, but not a German newspaper was included.

Frank L. Frugone, founder and manager of The Italian Evening Bulletin, which claims a daily circulation of more than 50,000, said:

"I refused to sign that 'appeal' or to have anything to do with it because, in my opinion, it is a move by the German propagandists. Further, I think it is absolutely against the spirit of American neutrality. This country has a perfect right to sell arms and munitions, and if the Germans were able to buy here, they would have no word to say about destroying life and the demands of humanity."

Similar opinions were expressed by the heads of other papers, which, however, accepted the advertisement at paid rates.

The advertisement was prepared by Louis N. Hammerling, President of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, with headquarters in the Woolworth Building.

"I accept full responsibility for it," said he. "No German propagandist or German interest whatever is concerned in it. No German newspapers are members of the association, and we have no relations with them.

"The reason we got the personal indorsements instead of putting the advertisement forth as an official announcement from the association was because some of the twenty Directors opposed it.

"The money was contributed through a campaign I started on Aug. 14 last. Individuals, societies, churches, and other organizations gave to the fund, as well as some of those connected with newspapers, and some of the cash came from a special fund of the association."

Mr. Hammerling did not go into details about the "special fund of the association," nor did he tell what was its normal purpose nor whence the cash in it came.

For a number of years Hammerling was advertising manager for Republican organizations, and formerly he was active in labor politics in Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

SALES IN SKYSCRAPERS.

Tickets for Vacation Fund Ball and Circus Go Fast.

The campaign of the Vacation Savings Fund, under the direction of its founder, Miss Anne Morgan, had resulted up to last night in the sale of more than 2,000 tickets for the ball and circus to be given next Saturday night in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. The ticket sellers canvassed the Woolworth, Hudson Terminal, and Metropolitan Life Buildings, and the bulk of the tickets were disposed of there.

This week it is purposed to sell in other large buildings and it is expected that 10,000 tickets will be disposed of. Many firms in the three buildings already canvassed, took whole blocks of seats, and nowhere was there any difficulty in selling. In all three buildings the Vacation Fund had temporary offices which were in charge of Mrs. Lyndsay Van Rensselaer, Miss Maude Wetmore, and Miss Mary Sharswood.

There will be a one-act play and entertainment tonight for the Vacation Fund girls who are to appear in the circus, at the assembly room of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

CUMMINS IN FIELD FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Iowa Senator "for Obvious Reasons" Evades a Discussion of Candidates.

BUT TAKES UP THE ISSUES

Favors National Prohibition and Says It Is Assured—Also Wants National Woman Suffrage.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., April 5.—That Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa will be a receptive candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1916 was indicated in an interview here this afternoon. Senator Cummins begged to be excused from discussing prospective candidates "for obvious reasons."

"Your name is prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency," Senator Cummins was reminded.

"I do not care to discuss possible candidates," he replied with a smile, "for that very reason."

"Theodore Roosevelt," he continued, "will be a strong factor in the next campaign. I, for one, do not think that his day is ended by any means. The Republican Party undoubtedly will win the Presidency and the House. It will have to contend with Woodrow Wilson, who doubtless will be the Democratic candidate. The only great difficulty will be to win the United States Senate. If we fail to gain nine seats in the Senate, that will be an obstacle in our carrying out the policy of a Republican Administration.

Forecasts Republican Victory.

"Why do I believe the Republicans will win? The Wilson Administration has steadily lost favor with the people from the start. Some good things have been accomplished, but in the main it is a story of misdirected effort. The country is losing $40,000,000 a year revenue under the present Tariff bill, and that is really the reason for the war tax. But whether a European war had occurred or not we would have had to face this same tax. Had there been no European war this nation would have been swamped with foreign imports.

"The Administration has also blundered in its Mexican policy by proceeding on the theory that it could force an election and a stable Government in Mexico. We of the West know that the Mexican leaders are nothing but bandits, and the Wilson Administration, through its indefinite policy, has permitted these bandits to secure money, ammunition, and arms from the United States, instead of shutting them off from supplies."

Reverting to the next national campaign, Senator Cummins spoke of the Progressive Party.

"I am a progressive Republican," he said. "That has always been my fight. There is no doubt that the Progressive Party is slowly disintegrating as a party, but the question of where the Progressive influence will go depends upon the man the Republicans name for the Presidency. It may all go to the Republican Party or much of it may go to the Democratic Party if the man nominated by the Republicans does not fit the ideals of the Progressive movement."

Favors National Prohibition.

The questions of national prohibition and the national woman's suffrage were also brought up.

"I favor national prohibition," said Senator Cummins emphatically. "I congratulate the people of Colorado upon voting for prohibition. The State will be better off than before. If the prohibition movement makes the same relative advance during the next ten years that it has in the past ten years we will have national prohibition in the United States.

"I do not wish to say what form of prohibition I favor. That is a big question which must be carefully studied. It has been shown that the fighting men of Europe are not as efficient when they are liquor users. If a fighting man's efficiency is lowered by the use of alcohol it stands to reason that the efficiency of a man in any of the occupations of peace will be lowered by its use. I also believe that eventually we will have international prohibition, and that this war has done much to hasten the movement.

"As to national suffrage I have indicated by my vote in the United States Senate for the national suffrage amendment that I favor it. It, too, will come."

Senator Cummins was the guest tonight of former Iowans. He is accompanied by Mrs. Cummins, and is on the way to the Hawaiian Islands.

Becker Case Witness Gets 20 Years.

Jacob Luban, who was a witness in the case of Lieut. Charles Becker, convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, was sentenced to Sing Sing yesterday for twenty years for forgery as a second offense by Judge Dike in Brooklyn. He forged a check for $100 on a Brooklyn bank. Luban said he was innocent, and the victim of a "frame-up."

EVERY detail of the baking shows the same exacting care. That's what puts the famous Sunshine quality in

Direct from the ovens down the conveyor to the house.

Sunshine Biscuits

That's why our new Wonder Bakery is the largest in the world. It had to be. For Sunshine quality is no intangible thing. Buy a box at your grocer's and see why. Try Takhoma Biscuit, the Sunshine Soda that breaks cleanly in the center and doesn't crumb. Its golden crispness is a revelation.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY
Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits
New York

To be in Fashion

You must have a figure —*a real figure* with a well defined waist, and prettily curving bust. There is nothing unnatural about it—it is the figure Mother Nature graciously bestowed on woman, but which she has lost through negligent corseting.

Why not begin now to coax your figure back into its naturally charming lines?
You can easily do it by wearing your special model in

Redfern Corsets

Be carefully fitted. It is the individual design and shaping of a Redfern that accomplishes results.

There is a model for every figure. If you cannot find yours at your favorite store from $3 to $25, call at

The Redfern Corset Shop
510 Fifth Avenue

Redfern Corsets

CENTEMERI—nothing but gloves since 1870.
Forty-five years of constant improvement.

Centemeri Gloves

Introducing
A New and Distinctive Style

To the woman who appreciates Originality, Individuality, Good Taste—

The New "FIELDER" Military Style

Made in the Following Materials

Kid	The newest Black and White effects	2.50
Soft Velvet Mocha	Sand, Putty and Covert shades	2.50
Washable Cape	Sand and Tan shades	2.50
Silk	Black, White, Sand and Gray	1.50

296 Fifth Ave. One Door Below 31st Street

Suits and Dresses at McCutcheon's

Reg. Trade Mark

Women's Suits and Dresses are now being shown in the latest styles and most desirable fabrics.

Tailored Suits, Men's Wear Serges, Gabardines, Checks and Poplins, $25.00 up.

Sport Suits, Golfine, Palm Beach Linen, $18.50 up.

Afternoon Dresses, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, Meteor, Shantung, $22.50 up.

Afternoon Dresses, Voile, hand embroidered and Lace trimmed, $13.50 up.

Morning Dresses, Linen, White and colors, in a wide range of styles, $12.50 up.

Handkerchief Linen Dresses, White grounds with colored stripes, two smart models, $18.50 and 19.50.

Fifth Ave., 34th and 33d Streets

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Have Especially Prepared for Today (Tuesday)

A Very Important Sale of

Afternoon and Street Dresses

For Women and Misses

Featuring the latest dictates of the prevailing fashions in distinctive *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.* originalities

Of Crepe Meteor, plain, striped and plaid Taffeta, Charmeuse, Marquisette and Crepe de Chine effective models, either plain or in smart combination effects.

Colors are Sand, Black, Navy, Belgian Blue, Gray and Putty.

18.00

None sent C. O. D. or on Approval. No Exchanges or Credits.

Hercules WATER

IT LIFTS THE LOAD

First thing in the morning if you feel loggy—cultivate that splendid habit—purge your system with an imported natural water of recognized standing.

EISNER MENDELSON CO., N. Y., AGENTS.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH.

Bloomingdales

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

That Spring Suit Should be a

Dalebloom

Some time ago we conceived the idea of establishing a STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE in Women's and Misses' Suits and Coats, and of identifying it with the word "*Dalebloom.*"

Prices were to be absolutely the LOWEST possible, consistent with the standard of workmanship and materials.

Further, "*Dalebloom*" Apparel was to be

positively guaranteed for two seasons' wear.

This scheme has now been an accomplished fact for several months.

Today, we invite your attention to our Opening Display of "Dalebloom" Suits for Spring, 1915. All-wool, generously cut, beautifully finished, absolutely guaranteed for two seasons, and priced

$14.75 to $59.75

Bloomingdales'—Second Floor.

For MEN Who Know. Our "Fashion"

Suits

$20 to $25

We consider them among the *very best* obtainable.

That is why we stock them—and recommend them. The fit and cut are perfect. The tailoring unexceptionable.

Bloomingdales'—Second Floor.

7-20-4

R. & J. SULLIVAN

Increased sales for over forty years tell their own story.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

"IT SEEMS TO ME THAT I'VE READ ABOUT THIS SOME TIME — " What? Where? When?

If you could be sure of those hazy facts which swim like phantoms in your mind, how many times would you be saved annoyance, delay — often even the expense and irritation of legal procedure!

If you could remember when the newspapers contained the account of this transaction, of that failure, of the conditions existing when such and such a stock broke four points, you could quickly inform yourself and push your business through with the confidence of certain knowledge.

Suppose you could keep an Index of these vital occurrences, so frequently influential upon your business,—wouldn't such tabulated information be worth to you $8.00 a year?

The New York Times Index is a compendium of daily events, a complete summary of all happenings and the master-key to newspaper files.

With it you can refer immediately to any report which has appeared in the newspapers, and in itself it gives a brief account of the occurrence for which you may have to look.

There is no business unaffected in some way or another by the happenings recorded in the daily papers. A ready reference to these events brings about an increase in efficiency, a saving in time, the avoidance of possible legal difficulty.

Write for a copy for examination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Times Square, New York.

ROOT HAS NO RIVAL AS CONVENTION HEAD

Democratic Minority Likely to Break Precedent in Planning Organic Law Revision.

PUT CURB ON POLITICS

Barnes Makes Some Convention Suggestions — Favors Limitation of Legislative Power.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—To build defenses for the protection of the individual, on the one hand, from autocratic one-man power in government, and on the other from the too tyrannical sway of a wide-open Democracy, according to an influential Republican, who will sit as a delegate at large in the Constitutional Convention, which will hold its opening session at the Capitol tomorrow, sums up the problem confronting that body in revising the organic law of the State.

There is almost a hush at the Capitol on the eve of the gathering—the seventh of its kind since New York became a State. The men who are to sit in the convention are coming on every train. A less talkative lot never came to attend a public gathering. The hotels are filling with them, but in the hotel lobbies one looks in vain for the scenes which characterize the eve of ordinary gatherings of politicians. There are no groups discounting developments, and there is a strange lack of prognostication regarding what the convention will do or refrain from doing.

Possibly there will be some hint of that tomorrow when ex-Senator Elihu Root makes his "keynote" speech. This will come when he takes up the gavel, following his election as President of the convention. Senator Root was floor leader in the convention twenty years ago which had Joseph E. Choate as presiding officer.

There is marked curiosity as to what Mr. Root will say. This has been accentuated by the utterances of William Barnes today, which in some quarters are being referred to as of the "keynote" variety. Mr. Barnes, who will sit in the Constitutional Convention as a delegate from the Twenty-eighth Senate District and undoubtedly will be one of the leaders of the convention, as chief speaker at a luncheon given today by the Albany Chamber of Commerce outlined with much elaboration his views as to what the new Constitution should be like.

The salient feature of Mr. Barnes's speech was his blunt caution against leaving the Legislature in undisturbed possession of all its present powers. The function of budget making, for instance—perhaps the most priceless possession of the lawmakers—Mr. Barnes urged should be taken from them and bestowed on the Executive, leaving the Legislature with the barren privilege of reducing but not adding to the estimates presented by the Governor and his Cabinet. To the great surprise of very many persons Mr. Barnes urged a larger measure of home rule for cities.

Republicans in Control.

The Republicans will control the Constitutional Convention by more than a two-thirds majority. There will be 116 Republican delegates to 52 Democratic, but both Republicans and Democrats of influence who will sit in the convention deprecate any suggestion that the convention will be run on political lines.

The Democrats in particular, and this, perhaps, is only natural in view of the overwhelming numbers of the opposition, will bend every effort toward keeping the convention from running into politics. Unless there is a change in the present plans they will nominate no candidate for President of the convention in opposition to Mr. Root. This is said to be contrary to all precedent. One might think that the minority nomination for President is a barren honor, but that is not strictly true.

Defeat for the Presidency, to the minority candidate involves his selection as minority floor leader in the convention—an honor eagerly sought by party men of influence and ability. In this instance the Democrats have about determined to refrain from naming a floor leader, in order to do away with every excuse for a sharp division on purely political lines.

Both Republican and Democratic delegates express regret over the absence from the convention of Edgar M. Cullen, former Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. There was revival tonight of the talk current some time ago that some of the elected delegates might withdraw to make a place for Judge Cullen, as well as for William M. Ivins and William D. Guthrie.

There are four members of the convention who sat as delegates in the last convention. They are Elihu Root, Louis Marshall, the New York lawyer, a delegate from Syracuse in the last convention, and a delegate at large in the present convention; De Lancey Nicoll, a Democratic delegate from one of the New York districts, and Matthew Endres of Buffalo.

Ex-Senator Root arrived here this afternoon and went at once to the Capitol, where he conferred for almost an hour with Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, who will act as master of ceremonies at the opening session at noon tomorrow. Senator Root with apparent pleasure learned today that the Bible to be used in administering the oath to himself and the other delegates, printed in England in 1864, was once the property of William Blackstone, the father of modern jurisprudence. On the flyleaf appears the signature of Blackstone. Written in pencil is an annotation showing that the Bible was once the property of "Mr. Squires, Mayor of Oxford." It is now the property of Colonel William Gorham Rice, who recently was made a Civil Service Commissioner by Gov. Whitman.

Barnes Stirs Comment.

Mr. Barnes's speech before the Albany business men caused much talk at the Capitol tonight.

In his discussion of the convention's work Mr. Barnes said:

"I assume that the convention will not favor an extension of legislative power. I do not believe this is its temper, nor do I believe that if it were its temper such temper would hold against the protest of public opinion which would be aroused in opposition to such extension, if such recommendation seemed imminent.

"I favor greater limitation upon the legislative power than exists at the present time. I believe that, as the subject becomes more and more understood, the people will see the manifest importance of greater curtailment of that power, leaving to the process of Constitutional amendment by the voters themselves such new establishment of doctrine as they desire by majority vote of the whole electorate.

"The Constitution of the State, prior to the year 1913, provided that property could not be taken without due process of law. It was amended, at that time, by a vote of 500,000 to 200,000, that in the case of an employe injured through his own fault and through no fault of his employer, he could be compensated for his loss, and that, in such a specific case, the property of the employer could be taken without due process of law.

"Thus the voters of the State have already established a privileged class, on the theory that in occupations in themselves hazardous, the cost of living must bear the burden of a man's own fault because in many cases it is impossible to determine whether it is his fault or not.

"Thus the people of the State have already established one exception to the general rule that a man's property cannot be taken by the Legislature.

"It is inconceivable that the people of this States should vote power to the Legislature in general terms to take away property from citizens of this State by legislative enactment, and yet, by a vote of five to two, they voted that it should be so taken away in the case of an injured employe."

In closing his speech Mr. Barnes said:

"To sum up, I believe that:

"The voters should be educated that the Constitution is the people's law.

"The Legislature should be deprived of the power of originating appropriations; but it should grant or reduce a budget made by a State Board of Finance.

"The legislative body should be deprived of its powers to amend charters of municipalities at will. The Constitution itself should provide some method of guaranteeing a charter against amendment.

"The Constitution should be compressed as much as possible, eliminating all specific provisions that should come within the legislative power. It should be made, what every American constitution should be; first, an instrument of government in the simplest form; and, secondly, an enumeration of the limitations upon the legislative power in terms defined with such perfect clarity that there can be no possible misinterpretation of their meaning, thereby preserving to the voters themselves, and not to their representatives in the Legislature, the power to determine the principles upon which their Government shall rest, and by which it must be controlled until such time as they shall again make manifest their will."

TO ABANDON SING SING.

Governor Fosters Bill for a New Prison—Osborne Wins Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—The long fight for the abandonment of Sing Sing was won tonight with the introduction of a bill, fostered by Gov. Whitman, appropriating $300,000 for the beginning of a new prison on the Wingdale site to replace that institution. The measure was introduced by Senator James Towner and Assemblyman Alexander McDonald, Chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

The declaration of the administration in favor of the new prison means a big victory for Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing. The legislative leaders had decided to expend $300,000 to start a new cell block at Sing Sing. Warden Osborne has pleaded with the legislators to spend no more money on Sing Sing, but to allow the same amount to be used to start a new prison. He was backed up in his plea by prison reformers from all parts of the State, and what he asked is just what has been done.

TO USE RETIREMENT FUND.

Assembly Committee Favors Bill Affecting Teachers' Pensions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Assembly Cities Committee tonight reported the Foley-Ellenbogen bill providing for the use in pensioning teachers this year of $300,000 to be taken from the $800,000 now in the teachers' retirement fund. This is a victory for President Thomas W. Churchill of the New York City Board of Education, who twice appeared at hearings to advocate the bill as a temporary measure, in the though that by next year the teachers might agree on a method of increasing the retirement fund.

Representatives of the teachers opposed the bill because, they said, the $300,000 had been contributed for the most part by persons who would not benefit by its use this year. The teachers wanted New York City to supply the $300,000. The Hamilton-Fertig, the Lawson-Flamman and Boylan-Kelly bills all providing for a new scale of assessment for the retirement fund were killed by the committee on the ground that no one measure represented the wish of a majority of New York teachers.

EVADE CROWDING ORDER ON OLD 6TH AVE. CARS

While Conductors Collect Fares Passengers Jam Aisles in Spite of Goldwater Regulation.

Health Commissioner Goldwater put into effect yesterday his order against the overcrowding of the Eight and Sixth Avenue street car lines of the New York Railways Company. In a way, this was regarded as a test of the practicability of the Health Board's limitation of passengers to only half as many standing as seated passengers, as this was the first attempt to regulate, in Manhattan, the traffic on one of the avenues with a long haul. Both the Health Board and the company had checkers out all yesterday to see the way in which the new order was obeyed, and though, for a short time in the evening, there were a number of violations, there was no other trouble.

It was noticed by the checkers that an excess of those standing was particularly common in the old-style Sixth Avenue cars, which compel the conductors to walk through the car to collect the fares. As he was near the front he had no control over those who jumped on and he just went on placidly taking in the money in the good old-fashioned way. In cars with the pay-as-you-enter system, however, there was seldom an overload, although in these it often happened that the spirit of the order was broken by the standees clustering at the rear of the cars in a most insanitary mass.

It was not expected that as far as Eighth Avenue was concerned that there would be many protests. The overcrowding on that line is largely a Summer affair, when the ball parks are open and thousands of fans try to get home at once. On the other hand, on the Sixth Avenue cars travel every night is heavy because of the hundreds of employes from the department stores and other hundreds of workers in the small factories below Thirtieth Street who crowd on the cars.

The morning rush hours gave no trouble, as there was a sufficient diversity of time in starting for work to distribute the loads, but it was expected at night about 6 o'clock it would be impossible to make the tired workers wait their turn, and there would be vehement protests when would-be passengers were turned away from the cars. To prepare for this the conductors had notice boards ready to hang out in front of the cars as soon as they were full to announce that they could take on no more passengers "by order of the Board of Health," and as the motormen kept going as soon as these signs were displayed there was not any trouble. The only overcrowding was in the old style cars.

Dr. Goldwater has now determined to make an investigation of the elevated lines in Brooklyn, which are also under fire at present from the Public Service Commission. A committee of 200 representing 5,000 employes at the Brooklyn Navy Yard have written to complain of the conditions on the Vanderbilt Avenue line.

Founded 1839

"After a storm comes a calm"—then lightweight overcoats.

There's a world of choice in our Spring showing of Raglans, Slip-ons, Form-fitting Coats and conservative models.

West of England coverts, heather mixtures, twilled worsted and fancy cheviot; velvet and self collars.

Spring Overcoats $16 to $40

BROKAW BROTHERS

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue

Subway Station at Door

WASHINGTON HOLDS JAPAN TO PLEDGES

This Is the Inference Drawn from Yuan Shih-kai's Interview.

MR. BRYAN IS RETICENT

But Gives the Impression That Japan Has Given Guarantees of China's Integrity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The publication of a news letter dated Peking, March 3, and purporting to give an interview with President Yuan Shih-kai of China, in which he was quoted as indicating that assurances had been given by the United States to the Chinese Government that the great war would not affect the integrity of the Chinese nation, attracted much attention in official circles today. The particular expression of the Chief Executive of the Chinese Republic that excited the most interest here was this:

"We have received formal communications by mail confirming cable dispatches received some weeks ago in which the Washington authorities assure us that Japan does not intend any aggression."

The publication of this statement, apparently coming from such a source, indicating, as it did, that the United States Government felt authorized to inform China that the Peking Government need have no fear that Japan's present effort to obtain far-reaching concessions from the republic would be pushed to the extent of interference with the territorial integrity of China, brought inquiries to the State Department for some explanation as to its reliability. It was called to the attention of department officials that the remark quoted above had been emphasized in the news letter by this further statement, attributed to the Chinese President:

"The American Government has given us assurances—in its own behalf and intimating that it voiced also the feelings of some of the European countries—that China can in no sense be made the pawn of the world struggle going on."

Secretary Bryan Is Reticent.

Secretary Bryan was reticent when he was asked if any such assurances as those mentioned in the interview had been given by this Government to the Chinese Government. He said that an answer to the question would imply that the interview was authentic, and, even if its authenticity were established, it would then be for him to determine whether it would be proper to make any statement on the subject. Mr. Bryan preferred to adhere to his previous attitude of declining to answer any questions concerning knowledge possessed by the United States Government in regard to the negotiations now in progress between Japan and China over the Japanese demands for important concessions from her weaker neighbor.

In answer to further questions, Secretary Bryan said, however, that the State Department had received from Japan early in the present war a statement of the purposes of Japan in its action in declaring war on Germany and demanding the evacuation of Chinese territory by the German Government. This statement was communicated to the United States by Japan, but Mr. Bryan's recollection was apparently at fault in his supposition that it had been communicated to the press by the State Department, but it was inferred from the cautious remarks made by Mr. Bryan that this Government had accepted this statement as a declaration by Japan that there was no intention on the part of the Tokio Government to hold any Chinese territory permanently, and that the assertion of President Yuan Shi Kai meant that China had been assured by the United States that "Japan does not intend any aggression."

The statement of Yuan Shi Kai and the remarks made today by Secretary Bryan are regarded as important, as showing that the United States is holding Japan to her promise with respect to the observance of the integrity of Chinese territory, and the inference is drawn that the United States has not abandoned that attitude in its communications to the Japanese Government on the subject of the more recent efforts of Japan to obtain important concessions from China.

Assurances as to Kiao-Chau.

On Aug. 16, 1914, Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding the withdrawal of Germany from her Chinese possessions and their delivery to Japan. In the Japanese note the statement was made that the entire leased territory of Kiao-Chau must be delivered by Germany to Japan, "with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China." A copy of this ultimatum was furnished to the United States by the Japanese Embassy in Washington, and the position of Japan was emphasized by the action of the British Government in communicating the same paper to this Government.

On the following day, Aug. 17, the British Official News Bureau furnished a statement to the press that in their agreement to protect the general interest in the Far East, in accordance with the British-Japanese alliance, Great Britain and Japan would keep "especially in view the independence and integrity of China, as provided for in that agreement." In that statement it was intimated that the activities of Japan would be confined to the Far East. On the same day "President Wilson indicated, in an informal answer to an equally informal question"—to quote a Washington dispatch to THE TIMES—that the United States accepted in good faith the assurance contained in the note to Germany that in demanding withdrawal from Kiao-Chau it was Japan's purpose eventually to restore that territory to China."

While these things relate specifically to the Japanese demand for Germany's withdrawal from Chinese territory, and was no connection with the later demands of Japan for concessions in China, it is gathered that the United States Government has taken occasion since the present Japanese-Chinese negotiations were begun to seek assurances from Japan that the promise given with respect to the eventual restoration of Kiao-Chow to China was to be regarded as a general promise affecting all Chinese territory. If President Yuan Shi Kai was quoted correctly, China has been informed by the United States that Japan's present effort to obtain concessions does not contemplate any danger to the territorial integrity of China.

Reassured by Okuma's Statement.

PEKING, April 5.—The Chinese Government, replying to Count Okuma, the Premier of Japan, issued a statement today reading as follows:

"Chinese official circles are gratified that Count Okuma in Tokio has given expression to his appreciation of the frankness with which the Chinese Government is negotiating, and to his earnest desire for a speedy conclusion of the negotiations.

"Regarding the real purport of some of the demands to which Count Okuma referred, the Chinese Government hitherto has been interpreting them according to the usual meaning of the words employed. Now, however, that Count Okuma has placed an extra-textual interpretation on these demands, the Chinese Government feels a little reassured and is confident his statement will bear fruit in fact."

The Japanese have not as yet replied to the request of China that Japanese troops on Chinese territory be withdrawn.

CORONER RIORDAN ON TRIAL.

Governor's Commissioner Hearing Interborough's Accusations.

An investigation of the conduct of Coroner Riordan in his inquiry into a fatal accident last December on the Eighth Avenue elevated railroad, resulting in the holding of T. P. Shonts and the Directors of the Interborough for the Grand Jury, which dismissed the case, was begun yesterday in the City Hall before Lloyd P. Stryker, sitting as a Commissioner appointed by the Governor. The complaint concerning the Coroner was made by the Interborough officials, who alleged that he had usurped power and shown incompetency and bad judgment. The inquiry turned largely on the part which Herbert R. Limburg, who had been asked by L. J. O'Reilly, secretary of William R. Hearst, to act as adviser to the Coroner, had played at the proceedings.

James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the Interborough officials, accused Coroner Riordan of deliberately trying to exculpate the trainmen, who had been responsible for the accident, and of ordering the jury to bring in a verdict against the officials. The evidence submitted had been so malicious, he said, that even the District Attorney's office had withdrawn from the proceedings.

Mr. Limburg explained that Mr. O'Reilly had called him on the telephone and asked him to give legal advice to the Coroner in the case without pay. Mr. Riordan also sent him a written request to assist him, and he admitted that it was on his advice that Theodore P. Shonts, August Belmont, and Frank Hedley had been called to testify.

Mr. Limburg denied that he had come to the inquiry with any preconceived idea of the guilt of the Directors. He had been counsel for the Independence League but not for Mr. Hearst, although in 1905 as counsel for the Municipal Ownership League he had represented Mr. Hearst at the Mayoralty recount.

The inquiry will be continued this morning.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

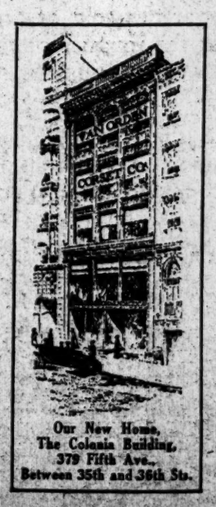
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Because of an unusually large early season's business—the largest we have ever enjoyed—"*first*" styles have been practically depleted—so much so, that we have been compelled to press our *Tailors, Dressmakers* and *Milliners* to their utmost.

Consequently, we are *now ready* with *POST-LENTEN displays*, offering the most wonderful selections yet presented to a critical clientele.

The **VAN ORDEN CORSET CO.**

announce their REMOVAL to 379 Fifth Ave. where they are conducting a shop of smart Custom Made Corsets and Tailored Underwear.



Our New Home, The Colonia Building, 379 Fifth Ave., Between 35th and 36th Sts.

KEPT ADAMSON AWAY FROM FEAST TO HIM

Mayor Detained Fire Head, So His Deputy Ate Broadway Association's Luncheon.

INSTALLED SPECIAL ALARM

Chairman of Traffic Committee Told Plans for Lessening Congestion in Streets.

The Broadway Association had made unusual preparations for the luncheon which was to have been given yesterday at the Martinique in honor of Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson and A. A. Anderson, Chairman of the Mayor's Traffic Committee, but at the last moment it was found that Mr. Adamson could not attend. The Mayor had summoned him to a conference on legislation at Albany, so word came uptown, and could not let him go. Deputy Commissioner Holden Weeks, at a few minutes' notice, had to hurry to the hotel, eat Commissioner Adamson's lunch, make an address, and appreciate the diversion that had been arranged for the Commissioner.

This was a repetition of every fire alarm sounded for two hours at midday. Every alarm turned in was shown by the flashing of an electric light in front of the Commissioner's plate, and the ringing of a bell under the table. James Le Baron Johnson, Robert Graves, and other fire enthusiasts knew through their little pocket indexes just where every fire was.

Jefferson De Montt Thompson, President of the association, presided, and there were about 120 persons present. Mr. Anderson made a special plea for the co-operation of the merchants of New York in the solution of traffic problems. For one thing, he said that if supplies of coal could be unloaded at night instead of in the daytime this would be a relief. He said that this plan had been tried in Chicago and had been found to give good results.

Mr. Anderson advocated the removal of the parked spaces in Broadway above Fifty-ninth Street and that their space should be given to the street car tracks and thus relieve traffic congestion on that part of the long thoroughfare. Then he suggested that merchants might help the traffic situation by asking their drivers to choose some other route than Fifth Avenue on their way back after delivering purchases. Through delays in that avenue drivers wasted time and gasoline, he suggested. Owing to the congestion at the markets in the early mornings, many wagons stayed there from 2 until 10 o'clock in the morning. This delay the consumer had to pay for, said Mr. Anderson, and he thought the congestion would be very much diminished if the drivers were told to take their turn.

The automobile owners of New York City pay $900,000 a year for licenses, and this all goes to Albany," Mr. Anderson asserted. This ought to stay here to repair the injury done to the pavements by automobiles."

He praised the traffic policeman of today as compared with his predecessor of a few years ago and told of coming from a ferry some years ago in an automobile. He turned the wrong way and a traffic policeman demanded profanely to know where he was going. Then when he explained that he had not understood the rule, the policeman called him a liar. The politeness of the modern traffic guardian and the system of taking numbers saved the time that 200 extra policemen would consume in arresting offenders, Mr. Anderson said.

Deputy Commissioner Weeks presented to the association some figures to show how Commissioner Adamson had reduced the cost of running the Fire Department. He said the Commissioner had turned over to the city ten pieces of property for which the department had no use, and that he had put nine new fire quarters in the Borough of Queens without increasing the number of firemen. One man with an automobile now does all the work formerly done by twenty messengers, and at a saving of $12,800 a year. The Commissioner intends to install a motor fire engine system through the entire department, and having found that no fire engine is better than the old piston style, instead of buying new motor fire engines he simply installs motors on fire engines now owned by the department.

Jesse Straus, Chairman of the Subway Ventilation Committee, told the association that the matter with which his committee had been charged was now in the hands of the Public Service Commission, which had referred it to the J. G. White Company.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.

RICHARD M. HURD, President

Capital, Surplus & Pr. **$9,000,000**

59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE DOES IT.

When your shoes pinch or your corns and bunions ache so that you are tired all over, get Allen's Foot-Ease, the standard remedy for the last 25 years, and shake it into your shoes. It will take the sting out of corns and bunions and give instant relief to Tired, Aching, Swollen, Tender feet. Sold everywhere, 25c. *Don't accept any substitute.*

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Are now displaying in the Dressmaking Salons on the Third Floor, recent importations of original models, interpreting the correct modes for Spring in

Tailored Suits, Afternoon Dresses, Dance, Dinner and Evening Gowns and Trimmed Millinery,

from the foremost Parisian fashion creators and which they have marked at reasonable prices.

They are prepared to accept orders for the reproduction of any of the models at very moderate cost.

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

4 Per Cent. Interest

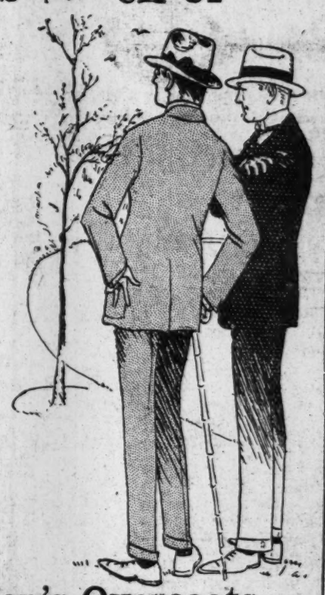
Will Be Earned by Money Deposited On or Before April 10th, with

Gimbel Brothers, Bankers

Under Supervision of N. Y. State Banking Department.

Main Floor, Rear Balcony.

Fine Business!---This Sale Of Benson & Co.'s Stock of Men's Clothing and Furnishings



Everything to wear that a man might well expect to find in a specialty shop of high character is included in this Benson stock—well selected, and in good, new styles.

Yesterday we were very busy selling these fine furnishings—but plenty is left for today. To round out the assortment,—lots in some cases were small—there are many fine GIMBEL lots, specially purchased, of equal or even better value—and clearly distinguished from the Benson goods.

Of exceptional importance are the

Men's Suits

Partly Benson's and partly our own.

At $10 *Usually $17.50 to $20*

At $14 *Usually $22 to $27*

At $16.75 *Usually $28 to $32*

Fourth Floor

Men's Shirts

At 85c $1.15 $1.35 $1.65

Benson's and our own prices, $1.50 to $3.00.

Men's Neckwear

At 25c 35c 65c

Benson's prices, 50c, 75c and $1.50.

Main Floor

Men's Overcoats

Specially purchased merchandise.

At $10 *Usually $17.50 to $20*

At $13.50 *Knitted, or Tan Covert, Usually $25*

At $15 *Fully Silk-lined, Usually $25*

At $19.50 *Light-weight Spring Styles, Usually $35 to $40*

Fourth Floor

Men's Socks

At 18c Slightly Imperfect 28c 35c 50c

Men's Pajamas

At 95c $1.15 $1.35

Benson's prices, $1.50, $2 and $2.50.

Main Floor

Extraordinarily Low Prices on Summer Curtain Material

In Our Great Spring Sale

The entire drapery and upholstery store is participating in this sale. To our already great stocks has been added over $50,000 worth of new merchandise in the best of summer styles; all at very attractive prices now.

Actual Savings on Some of Our Regular Stock of Curtain Fabrics

45c to $1.25 Brisbie Nets, 28c to 55c

Just about 1,000 yards of these fine sash curtainings; 76 inches wide, with taped borders, in white and ecru.

$1.25 to $9.75 Scrim Curtains, 85c to $5.75 Pair

About 175 pairs, all 2½ yards long; only two pairs of some styles; with narrow insertion and lace edge.

75c to $1.25 Curtains, 45c to 85c

Colored Muslin Curtains, ruffled; only 200 pairs.

65c to $1.35 Bobbinets, 40c to 80c

In cream or white, with Cluny edge and Marie Antoinette insertions.

$2 to $4 Bed Sets, $1.25 to $3

Bed Sets of fine muslin in many dainty colored patterns.

Sixth Floor

Knowing How
In Real Estate Management

comes from long experience and a proper organization.

The percentage of income on your real estate may depend upon whether your property receives the earnest attention of people qualified to handle it.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
Established 1868
62 Cedar Street

CHICAGO ELECTION TODAY.

Women Hold Balance of Power in Mayoralty Contest.

CHICAGO, April 5.—All candidates conceded tonight that the women voters of Chicago hold the balance of power in the election of a Mayor here tomorrow. The total registered vote was 769,106, and of this number 282,291 were women.

Parades of followers of William Hale Thompson, the Republican candidate, and also of Sweitzer voters interfered seriously today with downtown traffic. Meetings held in theatres today were more orderly tahn those held Friday and Saturday when the police were forced to interfere.

The Prohibition candidate, John H. Hill, and Seymour Stedman, the Socialist candidate, expressed themselves confident tonight of polling record votes, due to the fact that women will vote tomorrow.

Est. 1788.

"They sent that last lot of Carstairs Rye the non-refillable bottle, sir."

"The deuce they have, Simkins. Tell 'em to send the next lot in non-emptiable bottles."

Carstairs Rye

BE sure you get Carstairs Rye in the non-refillable bottle—"a good bottle to keep good whiskey good."

Carstairs Rye is the oldest, the purest, the finest whiskey in America. Skillfully blended and aged in wood. Call for Carstairs Rye at your club or hotel—keep it in your home.

Stewart Distilling Co.
Philadelphia
New York
Baltimore

The Turmoil
By
Booth Tarkington

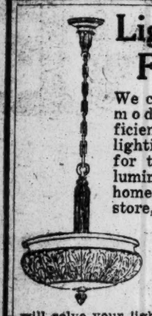
This is the best selling book in America. Why? Because it is the best book. In addition to the regular edition we have issued a thin-paper edition in red leather. The whole country, press and public is praising it. Albert Frederick Wilson of N. Y. University says: "I want to be the first to register my opinion that Booth Tarkington's new novel, 'The Turmoil,' is the biggest thing that has been done in fiction during the last ten years."

$1.35 *net.*

Also in Limp Leather,

$1.50 *net.*

HARPER & BROTHERS



Lighting Fixtures

We carry the most modern and efficient type of lighting fixtures for the correct illumination of the home, the office, the store, the factory.

Our Expert Lighting Engineers

will solve your lighting problem—no matter how large or how small. Consult them without obligation at any time.

SHAPIRO & ARONSON
Showrooms
29 Warren St., adjoining City Hall Park
Telephone—Barclay 8315

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

FACTS.
The Annalist every Monday provides investors, merchants, students, manufacturers and the business world generally with information on the world's progress in economics. 10c. by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York City.—Advt.

SUNDAY IS HAPPY OVER PRIZEFIGHT

He Picked Johnson for Winner, but Says White Men Should Be Glad Willard Won.

AND "MA" SAYS "HURRAH!"

"Too Much Booze and Too Much Paris," She Adds, in Diagnosing the Black Bruiser's Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 5.—Billy Sunday took a day off today, and in the limousine which has been put at his disposal as long as he is here he and his wife, "Ma" Sunday, toured the city and paid several visits, among them calls at several banking houses.

First Billy dropped in on Mayor Robert Fordyce at the City Hall, and in response to a hearty greeting exclaimed:

"Well, you have a regular city here. I had no idea Paterson was such a large and bustling place. You should be proud of it."

Mrs. Sunday said she was pleased with the city also.

At Police Headquarters Sunday met Chief Bimson and the other officers and then slid a couple of weights down the shuffleboard in the platoon room, declaring the exercise was "bully" for the stomach muscles."

Next the couple went to see "Jim" McCormick, Sunday's old "baseball sidekick," who was in bed with an attack of rheumatism. McCormick greeted Sunday with the exclamation:

"Hello, Bill. You don't look five years older."

"The pleasantest moment in months," was the way Sunday described this meeting with his old friend. They talked over old baseball days for half an hour until Mrs. Sunday suggested that it was time for Sunday to get home and receive his newspaper interviewers.

Thought Willard "Easy Meat."

Sunday received a score of newspaper men. He was gowned in a silken bath robe, reclined in a big easy chair, and talked of his early baseball days. He showed considerable interest in the Johnson-Willard fight at Havana, and early in the afternoon picked "a winner" in the person of Johnson. When the returns came in Sunday said:

"I thought Willard was easy meat for Johnson; but the result is great. Every white man should be happy."

"Hurrah!" was "Ma" Sunday's comment. "It's a case of too much booze and too much Paris. Booze defeated Johnson."

Billy talked of the time when he quit baseball to work for the Y. M. C. A. at a salary of $83 a month. Previous to making the decision to enter evangelistic work for the Y. M. C. A. Sunday was swamped with telegrams, he said, offering him flattering salaries to stay in the baseball game.

"I remember my first meeting after I had started out to be an evangelist," he said. "It was in a tent in Perry, Iowa, and there were 500 people. Ma and I were more than worried, because we were afraid expenses could not be met."

Asked what he was going to do tonight, Billy said: "To bed at 7 o'clock and a good night's rest to be ready and fit for tomorrow's work."

Sunday said he intended to cut his meeting short tomorrow night, closing at 8:30 o'clock in order that he might attend the Philip Sousa Band concert at the Fifth Regiment Armory. The evangelist is acquainted with several members of the band, and said it was his intention to have a seat with them on the platform.

Unitarians Ready to Fight.

That the Unitarians are ready for Sunday's expected attack and are prepared to retaliate with well-known speakers armed with legions of facts about their religion was evidenced by the appearance of stacks of printed matter in the reading room which will be opened tomorrow at Orpheus Hall.

Mrs. Ethel B. Robinson of Paterson and Montclair, author of "The Religion of Joy" and "Glimpses of God" and prominent in the work at Unity Church, Montclair, is in charge for the present, and told something of the plans of the campaign. She said no meetings had been planned for April, but four would be held in May.

"Of course, if Mr. Sunday makes any attack on our religion or doctrines, speakers will be brought on at once," she said. Among the possibilities as speakers are former President William H. Taft, Dr. Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Church of the Messiah of New York, and Rabbi Stephen M. Wise of New York.

Informed of Sunday's remark that he had no more fear of the Unitarians than he had of the saloonkeepers and that Taft was a "good scout," Mrs. Robinson said:

"Billy Sunday has no fear of the Unitarians and the Unitarians have no fear of Billy Sunday. We are all trying to do God's work in this world. The Unitarians are only too glad Billy Sunday is in Paterson, and they hope and expect he will do marvelous work here. No truly religious man scorns another religious man. Man needs to have his soul set on fire with a zeal to do God's work. The tiny baby is not devilish, but is a spark of God."

Among the pamphlets of the Unitarians is one entitled, "What Do Unitarians Believe?" In addition to an analysis of the Unitarian creed it contains a long list of America's prominent men who profess the Unitarian faith. Mrs. Robinson said that from now on until the close of the Billy Sunday meetings the reading rooms would be open to the public and every opportunity would be given the people of Paterson to learn the true principles of the Unitarian faith.

SHONTS ON SAFETY SYSTEM.

Proposes Scheme to Avert Collisions on the Elevated.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, wrote yesterday to the Public Service Commission that his company was working out a system of signalling and speed control for the elevated railway on the express tracks, and at the curves and interlocking and junction points of the local tracks. In general this will be much the same as that now in use on the Subway express tracks, and provides for the "tripping" of any train which approaches too closely to the train ahead, so that the power is cut off and it is brought to a quick stop.

Since the accident on the elevated at Eighth Avenue and 110th Street last December the Interborough, at the order of the commission, has been inspecting the signal systems in operation all over the country with the view of discovering one that would make collisions impossible. It has not found any that it considers ideal, as they would all diminish the number of trains; but it believes that its own ideas will prove satisfactory, so Mr. Shonts has asked the commission for permission to install signals in accordance with them in connection with the third-tracking work.

DEATH RATE INCREASING.

Health Board Attributes It to Influenza in Virulent Form.

The city's death rate took a big jump last week. There were 1,831 deaths, an increase of 219 over the corresponding week last year. This put the rate up 1.39 points, according to the Department of Health, which attributes the increase to the prevalence of influenza in a more virulent form than it has assumed in many years.

There were 407 deaths from acute bronchitis, broncho pneumonia, and lobar pneumonia, a gain of 143 over these figures for 1914. Organic heart diseases showed an increase of 42 deaths. The influenza epidemic was chiefly noticeable among persons of 65 years and over, among whom there was an increase of 54 deaths.

Despite last week's increase the death rate for the first fourteen weeks of 1915 was only 14.38 per 1,000 population, whereas it was 15.57 for the same period of 1914, or 1.19 lower than a year ago.

Receiver for Tissot Society.

The Tissot Picture Society, was put in the hands of Paul L. Black, as receiver, by Vice Chancellor Lewis in Jersey City yesterday. The society was organized to reproduce the works of James J. Tissot, celebrated for his Biblical paintings. The assets are said to be $37,500 and the liabilities $50,000. The society's founder was Carl B. Lichtenstein.

VILLISTA FORCES AGAIN DEFEATED

Lose Heavily Near Tampico and Are in Retreat Near Monterey.

VILLA'S TAX ON FOREIGNERS

British Consul at Saltillo Says It Is Not Confiscatory, Though Somewhat High.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The border situation at Brownsville has improved sufficiently to enable Major General Frederick Funston, who was sent there to look after the protection of American lives and property during the attack on Matamoros, to return to his headquarters at San Antonio. A dispatch from General Funston to Secretary Garrison today said that there was desultory firing yesterday and last night at Matamoros, but that no shots had crossed the border.

The Villistas appear to be falling in their advance toward Nuevo Laredo, just as they were balked in their attack on Matamoros, according to official advices reaching the State Department today. A message from Laredo informed Secretary Bryan that information received there yesterday was to the effect that Carranza forces assembled at Lampazos, 70 miles south of Nuevo Laredo, were driving the Villa forces back toward Monterey. A battle was fought at Golondrina on Saturday, in which the Villa forces were defeated.

The department was informed today that trains were arriving daily at Monterey from Saltillo, Torreon, and El Paso without bringing American mail. On Saturday the Mexican peso in Monterey was selling at 16 to 1 New York exchange. Only a few days before it was selling at 15 to 1.

A dispatch from Chihuahua announces the imprisonment of an American, W. B. Cox, formerly of Williamson, West Va., on a charge of having a large amount of counterfeit money. The State Department has taken up the case.

Secretary Bryan issued this statement regarding Mexico today:

"The British Consular representative at Saltillo, in response to a request from the department, has made a telegraphic report on the recent tax levied on foreigners. It is stated that the matter of return of contributions should be taken up with the Department of Foreign Relations at Chihuahua; that though the tax imposed on some has been somewhat high, this assessment on foreigners cannot be considered confiscatory, and that, generally speaking, the tax is not discriminatory.

"One French firm has paid thirteen thousand, one German thirteeen thousand, and one British ten thousand. The two oil companies, one which is American, have been assessed at ten thousand each, but the amounts have not been paid. Al foreigners in business have had to contribute, but there are only a few Americans in business in Saltillo. The highest amount paid by any of these business men has been fifteen hundred.

"The American Consul General in Monterey has made a report on the amount of textile fibre in his district. He states that he called on four houses which handle the fibre and has been informed that there are probably seventy carloads of textile fibre in Monterey and five at Espinaz, while an unknown quantity is stored at Linares and Montemorelos, most of which is lechuguilla fibre. It is stated that the large shipments have come from Saltillo and Matehuala.

"There are reported to be five carloads to be had in Matehuala, half of the palma variety and half lechuguilla. It is said that there has been much activity in the purchase of the fibre in Saltillo. The Government probably has for sale considerable fibre that is marketable in that district, and the report states that shipments could no doubt be made promptly if assurances were given that the fibre would escape confiscation. The textile referred to is sometimes called 'Tampico fibre.'"

LAREDO, Texas, April 5.—Advices reaching Carranza adherents here tonight are that in a three days' fight near Los Ebanos, thirty miles south of Tampico, Mexico, Villa forces have lost 1,100 killed and about 1,000 in prisoners.

According to the report Villa's troops attacked Carranza forces at Los Ebanos Friday. After a fierce battle the Villa army was compelled to retreat, leaving 600 dead on the field. The Villa forces returned Saturday, according to the report, and after a fight lasting through Sunday, the Villa General ordered a retreat, leaving 500 dead on the field, the Carranza army taking 1,000 prisoners.

WEST OFF FOR MEXICO CITY.

President's Representative Leaves Vera Cruz with Shanklin.

VERA CRUZ, April 5.—Duval West, President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico, started for Mexico City today, accompanied by Arnold Shanklin, the American Consul General. They planned to go by special train to Ometusco. Beyond that point railway communication is cut.

José Manuel Cardoso de Oliveira, the Brazilian Minister, has made arrangements with Henry H. Rice of the American Embassy Staff to meet Mr. West and Mr. Shanklin at Ometusco and take them by automobile to the outposts of the Zapata lines. There they will be met by General Manuel Palafox, who will conduct them to Mexico City.

Mr. West will remain in Mexico City for about ten days. He will then return to the United States by way of Vera Cruz.

TELLS OF FOREIGNERS KILLED.

A. B. Johnson Says One of Victims in Mexico City Was an American.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 5.—Eleven foreigners, have been assassinated recently in the City of Mexico, according to Arthur Bullard Johnson, an attorney representing jointly the 2,000 Americans of the city and the International Committee of the Federal District, who passed through here last night on his way to Washington. The persons assassinated, according to the statement of the International Committee, says Mr. Johnson, were an American, a Swede, three Ottomans, and six Spaniards.

"I carry affidavits," continued Mr. Johnson, "to the following statement:

"Obregon stated at the time of the first occupation of the capital he would not recognize foreigners until foreigners recognized him, and publicly stated at the time of the second occupation that he would 'live to see the day when a cross would mark the place where the City of Mexico once stood.'"

ADMITS CAR PORTERS GET SMALL WAGES

But Pullman Company Manager Says He Can Get All the Men He Wants at Present Rate.

MANY FUNDS FOR WORKERS

Which Add Materially to Their Income—Denies Tipping System Originated with His Firm.

CHICAGO, April 5.—The first Government inquiry into wages and conditions of employment of sleeping car porters and conductors was made here today by the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. L. S. Hungerford, General Manager of the Pullman Company, was on the stand most of the day, and was questioned by Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the commission.

In the first fifteen years of a sleeping-car porter's service, Mr. Hungerford said, he received $27.50 a month in wages. At the end of fifteen years he, like other service employes, automatically received an advance of 5 per cent., which made his pay $30 a month.

In the first year of service, Mr. Hungerford said, a porter buys $36.50 worth of uniforms a year, but thereafter the company takes on this burden. A bonus system gives men with good records an extra month's pay for the year. They are eligible to a relief fund after five years and to the pension list after twenty years in the employment of the company, but these provisions are flexible and often applied in exceptional cases, such as disability resulting from train accidents.

Mr. Walsh read many communications withholding the waiter's name, complaining of conditions of employment and low compensation. One writer remarked that a porter's wages would not buy his meals on some runs.

Mr. Walsh brought up the subject of tips.

"Do you expect the public to pay the difference between these wages and a living wage?" he asked the witness.

"No. I don't think that was considered," the latter replied.

"You thought them satisfied with these salaries?"

"No. I wouldn't say that we received no expressions of dissatisfaction regarding them," replied Mr. Hungerford.

"Is $27.50 enough to pay any man for a month's work?" continued Mr. Walsh.

"We can get all the men we want at that rate," was the reply.

The witness was asked as to the history of the tipping system, and replied that it did not originate with the Pullman Company.

"It seems always to have been a general condition. It didn't originate with us. However, if anybody is deserving of tips, it is the sleeping car porter. None of them are artists."

It appeared from the testimony that porters are permitted generally to retire at 11 to 12 P. M. and must go on duty again at 3 A. M. This applies to seventy-two hour trans-continental runs, as it does to short ones.

Mr. Walsh read from a book of rules by P. C. Johnson, District Superintendent of the Pullman Company at Omaha, entitled, "What to do and what not to do." In this compilation it appeared that porters were required to shine shoes, and the witness said they bought their own polish. The porter standing at the steps receiving passengers is instructed to "look pleasant, so as not to give the passenger the impression that it is a mere condescension on your part that he is allowed to ride at all." When a passenger makes a request not countenanced by the company the porter is not to reply that the company rule forbids it, but it instructed to say that the matter is outside his jurisdiction.

A system of small fines for the disappearance of linen was maintained to prevent negligence. Last year lost linen, frequently carried away by careless passengers, cost the company $178,000, the witness said.

R. W. Bell, Secretary of the Federation of Pullman Conductors and Porters, was called to the stand just before adjournment and will resume tomorrow.

What would you do if you suddenly found yourself without prospects, and with no equipment for life save expensive habits, good looks and $500.00?

Evelyn Jaffray faced such a situation and Josephine Daskam Bacon shows how Evelyn met it in "Open Market", beginning this week in

Collier's 5¢ a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Automobile Show

Spring Sale of Locomobile Exchange Cars

April 5th to 10th—One Week Only—8:30 *a. m. to* 10 *p. m. Daily*

Largest assortment of high-grade Guaranteed Motor Cars at medium prices we have ever gathered under one roof.

Better Value than Any New Car at the Price

No man who expects to buy a car, at any price, can afford to miss this sale. A saving to you of 20% to 60%. All profits eliminated. All have the appearance of new cars—for practical purposes, they are new cars. New car guarantee.

Guaranteed Locomobiles, $900 to $3500
Other Makes at Low Prices

Come in morning, afternoon, or evening. We can handle your present Car and arrange convenient terms.

THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA
Locomobile Building, 61st Street, next to Broadway
Open Evenings

Camel

Against the world!

More real enjoyment, contentment, satisfaction, can be gotten out of Camel Cigarettes—a *blend* of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos—than out of either kind of tobacco smoked straight!

Smoke the 20 Camels you buy for 10c and your cigarette happiness is assured, because the *blend* of choice tobaccos makes the smoothest, fragrantest, best-flavored cigarette you ever put a match to.

Camels stand against any cigarette in the world! You compare them with cigarettes sold at any price! Camels *cannot* bite the tongue, *cannot* parch throats and *do not* leave any unpleasant cigaretty after-taste.

Cost of tobaccos used in the Camel *blend* prohibits the use of coupons or premiums. Smokers appreciate Camel quality and do not look for premiums.

You know what's what in Camels today!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

If your dealer can't supply you, send 10c for one package or $1.00 for a carton of ten packages (200 cigarettes), sent postage prepaid. If after smoking one package you are not delighted with Camels, return the other nine packages and we will refund your dollar and postage.

Cigarettes

GREENHUT'S
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
"Meet me at the Fountain"

Women's & Misses' $19.50 to $29.50 Afternoon & Evening DRESSES *Today, at* **$15**

MAIN BUILDING

Women's $2 to $3 "Radcliffe" Low Shoes $1 *Today at . .*

More than 2,000 pairs of low shoes of the "Radcliffe" make. Also 800 pairs of stylish and in every other way desirable low shoes of other makes. All of these shoes were made by a well known concern who are discontinuing business. Every pair of shoes in this sensational sale is perfect and stylish. Leathers are: TAN RUSSIA CALF, PATENT LEATHER, GUN METAL CALF, KIDSKIN, SUEDES and WHITE CANVAS. Very good looking Oxfords, Pumps and strapped effects. Sizes 2½ to 8 in C to E widths. No mail, phone, C. O. D. or approval orders filled.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more, Today, Tuesday, April 6.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

J. B. GREENHUT CO.

N. Y. T., 4-6-15. 32

Double ~~2x~~ Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon—Single Stamps in the Afternoon

Annex Building—Specials in Home Furnishings

A Sale Today of **Electric, Gas and Oil Lamps and Domes**

Which Could Not Be Timed More Opportunely

Gas or Electric Table Lamps

Bronze finish, with heavy cast stand and 15-inch shade of overlaid metal; green or amber art glass in beautiful scenic effect; lamp stands 23 inches high..... $6.25

Gas or Electric Domes

10 panels; 24 inches diameter, with filigree border of cast metal, in oxidized brass finish; amber, green or nile green art glass, with ruby insert; complete with Welsbach inverted burner, mantle and globe.

For Gas. $4.95
For Electricity $5.75

Right at the beginning of the Spring season, when you are thinking of opening your Summer home, here's a sale of LIGHTING FIXTURES that it will pay to attend.

Handsome, artistic lamps of all kinds are here aplenty for your selection.

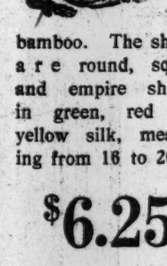
Electric or Gas Semi-Indirect Fixtures

Alabaster art glass shade; 19 inches diameter, with filigree border of oxidized cast metal, around top; for electricity 3-light or for gas 100-candle power, with pull chain and pilot light. Hangs from ceiling on 3 chains from fancy ceiling plate.. $4.75

Japan Wicker Table Lamp

For electricity or oil. Electric lamps are with 2 lights attached with pull chain sockets; duplex burner for oil. Bases in odd-shaped designs with handles in dark and light colored bamboo. The shades are round, square and empire shaped in green, red and yellow silk, measuring from 16 to 20 in.

$6.25



Today—A Remarkable Sale of

Dining Room Furniture

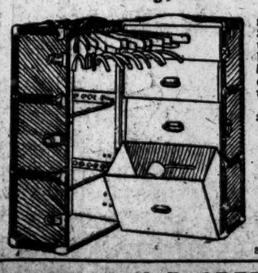
Astonishingly Low Prices Quoted on

100 Period Dining Room Suites

In Beautiful Designs and Finishes

MAIN BUILDING

$25 Wardrobe Trunks $17.50 *Today, at . . .*



There is only one reason why we are selling these $25 Wardrobe Trunks for $17.50—because a maker of excellent trunks desired to keep his workmen busy at a slack period, and we ordered 50 of them made up to our own specification—the maker taking no profit thereon.

The height of convenience in use and a necessity for every traveler.

$6.50 Traveling Bags, $5 *Today, at*

Sole leather traveling bags; Oxford shape; French sewn edges; All sizes.

Square & Oval Mirrors

at ½ Regular Prices
Sale in Picture Dept.

A special purchase of 180 beautifully framed mirrors, from the estate of a prominent maker, at ridiculously low prices.

All of these mirrors are size 16x40. Some of the frames are slightly marred, but whatever hurts there are, are almost unnoticeable.

The mirrors are with 1-inch bevel and the frames are gilt and gold burnished. Today's special prices are:

$4.95, $7.95 and $9.95

Quaker Rag Rugs

At Big Reductions

These rugs are in discontinued colorings and designs. However, many of them are just as good as the newest in this regard.

A large selection of Greens, Lavender, Pink, Mulberry, Salmon, and Browns. Also pretty mottle effects.

A most opportune sale for those who are opening their country homes, cottages or bungalows. These rugs are particularly admirable for bedroom use.

Size.	Former Price	Sale Price
18x36 inches	39c	29c
27x54 inches	75c	55c
30x60 inches	98c	69c
36x72 inches	$1.25	95c
9x12 feet	$8.50	$5.75

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY—WE GIVE ~~2x~~ GREEN TRADING STAMPS

$3 ROUND TRIP TO WASHINGTON

SPECIAL EXCURSION
SUNDAY, APRIL 11TH,
VIA
ROYAL BLUE LINE
New Jersey Central, Reading & Baltimore & Ohio R. R.'s

A rare opportunity to visit the national capital with its wonderful attractions.

SUNDAY, APRIL 11TH,
Also Sundays, April 25, May 9-23, June 6.

Leave W. 23d St., 11:50 P. M.; Liberty St. 12:01 Midnight Saturday night.

Tickets on sale week in advance at Liberty St., W. 23d St. and Jersey City Terminals; 245, 879, 1276, 1440 and 2081 Broadway, 7 Cortlandt St., N. Y.; 4 and 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

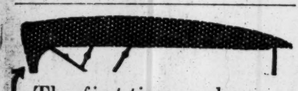
What ordinary soaps do to the skin

ORDINARY toilet soap makes your skin look white and clean to the naked eye—but look at it through a magnifying glass. You will find that the "free" alkali, which ordinary soap contains, has roughened, irritated and parched your skin; and this may in time cause blotches, pimples, blackheads and other skin troubles.

Resinol Soap cleans, soothes and protects the skin

You need a soap which not only cleans your skin, but also soothes, heals and protects it—that is why you should get a cake of Resinol Soap from your druggist. This pure and delightful toilet soap contains the same medication as Resinol Ointment, the standard prescription for skin troubles. It therefore affords an *antiseptic protection* to the skin, which *merely pure* soap does not do. Resinol Soap keeps the skin in a clean, healthy condition and insures a clear, natural complexion.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. For trial size of each free, write to Dept. TT, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.



The *first-time* car buyer may not fully realize the importance of a

Genuine Pantasote TOP

—but the seasoned car *owner* who has had experience with the different kinds of tops knows that an inferior top material causes discomfort, annoyance and humiliation. He *knows* that no other top material affords the *service* given by genuine Pantasote.

He knows that the maker of cars equipped with Pantasote tops is giving a surplus of *value* and *service* to the buyers of his cars.

The Pantasote Company
1751 Bowling Green Building, New York City

Extra Features

The CASE is the only car of this class that comes *completely* equipped with Extra Tire Casing and Extra Inner Tube on Rim with Cover, Weed Non-Skid Tire Chains and Eight-Day Clock. These are all necessary features. And they amount, *with 5% discount* we give if cash, to precisely $110.25.

For price comparison deduct this from our price—$1350—and you have only $1239.75. Or add it to the price of other cars. Then remember the hidden values of Case construction.

CASE

New York Branch House
Broadway at Sixty-second St.
Phone Columbus 8090.

"Six to One"

Mme. Ernestine Rouvel, proprietress of Rosemary Cottage, Fairfield, Conn., writes:

"In advertising Rosemary Cottage in the 'Country Board' column of The New York Times, I have found that it brings me in contact with the *very best class* of people I could hope to meet in order to build up a clientele. The answers I receive from my advertising in The New York Times are *six to one in favor of The Times.*"

You can postcard or telephone your advertisement to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FREES MRS. HOPKINS, BUT CENSURES HER

Referee Puts Alimony for Rich Broker's "Extravagant Wife" at $3,000 a Year.

FINDS MUCH BLAME IN BOTH

Husband's Morals as Bad as Plaintiff's "Unconscionable" Expenditures.

Referee William C. Arnold, who heard the evidence in the action for divorce brought by Mrs. McKie Bennet Hopkins against Dr. John Randolph Hopkins, will report to the Supreme Court in favor of the plaintiff and recommend that alimony be fixed at $3,000 a year. The report bears heavily against Dr. Hopkins, who is accused of immorality and other excesses, and against Mrs. Hopkins, who is accused of great extravagance.

When the suit became public on Dec. 23 last, word came from Atlanta, Ga., where the defendant lives, that he would not contest the action, but that he would fight against large alimony. Dr. Hopkins is rich and odd in his manners and habit of living. He is known throughout the South, largely because of the wide social connections of his wife and because of his habit of keeping his home in Atlanta lighted throughout the night. This home is kept up as a show place, and the referee appraised its value at $140,000.

The co-respondent named in the suit was Martha Harrison, also known as "Bungalow," although the names of other women cropped up in the evidence. Mrs. Hopkins also said in her complaint that the defendant was cruel and habitually under the influence of liquor. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins were married at West Point, Miss., on May 18, 1881. They have one son, Russell F. Hopkins, who won some reputation by his fondness for taking out every kind of insurance, for keeping wild beasts caged in the back yard of his home at Irvington, and because he eloped with and married Vera Siegrist, the seventeen-year-old granddaughter of Dr. J. J. Lawrence. A girl baby was born to the young couple in 1909, and Dr. Lawrence put $1,000,000 into trust for her. Two years later he gave young Mrs. Hopkins his house at 1,080 Fifth Avenue.

Prosperity Their Extravagance.

Referee Arnold says in his report that Dr. Hopkins and his wife lived happily until about seven years ago. The defendant prospered in his business of loan broker, and with prosperity came desires that outpaced the income and led finally to reckless extravagance. Money troubles came, and then came quarrels until Mrs. Hopkins left home.

"The defendant," says the referee, "began to drink, and then to lead a dissolute life, and the evidence clearly shows that in the last year he so far forgot his honor as to entertain lewd women in the home where he had lived so long in honorable relations with his wife and son."

One of the women referred to testified as to her association with Dr. Hopkins, and "detailed the events connected therewith with willing particularity." The referee says:

"While it is hard to understand how a man enjoying a good reputation in the community in which he resides could have committed the acts alleged under the circumstances shown to have existed in this case, yet the testimony is so clear and uncontroverted as to leave no doubt in any reasonable mind."

Dr. Hopkins, while making no effort to refute any of the testimony, sought to excuse his conduct by saying that his "wife's treatment and extravagance forced him into such a condition of mind as to render him unmindful of his acts."

Taking up the question of alimony the referee found that Dr. Hopkins was worth $211,277, and that his income for 1914 was $4,882. But his income for the six preceding years ran as high as $24,000 a year and was never less than $12,000. Explaining the sudden drop in the defendant's income the referee says:

"The business of the defendant is that of a loan broker, and a business of that character has been unpopular of late years, and has been greatly impaired by public opinion and governmental restrictions. This, to say nothing of the past year's financial depression, would undoubtedly account for a great loss in the defendant's income."

Censures Extravagance.

Concerning the complaint of Dr. Hopkins that his wife's extravagance impaired his earning capacity, lessened his usefulness, and consumed much of his income-producing property, the referee says:

"I am not prepared to differ with him, for the extravagance of this plaintiff seems to me to have been unconscionable. The proof indicates that the plaintiff has been spending on an average, for the last seven or eight years, upward of $25,000 per year and indicates her wanton waste of money and her utter disregard for her marital obligations."

Compilations made by the referee showed that since 1907 Mrs. Hopkins contracted debts amounting to about $50,000 more than the total income of the defendant, and that he had to dispose of a large part of his property to meet the bills.

Having a home worth $140,000 is out of all proportion to a fortune of only about $210,000, the referee says, particularly when the defendant's wife and son do not share it with him.

Mrs. Hopkins testified that after she left her husband in May of last year she came to this city and lived for a time at the St. Regis. Later she spent some time with her son at his home in Irvington and for a time lived at the Briarcliffe Inn and at a Long Beach hotel.

CHURCH ELECTS ON STREET.

Parish House Barred, Rev. Mr. Richmond's Foes Vote Just the Same.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Probably the most remarkable church election ever held in Philadelphia was conducted this afternoon on the sidewalk in front of the church house of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church because adherents of the Rev. George Chalmers Richmond, rector of the church, had locked and barricaded the doors to the parish house. Eight vestrymen were elected.

This latest development in the long dispute between Mr. Richmond and his friends on the one side and his opponents on the other apparently leaves the clergyman confronting an antagonistic majority in the vestry. One of the newly elected vestrymen bluntly announced that "it meant the elimination of Richmond from the church."

Charles A. Brown, William P. Hamilton, Daniel Grafly, Le Roy A. McDermott, John Brown, and Robert Patton, qualified electors of the congregation, accompanied by George Smith, a policeman, whose services were enlisted to preserve order, and J. Wilson Bayard, an attorney, went to the parish house prepared to open the election at 3 o'clock.

They tried the doors of the parish house first and found them locked. Then they tried the gate leading to the church grounds, but this, too, was locked. One of the vestrymen finally obtained from some place in the neighborhood a key to the door of the parish house. Mr. Bayard unlocked the door. When he tried to enter, however, the door opened a little way and it was forced shut by some person inside.

The group retired to the sidewalk, where John Brown called upon Mr. Grafly to act as Chairman and proceed with the meeting. Nominations were made and closed, but as the by-laws require that the election shall be held from 3 to 5 o'clock the group maintained its position on the sidewalk until that hour. A cigar box was used for depositing the ballots. Mr. McDermott, Mr. Hamilton, and John Brown acted as tellers.

M'ANENY CONDEMNS A BARGE CANAL TAX

Sees Scheme for a Direct Levy to Raise $30,000,000 for Construction Work.

BOND REFERENDUM URGED

Mayor's Request for Public Hearings at Albany Denied, but Committee Will Go There.

George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, who is making a vigorous fight against the proposal of State officials to levy a direct State tax, explained yesterday that the city officials should be on their guard against the plan now making headway in the Legislature to increase at present the amount needed for Barge Canal construction and which would be a possible element in the levying of a direct State tax. Mr. McAneny pointed out that the total amount to be raised for such construction was not $4,000,000, but approximately $30,000,000, and that if a direct tax were levied to cover part of the sum required the next demand would be that it be made great enough to cover all.

"This demand," said Mr. McAneny, "is, in fact, already appearing in the Legislature. The $4,000,000 was originally asked by the State Engineer to complete the canal sections to Syracuse and Oswego. There is now a demand for $4,000,000 more to complete the work to Buffalo. In addition to this, the estimates of the State Engineer show that $10,000,000 will be required for other construction work and for the liquidation of damage claims. The real plan of the promoters of the canal improvement is to tax the people directly for the entire sum of $27,000,000 still required, and to submit no bond issue at all to a referendum vote.

"Ex-Senator Hill of Buffalo, Chairman of the State Highways Commission, with Mr. Finch of the State Engineer's office and Judge McLean and Mr. Gardiner, representing the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, who called at my office several days ago, informed me quite frankly that this was the plan and proposed that $8,000,000 or $9,000,000 of the amount required be collected through direct taxes this year, and the remaining amount through further direct taxes, graduated over a period of three or four years.

$7,000,000 Annual Tax.

"This would mean that an average of $7,000,000 would be put in the State's tax budget each year for say four years, and 70 per cent. of that sum, or approximately $5,000,000, would be put annually for four years upon the City of New York.

"I do not know how far the campaign of the State Highways Commission has proceeded in the Legislature; but the fact that it is already urged that the original $4,000,000 be raised to $8,000,000 is evidence, at least, that it is making headway. I do not for a moment criticise what these gentlemen are doing. The early completion of the canal is desirable from every point of view. Senator Hill and his associates have been rendering great public service in pressing the plans along. I do, however, feel that they are mistaken as to the method of financing the State should adopt.

"I know of no reason why a vast public improvement such as a barge canal, four-fifths paid for through long-term bonds, should be completed by drafts made upon the immediate resources of the people. There can scarcely be any doubt that a bond issue, if submitted in November, would be passed by popular vote. If the voters are given the alternative of authorizing a bond issue, which will make future taxpayers bear their fair share of the canal's cost, or of putting their hands in their own pockets for $27,000,000 or more of direct taxes, there can be little doubt as to what their decision would be.

"Of the total amount required, $13,500,000 is the estimate for the payment of claims for damages to land values, water power, railroad crossings, &c. Up to the present time the total claims of this character that have been filed amount, in round figures, to $72,000,000. Many of these are, of course, excessive, and the State Engineer estimates that the awards made upon them will not reach much over one-third of the total.

"Awards of $10,000,000 have already been made. Of the total estimate of the amount required to complete the canal, $13,500,000 is to cover the awards still to be made. If the major part of the amount required for construction is now paid through a direct tax, and the damage claims alone are submitted to popular vote, there might indeed be some doubt as to the issue.

Demand for a Referendum.

"The commercial bodies and others who are interested should insist that a referendum in November be taken on the entire amount required. As I stated yesterday, there are miscellaneous resources in the canal funds that may well be applied to cover the expenses of contractors up to December next, and even if this were not the case the comparatively small amount immediately needed could be paid from the general fund and returned to that fund when the proceeds of the new bond sales are made available."

Mayor Mitchel, who sent a telegram last week to Senator Sage of the Senate Finance Committee, requesting that public hearings be held on appropriations affecting New York City and which might form part of a direct State tax, received a reply yesterday, stating that the time was too short to give public hearings on such matters and requesting the Mayor and the other members of the Budget Committee to go to Albany and hold a conference with the Finance Committee. In response to the suggestion, the Mayor, Controller Prendergast, President McAneny of the Aldermen, and Borough Presidents Pounds of Brooklyn and Mathewson of the Bronx will go to Albany tomorrow night and attend a conference with the Finance Committee on Thursday morning.

INSTALL HIGH SCHOOL HEAD.

Edward C. Zabriskie Takes Charge at Washington Irving.

Edward C. Zabriskie was installed yesterday as Principal of Washington Irving High School, to succeed William McAndrew, now Associate City Superintendent.

Supt. Maxwell, Associate City Supt. Meleney, and Dr. Ira S. Wile of the Board of Education were present.

A welcome was sung by the 1,500 girl students, and the assembly exercises were conducted by the girls. Miss Minnie Lobel, President of the school association, presiding.

A messages of good wishes from Mr. McAndrew was read. Dr. Maxwell reviewed the history of the school, and said Mr. Zabriskie was the right man to head the largest and most complex high school in the world.

FLINT QUALITY FOUNDED 1840 — HORNER SERVICE FOUNDED 1865

GEO. C. FLINT CO. and R. J. HORNER CO.

SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF ENAMELED SUITES

We call especial attention to ENAMELED SUITES of our own exclusive patterns which comprise very inexpensive Cottage Suites as well as pieces of rare design.

Among the latter are exquisite Hand-painted Suites and others in which unusually rich effects have been attained by the combination of Antique Ivory Enamels brightened with touches of dull silver and white.

These pieces cannot be duplicated elsewhere, though prices are no higher than those asked for patterns of less artistic worth.

Flint & Horner Co. Inc.
20-26 West 36th St.
New York

THE DOC—made with the idea of comfort first. A broad toe with plenty of style. O'SULLIVAN'S HEELS attached.

HERE'S a shoe for the man who wants comfort—it is the shoe that we have the most repeat calls for. Now it is made more comfortable and more serviceable with O'SULLIVAN'S HEELS of New LIVE Rubber.

There's a certain common-sense stylishness about "The Doc". It is not an old man's freak shoe—it is for the busy man who is on his feet day in and day out.

Look over our O'Sullivanized Shoes. They are made in all styles for Men and Women. They give the maximum comfort and wear for the cost.

Walk-Over Shoes O'Sullivanized

For Men $4.50 to $6.00

For Women $4.50 to $5.50

Walk-Over Shoe Stores

NEW YORK: 179 Broadway, 1175 Broadway, 1439 Broadway, 144 Bowery, 252 W. 125th Street, 557 Melrose Ave., Bronx
BROOKLYN: 565 Fulton Street, 1355 Broadway
YONKERS: 9 N. Broadway
PATERSON, N. J.: 181 Market Street
NEWARK, N. J.: 795 Broad Street

"It's not my fault if I don't earn my salary"

And your stenographer would be quite right if she told you *that* every day you stick to expensive, inefficient shorthand in writing your letters.

Why don't you let your stenographer earn her salary? Why don't you let her produce *finished typewriting?* Why don't you let her do it *all* day long—with no hours wasted at your desk *taking* dictation and *waiting* to take it?

Look into this dictation-and-letter-writing question. It's about time you stopped wasting your *own* time—and your stenographer's. You haven't any right at all to talk so much about "overhead" when you permit your typewriters to stand idle a couple of hours every day—while you dilly-dally with shorthand dictation.

Stop writing every letter twice—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter. Do what other alert business men are doing—dictate to the Dictaphone. They can tell you *what* the Dictaphone does—and *how* it does it.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED
261 Broadway, Corner of Warren Street

Arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work. Call Barclay 6286—that's the Dictaphone. Or, drop in at 261 Broadway, the Dictaphone office. Or, write. And get a copy of "Your Day's Work"—a book written for business men.

The only "Dictaphone" is the Dictaphone
Dictaphone—our trade name.
Man at the desk—our trade-mark.

This Advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone

WILLARD KNOCKS JACK JOHNSON OUT IN TWENTY-SIXTH ROUND FOR WORLD'S TITLE

WILLARD VICTOR; JOHNSON RETIRES

Continued from Page 1.

and even men to yearn for skill in the manly art of defending themselves with their fists instead of with knives and pistols.

The enthusiasm of the women present grew as it became apparent that Willard probably would win. They groaned as Johnson appeared to outclass the white man, but as Willard's chances improved they grew wildly excited and vied with the men in striving to make their shouts of cheer reach the man who was battling for the pugilistic supremacy of their race.

Hardly any disorder occurred during the match, except when the great crowd charged into the ring as Johnson lay prostrate. The rural guards beat back the intruders with their machetes flat. One man was painfully, although not seriously, hurt.

Citizens of Havana will tender a reception to Willard tomorrow night, at which either the Governor of the province or the Mayor of Havana will present a gold watch as a souvenir to the victor. Willard had planned to leave Havana tomorrow, but yielded to requests to remain another day.

STORY OF THE BATTLE.

Crowd Jeered at Johnson When His Strength Began to Wane.

By The Associated Press.

HAVANA, April 5.—Jack Johnson, exile from his own country, today lost the heavyweight championship of the world to Jess Willard, the Kansas cowboy, the biggest man who ever entered the prize ring and a "White Hope" who at last has made good. The negro was knocked out in the twenty-sixth round with a smashing right swing to the point of the jaw.

The day after tomorrow Johnson, his wife, and a little group of friends will sail for Martinique, there to await passage back to France, where Johnson purposes to settle down and lead the life of a farmer, raising pigs and chickens. There is no doubt that he is through with the ring.

Willard is going back to the United States to win the fortune which was denied him today, when Johnson got $30,000 before the fight started, Willard taking only a small share of the net receipts. Just what his share was is not known.

For twenty rounds Johnson punched and pounded Willard at will, but his blows grew perceptibly less powerful as the fight progressed, until at last he seemed unable or unwilling to go on. Johnson stopped leading and for three or four rounds the battle was little more than a series of plastic poses of the white and the black gladiators.

So it was until the twenty-fifth round, when Willard got one of his wildly swinging windmill right-hand smashes to Johnson's heart. This was the beginning of the end.

When the round closed Johnson sent word to his wife that he was all in, and told her to start for home. She was on the way out and was passing the ring in the twenty-sixth round when a cyclonic right to the jaw caused Johnson to crumple on the floor of the ring, where he lay, partly outside the ropes, until after the referee had counted ten and held up Willard's hand in token of the cowboy's newly won laurels.

Johnson was slow in responding to the gong for what proved to be the final round, while Willard seemed fresh. Willard delivered four blows in this round—a left to the face, a right to the stomach, a left to the body, and the final right swing to the jaw that stretched the negro out for the count. Johnson seemed powerless to make any defense. He was shaky from the start of the round.

Actual Knockout Doubted.

There is much discussion tonight as to whether Johnson really was knocked out. In the sense of being smashed into unconsciousness, he certainly was not put out. The consensus of opinion is that Johnson felt that there was no possibility of his winning, and when knocked down chose to take the count rather than rise and stand further punishment. Johnson often has stated that fighting is a business, and that he would not foolishly submit to repeated knockdowns when he found he had met his master.

A second or two after Jack Welsh, the referee, had counted ten Johnson quickly got up. It was well that he did so, for a moment later a rush of spectators to the fighting platform all but smothered the pugilists. For an instant it seemed as if trouble was threatened, and some fifty or more of the several hundred soldiers stationed about the fight arena jumped into the ring and formed circles around vanquished and victor.

Under escort of the soldiers Willard and Johnson went to their dressing rooms, while the crowd cheered and broke into wild discussion. Willard was out of his dressing room in a few moments and in an automobile on his way back to Havana. He was escorted half way to the city from the Marianao race track, where the fight was held, by a troop of Cuban cavalry.

Crowds filled the streets and narrow roadways, and the new white champion was loudly cheered. He was decidedly the favorite of the crowd all through the fight, and tonight is the hero of the Island.

Automobiles returning to the city from the fight flew white flags, and thus the news spread far and wide that the white challenger had beaten the negro champion. As Willard came along, the crowds in the streets waved flags and linen handkerchiefs tied to sticks. At one point a group of negro children, who evidently had heard that Johnson was the victor, waved black flags at the white champion, who was much amused.

Neither Man Badly Marked.

Willard is a modest champion, taking his victory as philosophically as he had looked forward to the fight. Neither he nor Johnson showed much evidence of having been engaged in a heavyweight championship battle. The new champion's lip, right ear and left cheek showed slight cuts, but at no time was there more than a drop or two of blood in evidence.

In this respect the fight was in great contrast to the Johnson-Jeffries fight at Reno five years ago, when Jeffries was cut to pieces and blood splashed over the spectators at the ringside. Evidently thinking that this condition might prevail again today, Johnson, just before the start of the fight, objected to the presence of a white woman in the newspaper seats just outside the ropes, and she was relegated to a place out of possible range.

No fight between heavyweights that has gone to a finish was cleaner or less brutal. Johnson's left eye was partly closed in the early rounds, but not sufficiently to interefre with his fighting. His lip also was cut inside, and his famous golden smile flashed from a very red setting.

The end of the fight came with a suddenness that dazed the spectators. It followed two or three rounds of almost complete idleness on the part of the contestants, and the crowd settled down to a long-drawn-out struggle, believing that it would go the full limit of the forty-five rounds without either man being able to register a knock-out.

The early rounds were filled with flashes of Johnson's former wonderful speed, when he would rain rights and lefts to Willard's body and face, delivering ten blows to one from the big white challenger. Through all this time Willard was strictly on the defensive, and on occasion Johnson played with him, once standing with guard down and letting Willard swing at him only to dodge and laugh at the awkwardness of his opponent.

The fight resulted just as many had predicted, Willard and his friends particularly prophesying that if the battle lasted twenty rounds Johnson could not win. This was based partly on the belief that Willard could stand all the punishment Johnson could inflict and partly on the doubt as to Johnson's condition and his ability at his age to fight a long battle against the odds of superior height, weight, and reach and fewer years.

A Glutton for Blows.

Willard said before entering the ring that he expected to take a beating for ten or fifteen rounds at the hands of his faster and more skilled opponent, and had trained to withstand it. As a matter of fact, he took twenty rounds of severe punishment, but laughed the blows aside and kept standing up against the rushes of the negro, who numerous times in the earlier rounds swept Willard before him to the ropes. Willard's back showed many welts raised by the ropes as he fell into them.

In the rushes Johnson would attack Willard in the body, and when the latter's hands and arms came down to guard that part of his anatomy Johnson would swing rights and lefts to the unprotected jaw and face. After each of these attacks Willard would come cheerfully back for more.

Johnson's grin through the early rounds began to change to a look of wonderment as the battle turned into the twenties, and it was evident when the negro had come to the conclusion that it was useless for him to try to knock out the young Western giant he seemed to know that he was in no condition to fight forty-five rounds. His blows lacked the force which sent Jeffries toppling from the topmost rung of the pugilistic ladder at Reno. Time had done its work. It had been the opinion of Johnson and many of his friends that he did not have to be in the best condition to whip Willard, underrating the latter's splendid condition and youthful stamina.

The fight was all Johnson's during the first twenty rounds, Willard only once or twice taking the aggressive, and then swinging clumsily and wildly. Meanwhile his body was growing pink under the blows that flashed from Johnson.

In these rounds Willard took a beating which would have put an ordinary fighter down and out. The crowd got used to seeing him throw off the negro's slashing blows and expected to see Johnson do the same thing when Willard swung his right to the negro's chin in the fatal twenty-sixth round. They expected to see Johnson jump up and continue fighting, just as Willard had come back, but the old champion knew that he had fought his last championship fight.

Slow After Twentieth Round.

In the twentieth round to the final, the fight looked slow and the crowd began to hoot and ask that somebody do something. There was a single cry of "fake," but it was not taken up by the other spectators. The reason it looked slow was because Johnson, who had been doing all the fighting, suddenly stopped and began sparring for time. It was some time before Willard or one of his seconds realized that Johnson was through and only needed a blow or two to send him to pugilistic oblivion.

During the early part of the fight Johnson carried all his old-time confidence and self-assertiveness. He was constantly bandying words with the spectators about the ring and talked steadily at Willard, who heeded the negro's chatter about as little as he did his blows.

Willard's seconds were after Johnson all the time, tauntingly warning him to keep away from Willard's terrific right. It was in the sixteenth round that one of Willard's seconds shouted: "Jack, you run into Jess's right. We will pick you up right over here."

"Be sure you take good care of me," said Johnson. It so happened that when Johnson went down for the count it was in Willard's corner.

When a spectator called out, "Johnson, you will get yours today," Johnson replied: "Well, there is good money in it, isn't there?"

Willard probably will take his own time in accepting any challenges. He already had announced that if he won he would not fight another negro. There is no doubt that today's fight will do the new champion a world of good. Today he was palpably nervous, and at first was afraid to go at Johnson. He constantly jabbed or lunged and then backed away, instead of following up an advantage when it came to him.

It can hardly be said at present that Willard is a great fighter, but he is a wonderful specimen of physical manhood, and is likely to develop an aggressiveness and skill that may make him invincible for years to come.

Willard Clumsy in Ring.

Willard looked very clumsy against Johnson today. A more skillful man might have knocked Johnson out after the twelfth round, for after that the negro was going on speed and nerve and skill.

Throughout the fight the Cubans kept shouting words of encouragement to Willard, such as "Kill the black bear!" and "Knock him out and let us go home!" When one spectator shouted at Johnson that he was an old man, the negro replied, "You just watch the old man," and with that he chased Willard twice across the ring, knocking his head first to the right and then to the left with a series of cross-blows.

Throughout the twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth rounds Johnson hardly struck a blow. He kept feinting at Willard, who was ever ready to break ground. When Johnson finally went down in the twenty-sixth round he rolled over on his back. The sun was beating down with torrid intensity, and his arms drew up as though to shield his eyes from the glare, while the referee counted him out.

There was virtually no big betting down here on the fight. The odds for small wagers today varied from 8 to 5 to 6 to 5 on the negro.

The crowd looked to number between 15,000 and 20,000. In addition fully 5,000 persons viewed the fight from the distant slopes and hills. The Cubans, who made up a large percentage of the crowd, were much excited. Many women, both Cuban and American, were present, as well as all the notables in the island.

Havana itself was deserted during the battle, a half holiday having been declared informally. Tonight, however, the streets are ablaze with lights and the Cubans are celebrating Willard's victory. Several thousands of them blocked the Plaza in front of Willard's quarters at the hotel, when the new champion returned triumphantly from the battle. The police had to clear a passage through the cheering crowd of men and women. Willard was wearing the same old sweater, blue trousers, and felt hat which had become familiar through his training work on the road.

The demonstration was something new to Willard who had been going quietly about the streets for the last two weeks, and he grinned like an embarrassed schoolboy. The giant was slapped and mauled and pelted with flowers as, with his training partners, he shoved his way through the throngs. Once in his own room he was his quiet self again, chatting as if he had just returned from a training bout, instead of being victor in a championship battle.

One of Jack's Blows Did Hurt.

Willard said that none of Johnson's blows hurt more than momentarily, except a slash over the heart about the twentieth round, which made him gasp for breath during the rest of the round. He declared he was not sore about the body, but one of the toes of his left foot was slightly sprained and swollen from a twist. Johnson during the fight kept extending his left foot until he could just press down on Willard's left toes.

The new champion said: "I have no immediate plans for fights in the future. I am obligated to the syndicate which promoted the fight, and would like to rest at home before an exhibition tour, which I understand is projected.

"The blow that actually brought the fight to a quick conclusion was a right-hand smash to Johnson's body early in the last round. I felt Johnson grow limp in the next clinch and knew I had the championship within my reach. A left to the body and a right smash to the jaw put Johnson down for the count."

Johnson Goes Into Hiding.

Johnson returned to his rooms almost immediately after the fight. Aside from a cut lip he was unmarked. He denied himself to all interviewers, and about 7 o'clock this evening left hurriedly in an automobile. Up to a late hour searchers were unable to locate the former champion. It was reported that he had gone to the country until tomorrow.

Johnson's household presented a gloomy appearance. His wife said she did not know what her husband's plans were or where he had gone.

LITTLE BETTING ON FIGHT.

Advance Sale Above $80,000—President Menocal a Spectator.

HAVANA, April 5.—The day broke with overcast skies and a cool wind from the sea, but the skies cleared later and the weather for the fight was clear and bright. Early in the day the downtown fight headquarters were crowded with ticket buyers, and the morning saw the arrival in Havana of wealthy Cubans from all over the island to witness the contest.

Johnson and Willard both were up early. Johnson prepared coolly to defend his title. His only nervousness seemed to be over the $30,000 cash he was to receive at 11 o'clock. He chatted and laughed while preparing for the trip to the ring.

Willard had had a refreshing sleep. He said he proposed to go slow in the ring, and that he expected to take a good deal of punishment during the first ten rounds, hoping to wear Johnson down and get an opportunity to land a knockout blow. Willard said that never in his ring career had he felt any discomfort from any blow delivered on his body, and he did not fear Johnson's jabs.

Johnson, one of the largest men who ever stepped into a prizering, faced an opponent measurably larger and ten years younger than himself. The negro is 38 years old. Willard is 28, weighs normally 20 pounds more than Johnson, and tops him five and one-half inches, being 6 feet 6 inches in height. Not within the history of the prizefight had two such giants been brought together before.

Advance Sale $80,000.

The scene of the fight was the Havana race track, ten miles from the city. Thousands made their way to the track hours before the time set for the opening of the encounter. Tickets to the amount of $80,000 had been sold in advance, but the $3 seats were sold at the turnstiles at the four gates. Sunrise found men waiting in line. Some of them had been there all night.

There was little preliminary betting. Johnson was favorite, with the odds at 8 to 5 and 6 to 5. Uncertainty as to Johnson's real condition and Willard's ability kept down the betting.

While no big betting was reported at the ringside, the betting machines were liberally patronized in amounts from $2 to $10, the players picking the winner and the round.

When the fighters entered the ring President Menocal and his Cabinet, the Congress of Cuba, the Governor of Havana Province, the Mayor of the city, foreign Ministers, and hundreds of women were in the audience. The electric lines were unable to handle the crowds, and many walked the twelve miles from Havana.

The setting for the battle was picturesque. A ring had been erected on the racetrack in front of the big steel grandstand, which furnished the principal seating facilities. In front of the grand stand, the long slope leading to the track was covered with seats like those of a circus. About the ring boxes were arranged, set down on the flat track, and more circus seats were in the field.

Ringside box seats sold for $25, slope seats cost $20, while $15 was paid for grandstand seats. From $15 the price of other seats fell to $3 for general admission. In addition to the fight prices, all spectators were required to pay $1 for the privilege of witnessing the racing at the conclusion of the fight.

The ring was eighteen feet square inside the ropes. The platform measured twenty-two feet square. It was of sturdy construction, strongly braced. The heavy hemp ropes were wrapped twice with black tire tape. Great care was taken in preparing the floor beneath the red canvas covering, a score of red blankets being placed there as padding.

Battery of Movie Machines.

From two platforms moving picture machines were focussed on the ring. Five machines comprised the battery, three to be used regularly and two to be held in reserve.

There was great excitement about 11 o'clock when it was discovered that no one had thought about the bell to be rung at the starting and stopping of the rounds. Messengers made the twelve-mile journey to Havana and purchased a gong.

Cuban troops began to reach the track at 10:30 o'clock, several companies of infantry and two troops of khaki-clad cavalry being then on the scene.

The race course where the fight was held is surrounded with green hills, some of which are topped with towering palms. The fight management, seeing the possibility of moving picture machines, equipped with telescopic lenses, operating from the hills, had guards stationed at all the vantage points overlooking the fight arena.

Johnson arrived at the track at 12:25. His wife went to the ringside accompanied by Tom Flanagan, one of Johnson's representatives.

Announcer Jim Mace at 12:30 exhibited to the crowd Johnson's receipt for $30,000, the balance due him on the purse, and the meaning of the paper was explained to the crowd in Spanish and English.

Johnson entered the ring at 1:15 P. M. clad in a gray bathrobe and wearing his usual "golden smile." He was liberally applauded. His first move was to ascertain where his wife was located.

Willard entered the ring at 1:20 P. M. The crowd went wild over the young white giant. Willard wore a heavy red sweater and blue trousers and a black sombrero.

In the challenger's corner as seconds were Tex O'Rourke, Jim Savage, and Walter Monahan. Johnson was seconded by Tom Flanagan, George Monroe, Sam McVey, Dave Mills, and Bob Armstrong.

The two pugilists shook hands for the movies, then the ring gradually cleared of all except Referee Jack Welch and the principals. The negro, stripping his bathrobe, showed him clad in bright blue trunks with no belt. Willard wore dark blue trunks, with an American flag belt.

The referee called "Time!" and the battle was on.

THE BATTLE ROUND BY ROUND.

Give and Take Up to Round 23, When Johnson Gives Out.

HAVANA, April 5.—Following is the Willard-Johnson fight by rounds:

ROUND 1—Johnson feinted and landed his left on Willard's jaw; repeated upper cut right to Jess's jaw. Willard was very nervous. Johnson was laughing, when Willard drove two lefts to the negro's body. Johnson drove a right to Willard's body.

ROUND 2—Johnson easily blocked Willard's leads, feinting Jess out of position and scoring right and left to the jaw. Willard replied by crashing his right to the negro's body. Johnson hooked his left to Willard's stomach, then landed three lefts to the body. Willard laughed. Johnson drove Willard to the ropes with a tattoo of lefts to the face.

ROUND 3—After much feinting Willard missed a right swing, and both laughed. Johnson rushed and scored a left on the body and a right on the jaw. Johnson landed a left on the body, Willard asking, "Is that the way you do it?"

ROUND 4—Willard lunged ineffectually, Johnson laughing at his clumsy efforts. There was much feinting. Johnson landed a felt to the ribs and swung his right and left to the body and his left to Willard's face. Willard's lip was bleeding. Willard scored a left to Johnson's nose.

ROUND 5—Johnson poked a light left and right to Willard's face. Referee ordered them to break from a clinch. The negro smashed hard on Jess's ribs and drove three blows to the cowboy's stomach. The champion rushed Willard to the ropes, scoring punches to the head and body. Willard was badly distressed. The challenger was rattled and boxed like an amateur.

ROUND 6.—The negro was calm at the opening of this round. He beat Willard to the ropes with a fusillade of lefts. On the break Johnson landed a smash to the giant's jaw. The negro rubbed Willard's hurt lip at every opportunity. The negro landed three crushing blows to Willard's unprotected body. At the bell Johnson was hammering hard at Willard's body. The cowboy's left cheek was cut.

Johnson Forces the Fight.

ROUND 7.—Johnson was using every artifice to force the fighting. He rushed Willard to the ropes, slugging with both hands. Repeatedly Willard's long left temporarily blinded the negro's left eye. Johnson came back with a series of swings to Willard's body. It was a very clean fight so far.

ROUND 8.—Willard was gaining confidence and tried forcing the pace. Johnson accepted his challenge. The pugilists battered each other across the ring, the negro having the better of it. Willard landed on Johnson's mouth, Johnson uppercut Willard over the heart. Willard bounced off the ropes and landed left to jaw. The round ended with the negro swinging blows to head.

ROUND 9.—Willard assumed the aggressive. Johnson's left started the cowboy's ear bleeding. The champion landed frequently, but the blows appeared to lack their old-time power. Amid the taunting the crowd called, "Kill the black bear!" Johnson immediately started a rally, driving three hard hooks to Willard's stomach. A left by Willard started the negro's mouth to bleeding. The negro slugged the white man to the ropes.

ROUND 10.—Johnson was slow in coming from his corner. Willard scored two lefts to the face. Jess was blocking better as the nervousness wore off. Johnson swung left to Willard's ribs and rushed a half dozen hard blows to the body and jaw. The negro knocked Willard to the ropes with right and left swings to the stomach. A hard right chop staggered Willard.

ROUND 11.—The crowd was deriding Johnson, who fought and answered the sallies at the same time. Willard drove left to mouth and took a right hook to the body. Johnson smashed the cowboy with a left to the jaw. Jess blocked several swings. Johnson then tried to rattle Willard by talk. The latter, angry, replied in kind. Johnson tapped the giant's shoulder at the end of a slow round.

ROUND 12.—The negro opened with a left to the body and a right to the jaw. In a clinch he smashed Willard three times with his left. Johnson drove a right to the body and a left to the head. His blows apparently had no effect on Willard. Johnson drove Willard to a corner with a swing to the head. Willard's ear and cheek were bleeding. He walked spryly at the bell.

ROUND 13.—Willard's body was new red from the effects of punishment. The negro, ducking under his opponent's lefts, continued to play for the stomach. Willard drove Johnson into a corner and landed a straight left to Johnson's face. The negro jarred Willard with a left hook to the jaw, then hooked the left to the white man's body, repeating the blow a minute later. The champion scored right and left to head as the bell rang.

Willard on the Aggressive.

ROUND 14.—The fighting opened with Willard rushing and missing a right uppercut. The challenger was aggressive, and tried to force the fighting. Johnson slammed Willard on the mouth with a left. Jess only laughed. The negro was beginning to miss his leads. Willard drove a hard right to Johnson's ear. The negro smashed a hard left to the body at the bell.

ROUND 15.—The crowd kidded Johnson, who rushed Willard to the ropes and scored five hard swings, remarking, "What a grand old man!" Willard grinned at the remark and the blows accompanying it. The bell found the pugilists fighting in the centre of the ring.

ROUND 16.—Jack missed a left to the head and clinched. The challenger blocked the negro's rush. Amid much fighting the black man said, "Willard is a good kid," then rushed Jess to the ropes, scoring two hard punches to the body. The negro drove a terrific swing to Willard's side, the challenger going to the corner a trifle unsteady.

ROUND 17.—Johnson hooked a left to his opponent's jaw and a right uppercut to the same place. Willard landed a right to Johnson's body and a left to head. Willard again scored a right to body and blocked the negro's return. Jack drove Willard to the corner and landed two swings to the head. Johnson again hooked a right to the body, following it with two punches to the head.

ROUND 18.—After a tattoo on Willard's chest and stomach, Johnson drove Willard to a corner, where he smashed him twice on the jaw. Willard's leads were easily picked off by the champion. Jess, after much trying, landed a straight left to Johnson's face. He added a right swing to the jaw. At the bell Johnson landed a punch to the body and another on the jaw.

ROUND 19.—Both men slowed up perceptibly. Willard was now the aggressor. Johnson stood in the middle of the ring and blocked blows for the first minute, and not a single punch landed. Johnson seemed able to divine Willard's every lead. The negro then started a rally, landing two lefts to the body and one right to the jaw.

ROUND 20.—Willard opened with two light blows to the negro's face. Jack laughed and said, "Land again, Kid." Willard did and smiled. Persons in the crowd yelled: "Hurry up; we want to see the races." Willard stabbed and pawed the air until he landed a swing on the negro's jaw. The negro immediately cut loose and battled Willard across the ring. The crowd went frantic when Willard drove a hard right and left to the negro's body at the bell.

ROUND 21.—After a minute of posing and feinting, Johnson hooked his left to Willard's body and a right swing to the head. Willard replied with a straight left to the negro's face. Jack rushed, but Willard protected well in a clinch. Willard missed a right swing, and both laughed. At the bell both were fighting for an opening.

Beginning of the End.

ROUND 22.—The fight at this point degenerated into a slow sparring, clinching battle. Neither pugilist appeared particularly tired or injured by the blows of his opponent. Willard tried setting the pace. In a clinch he battered the negro's body with rights and lefts. Johnson only grinned, and Willard continued working away for the negro's stomach. Jack grinned at the shrieking crowd; nevertheless the pace began to show its effect on Johnson.

ROUND 23.—Willard rushed into a clinch. Johnson held on until ordered to break by the referee. The challenger shot two lefts to the negro's face. The pair clinched, and wrestled about the ring. Jess added two more lefts to Jack's face and clinched again. Johnson did not strike a blow in this round.

ROUND 24.—The crowd yelled to the fighters to fight; the men clinched. Willard laid weight on Johnson at every opportunity in the clinches. Johnson pushed Willard backward, as he did Jeffries at Reno. Johnson missed with two weak swings. The crowd howled with disapproval. Willard smashed the negro with a left to the face at the bell.

ROUND 25.—Johnson's attitude seemed to indicate that he thought he could not knock Willard out, but might get a decision on points in forty-five rounds. Willard shook the negro with a right to the heart. Willard clipped Johnson on the jaw with a fast left, and tried forcing the pace. Johnson seemed to conserve every bit of energy. Willard again landed a left to the mouth and repeated. Johnson stepping around backward. At the bell he dropped heavily into his chair.

The Knockout Round.

ROUND 26.—Johnson rose slowly from his chair. Willard met him more than two-thirds of the way across the ring. Willard stabbed a long left into the negro's face, sending his head bobbing back. Before the champion could recover his position Willard swung a smashing right, which landed full on Johnson's stomach.

Johnson was flung against the ropes by the force of the blow and he clinched on the rebound. The cowboy tried to tear loose, but the black held grimly, with eyes closed and legs shaking. Just before the referee broke them Johnson looked over Willard's shoulder toward the box where his wife had been, his eyes showing a dazed, tired, puzzled expression.

As soon as Welsh had broken the clinch Jess rushed again, forcing the negro into Willard's corner, where the finish came. Johnson was slow in guarding, and his strong, youthful opponent hooked a swinging left to the body. The fading champion's legs quivered, and again the towering giant feinted for the body. Johnson dropped his guard, and Willard won the title with a quick, hard swing to the exact point of the jaw.

The negro's knees folded up under him. He sank slowly to the floor and rolled over on his back, partly under the ropes. Welsh waved Willard back and began to count. Up and down swung the referee's hand. Johnson did not move. His eyes were glassy, only the whites being visible. At the count of ten Welsh turned and held up Willard's hand, and a new champion replaced Johnson, who was still stretched on the floor.

Time of round, 1:26.

CROWDS AT TIMES BULLETINS.

Fans, All for Willard, Roar with Delight at His Triumph.

The Willard-Johnson fight drew a crowd to Times Square that massed in front of THE TIMES bulletin boards and overflowed into Broadway, Forty-third Street, and Seventh Avenue, so that every surface car that went by had to be personally conducted by mounted police. There were no accidents, except for one small lad who fell from the boarding about the subway excavation down into the hole and cut his head. He refused assistance. His real trouble began when the policemen ordered the rest of his "gang" to get off the fence. They picked on him for spoiling their chance of seeing the bulletins, and when last seen he was retreating in disorder.

Snowballing started at about the seventh round, and those in front of the Forty-third Street bulletin were at the mercy of the boys at the back, who had the range and the snow as well. This was a joke until Alex Smith got a snowball in the back of the neck. He became indignant and punched the man nearest him, who immediately put his right fist into Mr. Smith's left eye with force. They clinched. The crowd compressed enough to give them room, and there were wild cheers as they swung. Sergt. Peter Byrne of Traffic Squad C wormed through the press and put an end to the hostilities.

In the meantime Mounted Policeman W. H. Helmus attacked the snowball throwers on top of the Forty-third Street subway kiosk and made them drop their ammunition. A few moments later they had received a new supply and were at it again. This time the policeman cleared the trenches. The snowballers lost their vantage point and were forced to read the bulletins as best they could from among the crowd.

Several subway engineers followed the fight with ease and comfort; they set up their transits and levels half a block away and read the rounds off to their crews. As one of them said: "All the details of the fight by telescope."

During the first three rounds several handbook men started to work the crowd, but they failed to get far. There were a number of detectives protecting the pocketbooks of the fight fans, and a quiet word from them forced the gambling gentry into ignominious retirement.

The crowd was all for Willard, even to the few negroes scattered through it, who cheered when a bulletin favorable to the white man appeared. There was one burly gentleman in a broad-brimmed hat who announced early in the fight that he was from "Jess's home town," and who told exactly how he thought the fight would go; and he was not far wrong. After the last bulletin he was the leader of the "I-told-you-so" brigade, which rapidly assumed large proportions.

Every bulletin that favored Willard was greeted with cheers, and when the final result was flashed there was a roar of delight. The crowd melted and the regulars came from retirement, to wait for the war news, which was immediately explained at length by the same old explainers who have been busy at that work ever since Paris did not fall.

HOPE TO ARREST JOHNSON.

Secret Service Men Watching for Chance to Get Him Back to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Jack Johnson may be arrested in Havana following his fight with Jess Willard, according to District Attorney Charles F. Cline, who, with Hinton G. Claybaugh, head of the United States Department of Justice in Chicago, returned from Washington to their offices in the Federal Building today.

While neither would discuss the Government's plans, it was learned from other sources that several Secret Service men had been sent from Washington to Havana and they are watching every move Johnson makes.

If arrested Johnson will be brought to Chicago, where he is under sentence of one year in the penitentiary at Joliet for violation of the Mann White Slave act. Johnson jumped his bond after being convicted and fled to France.

BIG OFFERS FOR WILLARD.

Gibson Will Give $15,000 and Broadway $20,000 for Bouts.

A guarantee of $15,000 awaits Jess Willard, the new heavyweight champion, for a ten-round bout with Jim Coffey, the Irish giant, to be held at Madison Square Garden some time in May. As soon as it became known here yesterday that Willard had defeated Johnson, Billy Gibson, manager of Coffey, got into communication with Jimmy Johnston, matchmaker of Madison Square Garden Athletic Club. Gibson agreed to accept 55 per cent. of the gross receipts, guaranteeing Willard $15,000 for his services.

"Willard can hardly refuse that offer," said Gibson last night, "and to make it stronger I will post the money with a responsible stake holder before he enters the ring."

Matchmaker Johnston will get into communication at once with Willard and inform him of Gibson's offer. Coffey has been making rapid strides in the heavyweight division lately and Gibson has great confidence in his ability. He plans to keep after Willard until he gets him in a match with the Irish heavyweight.

John Weismantle, manager of the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn, yesterday cabled Tom Jones, manager of the new heavyweight champion, Jess Willard, at Havana, the unprecedented offer of $20,000 for a ten-round bout with Young Charley Weinert of Newark at Ebbets Field.

"Will give Willard $20,000 for ten-round bout with Young Weinert, Labor Day, at Ebbets Field. Can seat more than 30,000. Weinert matched with Gunboat Smith," was the head Weismantle's message. After sending this cable the Brooklyn boxing promoter asserted he would repeat his cable offer when Jones and Willard arrive here within a few days.

MRS. WILLARD "KNEW IT."

Pleased, but Not Surprised, at Her Husband's Victory.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 5.—"I knew all along that Jess would win," said Mrs. Jess Willard, when told of the outcome of the fight at Havana. She appeared pleased, but not at all surprised. Her only other comment was made to Jess Willard, Jr., 16 months old.

"Your daddy is champion of the world," she said to him and kissed him.

BOYS' CLUB WRESTLERS WIN

Hungarian-Americans Victors in Only Two of Nine Bouts.

By seven bouts to two the Boys Club wrestlers defeated the grapplers from the Hungarian-American Athletic Club last night in the former's gymnasium. All of the contests, with the exception of the last, which D. Smith of the Boys' Club won by forfeit from J. Klein, were contested closely.

The time allowance was ten minutes. If no fall was obtained by then the referee gave the decision. Three bouts were awarded to the Boys' Club and one to their opponents. A number of amateur champions and those who will take part in the coming championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition were among the contestants.

One of the cleverest bouts was in the 115-pound class between Johnny Hein, the former national title holder, and J. Susztek of the Hungarians. Hein is a clever mat artist and soon had worked his opponent into a position where he finally obtained a half Nelson, with which he threw him in 3 minutes and 31 seconds.

A. Treitler, in the 135-pound class, Hungarian-American A. C., was the first wrestler to win a bout for his club. He threw R. Salzman in 6 minutes and 24 seconds, amid applause from a large Hungarian contingent present. The summary:

115-Pound Class.—Dave Brownstein, Boys' Club, defeated Z. Greenfeld, Hungarian-American A. C., on referee's decision; A. Meelinger, Boys' Club, defeated J. Vasi, Hungarian-American, with a fall. Time—8 minutes.

125-Pound Class.—J. Hein, Boys' Club, defeated J. Zacsto, Hungarian-American, with a fall. Time—3:31. H. Levine, Boys' Club, defeated J. Susztek, Hungarian-American, on referee's decision.

135-Pound Class.—W. Droege, Boys' Club, defeated L. Gluck, Hungarian-American A. C., on referee's decision; A. Treitler, Hungarian-American A. C., threw R. Salzman, Boys' Club. Time—6:24. A. L. Schussler, Hungarian-American A. C., defeated D. Comit, Boys' Club, on referee's decision.

158-Pound Class.—J. Grill, Boys' Club, defeated J. Szemereki, Hungarian-American A. C., on referee's decision; D. Smith, Boys' Club, defeated J. Klein, Hungarian-American A. C., in 5 minutes 30 seconds.

Fitzsimmons and Graham Box Draw

Billy Fitzsimmons, a Yonkers boxer, and Bushie Graham of Brooklyn were the principals in the main ten-round encounter last night at the Olympic Athletic Club in Harlem, and at the final bell there was nothing to choose between the pair. Graham did the bulk of the work in the first half of the bout, but from the seventh round to the final bell Fitzsimmons was the aggressor, and on his work in the closing sessions earned a draw. Graham, in the tenth round, landed a blow on the Yonkers boxer's left ear which caused the blood to flow freely, but Fitzsimmons continued to box aggressively.

In the semi-final ten-round contest Frankie Daly, a Staten Island bantamweight, had an easy time outpointing Red Mack of Newark. Daly outboxed, outfought, and outpointed Mack from the tap of the gong to the final bell, but the Newark lad always was willing.

Champion Williams Floored Twice.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Kid Williams, the bantamweight champion, was knocked down twice and took the count for 7 and 9 in the second round of a six-round bout with Joe Loirgue Louisiana of this city, here, tonight. The local man appeared overconfident, and missed both attempts to land finishing blows when the champion regained his feet after he had been floored by stiff rights to the jaw.

FISHER WINS ON POINTS.

Jimmy O'Neil Starts His Rally Too Late in Brooklyn Bout.

There was lots of action in the bouts at the Broadway Sporting Club in Brooklyn yesterday, and Joe Fisher and Jimmy O'Neil in their ten-round bout were never idle for a moment. Fisher won on points, but it was due to his superior work in the early part of the bout, because in the last two rounds O'Neil came back like a whirlwind and battered Fisher all around the ring. Fisher weighed in at 120½, and O'Neil weighed 116½.

The bout started fast, with Fisher the aggressor, he playing for the body, while O'Neil remained on the defensive. In the clinches O'Neil was easily the better, and he inflicted punishment on Fisher whenever they clinched. When O'Neil had an opening and drove home a heavy blow, it did not seem to have any effect upon Fisher, who willingly took a smash in the face or body in order to get a chance at O'Neil.

In the other ten-round bout Jimmy Brennan of Brooklyn and Andy Cortez of New York remained in the ring for the ten sessions, but it was one of the poorest bouts since the matinée shows started.

There was only one knockout in the ten three-round semi-professional tryouts; six went the limit of three rounds, one boxer quit, and two bouts were stopped by the referee. The results of the bouts:

Young Whitey defeated Kid Silver, three rounds; Kid White and Young First were stopped by the referee on account of lack of action; Young Wallace defeated Willie Burke, three rounds; Battling Butts defeated Eddie Carroll, three rounds; Willie Willis and Thomas Healy stopped in first round because Willis was not in fit condition; Young Celiotty defeated Young Daly, three rounds; Shorty Thomas defeated Kid Black, three rounds; Young Blondy defeated Tony Martin, three rounds; Joe Collins knocked out Pasquale Marino in first round; Buck Miller quit in second round with Tommy Sullivan.

SAM HARRIS SLASHED.

Unknown Assailant Cuts Boxer's Manager with Razor on Face.

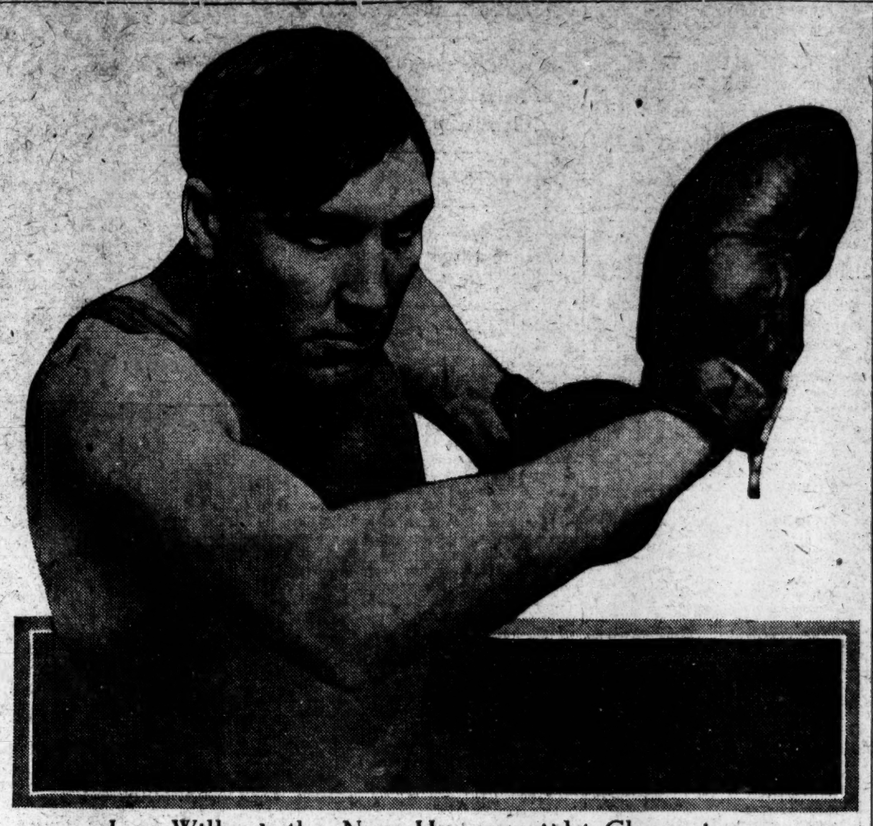
PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Sam Harris, manager for Kid Williams, the bantam-weight champion, was slashed across the cheek with a razor after the bout here tonight between Williams and Joe Lavigne, (Louisiana.) His assailant, who Harris said was unknown to him, escaped.

Harris was attacked as he alighted from a taxicab in front of his hotel. According to his version, a man he had never seen stepped up to him and asked him if he was Williams's manager, and when he replied in the affirmative the stranger whipped out a razor and cut him across the face. No other words passed between the two, Harris said.

Harris was rushed to a hospital and twenty-six stitches taken in his wound. Physicians said he was not dangerously hurt.

"Heavies" at 135th Street Club.

The Johnson-Willard fight has created interest in the heavyweights and for some time the big fellows will have the call with the fight fans. In order to satisfy the demands of the fight-going public the 135th Street Boxing Club has arranged for tonight a bout between Sam Langford, the Boston heavyweight, and Battling Jim Johnson, the heavyweight who fought Jack Johnson to a draw in Paris a little over a year ago. Langford and Johnson are reported to be well trained,



Jess Willard, the New Heavyweight Champion.

Records of the Boxers.

Jess Willard.

Born Dec. 19, 1887, Pottawatomie County, Kan.

	Rounds.
1911.	
Feb. 15—Louis Fink, lost; Suppulpa, Ohio	10
March 7—Ed. Burke, k. o.; El Reno, Okla.	3
March 25—Louis Fink, k. o.; Oklahoma City, Okla.	3
March 25—John Young, k. o.; Fort Wayne, Ind.	6
June 29—Frank Bowers, k. o.; St. Charles, Ind.	3
July 29—Arthur Pelky, no dec.; New York City	10
Aug. 19—Luther McCarthy, no dec.; New York City	10
Dec. 3—Sailor White, k. o.; Buffalo, N. Y.	1
Dec. 27—Sailor Kearns, k. o.; New York City	8
1913.	
March 20—Gunboat Smith,

GIANTS VANQUISHED BY NEW ORLEANS NINE—ROWING—BOWLING—ATHLETICS—FENCING

GIANTS DEFEATED BY BUSH LEAGUERS

New Yorkers Field Poorly and Are Unable to Hit New Orleans Pitchers Freely.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 5.—The Pelicans knocked the Giants out in the sixth round. A punishing punch by a lad named Thomas—a home run with three on bases—today brought to the Giants their second defeat in two consecutive days by so-called Bush Leaguers. The Giants are not Bush Leaguers, but there are days when they can delve into ball several shades below the Bush League brand, and this was one of those days. They were beaten by a score of 6 to 1 and were a helpless crew after the first inning.

The Giants today and yesterday rid their systems of a deal of messy, blundering ball and today their chief helplessness came with men on bases. The curves of both Bagby and Smith made them look foolish at the bat, and often with men on bases. In the second inning they had two on bases, with none out, and then flopped into a double play because of a mixup in signals. In the third they had no one on with none out and could not score; in the fifth they had two on with none out and could not score, and in the eighth they had two on with one out and could not reach the goal.

Snodgrass's hit and steal and Lobert's one-base swipe gave the Giants their solitary tally. Fromme held the Pelicans to one hit to the sixth, and with good support in that grimy inning would have prevented scoring. The first man up doubled, the hit not being played well by Murray. The next two were disposed of easily, and then Fletcher gracefully booted a grounder. Edmondson walked and Thomas, who had fanned twice, cracked the first ball pitched over the left-field fence. The ball which Fromme gave him came high and did not seem to have much on it; anyway, it looked as big as a balloon. Three solid welts off Kirkmayer in the eighth netted two more runs for the Pels, and the themselves were enough to beat the Giants, as the latter did not hit the ball. President Hempstead of the New York gave his team the first once over of the season for him. The score:

NEW ORLEANS.	AB	R	H	O	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	O	A
H'dryx, cf.	4	1	1	1	0	S'grass, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Syl'r, lf.	4	2	1	1	0	Doyle, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0
Ed'son, rf.	3	1	1	1	0	Lobert, 3b.	4	0	1	2	3
Th'mas, 3b.	4	1	1	1	3	Fl'cher, ss.	4	0	0	0	2
Flick, 2b.	4	0	0	3	4	Merkle, 1b.	3	0	0	7	1
Reilly, ss.	2	0	0	1	3	Murray, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Bluhm, 1b.	3	0	0	13	0	Thorpe, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
Higgins, c.	3	1	1	6	2	Meyers, c.	3	0	0	6	0
Bagby, p.	3	0	1	0	0	Smith, c.	1	0	0	1	0
C. Smith, p.	2	0	0	0	1	Fromme, p.	2	0	0	1	0
						K'mayer, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total.	30	6	6	27	15	Total.	30	1	4	23	8

*Edmondson out, hit by own batted ball.

Errors—Fletcher, Flick.

	R.
New Orleans	0 0 0 0 0 4 0 2 .. 6
New York	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 1

First base on errors—New York, 1; New Orleans, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; New Orleans, 2. First base on balls—Off Fromme, 2; off Bagby, 3; off Smith, 2. Struck out—By Fromme, 5; by Kirmayer, 1; by Bagby, 5; by Smith, 2. Home Run—Thomas. Three-base hit—Hendryx. Two-base hits—Edmondson, Higgins. Stolen base—Snodgrass. Double play—Higgins and Bluhm. Hits—Off Fromme, 3 in six innings; off Kirmayer, 3 in two innings; off Bagby, 3 in five innings; off C. Smith, none in four innings. Umpires—Messrs. Pender and Rickert. Time—One hour and forty minutes.

HOFMAN QUITS BROOKFEDS.

Action Follows $10 Fine by Manager Magee for Smoking Cigarettes.

Special to The New York Times.

BROWNS WELLS, Miss., April 5.—The first serious dissension in the ranks of the Brooklyn Federal League Club came today, when Artie Hofman turned in his uniform to Manager Lee Magee after having been fined $10 for smoking a cigarette. By this action the utility player severed his connection with the club.

"Of course, if I so desire," said Magee, "I could go through with the breaking of Hofman's contract; but I shall defer my decision until we get back to Brooklyn and there have a talk with Robert B. Ward.

"The fine imposed on Hofman was a just one inasmuch as he as well as every one else in the club knew just what they could expect if they broke any of the rules which I laid down when we first arrived in camp."

Hofman says that he is through, and, instead of accompanying the club to Brooklyn tomorrow, he will go to his home in Akron, Ohio. The regulars and the colts traveled to Brookhaven, Miss., today and played an exhibition game. Due to the masterly twirling of Joe Finneran, who was on the mound for six innings, and the heavy cannonading of "Lefty" Wilson's offerings, the colts romped home the winner by a score of 11 to 6. Score by innings:

			R.	H.	E.
Colts	4	4 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—11	12	5	
Regulars	3	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 4—6	8	0	

Batteries—Finneran, Walsh, and Watson; Wilson, Chappelle, and Land. Umpire—Mr. Yoell.

NOT SEEKING PEACE.

International League Rejected Federal League Offers.

"We were in the field first and we are here to stay," said President Edward Barrow of the International League last night, in denying the rumor that his league had made peace overtures to the Federal League. "We will not surrender an inch. Overtures for amalgamation came from the Federal League and not from us, and were promptly turned down. I was approached by a representative of the Federal League interests, but we never considered any plan for peace. Stories of this sort have been started before from a Federal League source in a futile attempt to hurt our league."

The proposed sale of the Newark Baseball Club of the International League did not take place yesterday as scheduled. A long conference was held between the Ebbets-McKeever interests and the Newark people, who are after the club. The deal, as suggested by the Newark men, has peculiar angles. They do not want to buy a club outright at this time, it is said, but would like to take it over and operate it for a year, with an option to purchase it at that time, if they care to. Mr. Ebbets wants to sell out and get the property off his hands. It is stated that another conference will be held tomorrow.

The Newark deal is now holding up the International League schedule meeting, and it will not be held until Monday or Tuesday of next week.

Brooklyn Player Suspended.

The Brooklyn Club yesterday placed the name of Roland B. Howell on the suspended list because he failed to report to Manager Robinson, according to the provisions of his contract. Howell was drafted from the Chattanooga Club last Fall. The action was taken at this time to prevent the player from having any financial claims on the club in the future.

Flirted with Feds; Released.

Jimmy Eschen, the Jersey City outfielder, who was with the Yankees a couple of seasons ago, has been unconditionally released by Manager George Wiltse. Eschen has been negotiating with the Newark and Buffalo Feds, and refused to sign a Jersey City contract with a large cut in salary.

ROCKY MOUNT'S BIG DAY.

Yankees Play There, and 3,000 See Them Beat Their Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., April 5.—Despite the fact that the local baseball management found it necessary to engage a squad of colored fans to spend Easter shoveling six inches of snow off the local ball field, and that this county had its worst snowstorm in years last Saturday, the Rocky Mount Club was ready to present arms to the Yankees here today and were turned back by a score of 5 to 1.

The Yankees are the first big league ball team that ever called at Rocky Mount, but they were well paid for their short visit. Nearly 3,000 people were on hand for the game, and sprawled over the soggy ground and clung to the newly constructed fences.

Hitherto Rocky Mount has been famous in a baseball way in that it once had Jim Thorpe, now of the Giants, on its payroll, when Rocky Mount was in the Carolina Association. It was because of his Rocky Mount engagement that Jim was forced to return his Olympic trophies.

Birdie Cree was easily the star of today's game, which was snappy and well played. The Pennsylvania collegian tore off two doubles and a home run in four times up, and drove in the first four Yankee runs. Pipp made a homer in the fifth.

Cy Pieh worked the first six innings for New York and held the locals to three scattered singles. Ray Caldwell finished, and permitted Rocky Mount to register its stray run in the eight inning, when Parmele doubled, followed by a triple by Mullvaney. New York scored a run in the first inning when High and Cree clustered doubles. The game remained tight until the Yanks whaled out a flock of homers in the fifth and piled up four runs. Sweeney singled and was safe with Pieh on Daubert's error, the local shortstop being a brother to the Brooklyn first baseman. Maisel forced Sweeney at third and Cree hit over the right field fence, scoring Pieh and Maisel ahead of him. Pipp banged a homer over the same fence shortly after Cree romped around the bases.

The Yankees play at Norfolk tomorrow. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	P	O	A	ROCKY MOUNT.	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Maisel, 3b.	4	1	1	0	0	0	Biddie, rf.	4	0	0	1	1	0
High, lf.	4	1	2	1	2	0	Caldwell'ee, lb.	4	0	2	14	0	0
Cree, cf.	4	1	3	1	1	0	Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	1	0	2
Pipp, 1b.	4	1	1	14	0	0	Hill'd, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cook, rf.	4	0	0	0	1	0	Isel, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Peck'h, ss.	4	0	0	0	2	5	Daubert, ss.	4	0	0	0	4	0
Stooop, 2b.	4	0	0	0	3	4	Overton, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweeney, c.	3	0	1	6	3	0	*Osteen	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pieh, p.	2	1	0	0	3	0	Fisher, lf.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Caldwell, p.	1	0	1	0	1	0	Faulk'r, lf.	1	0	0	1	0	0
							Ulrich, c.	2	0	0	3	4	0
Total	32	5	8	27	17	0	Mull'y, p.	1	1	1	0	0	0
							Berg, p.	1	0	1	0	0	0
							Kincaid, p.	1	0	0	0	0	1
							O'Brien, p.	1	0	0	0	0	1
							Total	32	1	6	24	12	3

*Batted for Overton in ninth inning.

Error—Daubert.

	R.	H.	E.
New York	1 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 ..	5	
Rocky Mount	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—	1	4

Two-base hits—High, Cree, Parmelee. Three-base hit—Mulvaney. Home runs—Cree, Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 4; Rocky Mount, 5. Base on balls—Off Caldwell, 1; off Berg, 1. Struck out—By Pieh, 4; by Caldwell, 1. Hits—Off Pieh, 3 in 6 innings; off Caldwell, 3 in 3 innings; off Berg, 3 in 3 innings; off Kincaid, 3 in 2 innings; off O'Brien, 2 in 2 innings. Umpire—Mr. Montz. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

SUPERBAS HIT BALL HARD.

Richmond Club Defeated, Brooklyns Taking Early Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 5.—The Brooklyn Dodgers were lucky to play today's game here on account of the snowstorm of last Saturday. A big squad of men with shovels finally got the field in playing condition in time for this afternoon's game.

The Robins took the lead in the second inning by piling up five runs on some strong slugging. Three of these runs were due to Pitcher Elmer Brown. With Getz and Miller on second and first bases, respectively, through their own hits, Brown knocked the ball over the right-field fence, scoring his two mates ahead of him, giving the Superbas six runs in all. In the fifth inning Myers scored Cutshaw and Hummel with a double.

The veteran John Hummel, who, it was said, was slated for manager of the Newark Internationals, said it was news to him, notwithstanding the story has been going the rounds for several weeks. He said today that he had signed a contract with the Superbas for 1915. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	P	O	A	RICHMOND.	AB	R	H	P	O	A
O'Mara, ss.	5	1	2	3	2	3	Long, 3b.	5	3	2	2	3	0
Schulta, 3b.	5	1	2	1	1	0	Berger, lf.	4	1	2	1	0	0
Cut'w, 2b.	5	1	1	3	3	0	Hoff'n, rf.	4	0	3	1	1	0
Hum'l, lf.	4	2	2	2	1	0	Ball, 2b.	4	0	1	3	2	0
Myers, cf.	4	0	3	1	1	0	K'logg, ss.	4	0	2	2	4	0
Zim'n, rf.	4	0	0	3	0	0	M'in's, 1b.	3	0	0	10	1	0
Getz, 1b.	5	1	1	4	0	0	B'k'b'e, cf.	3	1	0	1	1	0
Miller, c.	3	1	2	6	0	0	Schau'e, c.	4	0	0	4	0	0
M'C'ty, c.	2	0	0	4	1	0	Russell, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Brown, p.	3	1	1	0	1	1	Jarman, p.	3	0	0	1	3	0
Aitch'n, p.	2	0	1	0	0	0	*Dunn	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	43	8	15	27	6	0	Total.	35	5	10	27	14	0

*Batted for Jarman in the ninth inning.

Errors—Brown, Hoffman, Kellogg, (2,) McInnis.

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	1 5 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—	8	
Richmond	1 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0—	5	

Left on bases—Brooklyn, 12; Richmond, 6. Two-base hits—O'Mara, Myers, Getz, Long, Berger. Home run—Brown. Sacrifice hit—Berger. Sacrifice fly—Hummel. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Richmond, 1. Stolen bases—Hummel, Hoffman. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 3; off Brown, 2. Struck out—By Russell, 1; by Brown, 5; by Jarman, 3; by Aitchison, 4. Hits—Off Russell, 6 in 1 2-3 innings; off Brown, 9 in 5 innings; off Jarman, 9 in 7 1-3 innings; off Aitchison, 1 in 4 innings. Umpire—Jack Coombs. Time—One hour and fifty-nine minutes.

Amherst at Columbia Today.

Columbia's baseball game with Amherst, scheduled for yesterday, will be played on South Field this afternoon, if the ground dries out. The whole field, which was covered with snow, was cleared yesterday by the aid of snow plows and a large force of men. Unless a strong sun dries the diamond thoroughly this morning, there is a strong probability of another postponement. Two more games are scheduled for the Blue and White this week. Holy Cross will visit South Field Thursday, and on Saturday New York University will tackle Andy Coakley's charges.

Results of Baseball Games.

At Lafayette, Ind.—Purdue, 6; Beloit, 3.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 3; Pittsburgh Nationals, 1.

At Louisville—Detroit, 5; Louisville, 0.

At Lexington, Va.—Washington and Lee, 6; Cornell, 0.

At Washington, D. C.—Penn State, 3; Catholic University 1.

At Washington, D. C.—Washington, 4; Philadelphia Nationals, 0.

At Baltimore—Baltimore Federals, 19; Johns Hopkins, 1.

At Dayton, Ohio—Cincinnati, 10; Dayton, 0.

At South Bend, Ind.—Notre Dame, 3; Wisconsin, 2. (Ten innings.)

At New Orleans—University of Illinois, 16; Tulane, 1.

At Norfolk, Va.—Mount St. Joseph's College, 5; Norfolk, 2.

At Chattanooga, Tenn.—Chattanooga, 3; Chicago Nationals, 2.

At Memphis, Tenn.—Boston Americans, 10; Memphis, 6.

ADVERTISEMENT

Abandon Your Milk and Nursery Diet

Although you may have indigestion so severely that anything but the most limited diet causes you the keenest suffering, there is a simple way to get back safely onto pleasanter, more nourishing food. Just sip a glass or two of clear, good Man-a-cea Water with each meal and begin at once to eat a little of any food you crave. Man-a-cea Water is not a laxative, but stimulates the secretion of the digestive fluids and soon enables you to try one more good dinner without fear of bad results. Sold by all druggists. Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., and other first-class grocers. Served at clubs, hotels and restaurants.

PRINCETON STARTS STRONG, BUT LOSES

Georgetown Overtakes and Passes Tigers in Baseball and Wins, 5 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Georgetown surprised the Princeton Tigers here today by winning an uphill baseball game 5 to 4 on the Hilltop field, before a big crowd.

Jumping on Thompson in the first inning the Tiger's grabbed four runs before a fresh pitcher could be rushed into the box. Finnegan stopped the batting rally, and also held Princeton safe during the remainder of the combat.

Georgetown won the game in the fifth inning by batting Link hard. Tormey connected for a home run, scoring Barron ahead of him with what proved to be the winning tallies.

Finnegan's pitching was the best seen here this season. Princeton sluggers were powerless before him. The score:

GEORGETOWN.	AB	R	H	P	O	A	PRINCETON.	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Sh'gue, 2b.	4	1	2	1	1	0	†Hanks, lf.	4	1	0	1	1	0
Joyce, lf.	3	0	0	2	0	0	Gill, 3b.	4	1	1	0	2	0
M'C'thy, cf.	4	1	1	1	0	0	Scully, 2b.	4	1	1	3	1	1
Con'ly, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	Green, rf.	4	1	2	2	0	0
Barron, rf.	4	1	1	2	0	0	D'Glas, lb.	4	0	1	6	0	0
Tormey, 1b.	4	1	1	10	0	0	Hoyt, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Gia'mo, ss.	3	1	0	2	3	0	Mad'n, ss.	4	0	1	2	1	0
Weems, c.	2	0	0	7	1	0	Salmon, c.	3	0	1	9	0	0
T'pson, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Deye, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Finn'n, p.	4	0	1	0	4	0	Link, p.	2	0	0	0	4	0
							*Rellihe'r	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	5	7	27	17	0	Total.	35	4	8	24	9	1

†Batted for Link in ninth inning.

Errors—Shugrue, McCarthy, Barron, Tormey, Giacomo, Hanks, Gill, Scully, Green.

									R.	H.	E.
Georgetown	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	x—5		
Princeton	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	4	

First base on errors—Georgetown, 2; Princeton, 1. Left on bases—Georgetown, 7; Princeton, 6. First base on balls—Off Thompson, 1; off Deye, 2; off Link, 1. Innings pitched—By Thompson, 2-3; by Finnegan, 8 1-3; by Deye, 2; by Link, 6. Hits—Off Thompson, 4; off Finnegan, 4; off Deye, 3; off Link, 4. Struck out—By Thompson, 1; by Finnegan, 3; by Deye, 2; by Link, 7. Home run—Tormey. Two-base hits—Barron, Connolly, Salmon. Stolen bases—Kelliher, Hanks, Tormey, Giacomo. Hit by pitcher—By Finnegan, (Salmon.) Sacrifice hit—Joyce. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. Handloe.

Yale Wins Close Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—Notwithstanding the chilly weather, a large crowd saw Yale University defeat Holy Cross here today, 2 to 1. It was a scorching three-base hit by Reilly in the ninth inning to centre field and a single to right by L. Middlebrook that gave Yale the game. Up to this time Ways and Wallace engaged in a pitchers' duel, with the latter having a little the better of it.

Yale was the first to score. Legore led off and flied to centre, but Reilly was successful in drawing a pass. He took second on Easton's out, and scored when Bush singled to deep centre. Yale held the lead until the fifth inning, when Wallace tripled to centre and scored on Young's single to centre. McCarty carried off the batting honors for Holy Cross with three hits, while Reilly led in the hitting for Yale, making a double and a triple, scoring both of Old Ell's runs. The score:

YALE.	AB	R	H	P	O	A	HOLY CROSS.	AB	R	H	P	O	A
L. Mid'b'k, cf.	4	0	0	1	0	0	Long, cf.	4	0	2	1	0	0
							Griffin, ss.	4	0	0	1	2	0
Meib'n, 3b.	3	0	0	0	3	0	O'N'll, 2b.	4	0	0	4	1	0
Hanes, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	0	Carroll, lf.	4	0	0	0	1	0
Le G'e, ss.	4	0	1	2	3	0	Devlin, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2	0
Reilly, 2b.	3	1	2	1	3	0	M'C'ty, rf.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Veus'n, lf.	1	0	0	0	0	0	Murphy, c.	3	0	1	6	5	0
Easton, lf.	0	0	0	1	0	0	Wal'ce, p.	3	1	1	0	3	0
H. Mid'b'k, c.	3	0	1	0	0	0							
Bush, p.	3	0	1	1	2	0	Total.	32	1	7	12	4	18
Hunter, c.	2	0	0	7	1	0							
Way, p.	3	0	0	0	5	0							
*Johnson.	1	0	0	0	0	0							
Total.	26	2	5	27	13	0							

*Batted for Easton in the seventh inning.

†None out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Vaughn, Devlin.

									R.	H.	E.
Yale	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2		
Holy Cross	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	1	

Two-base hits—Murphy, Reilly. Three-base hits—Wallace, Reilly. Stolen bases—Long, Melbourne. Sacrifice hit—Hunter. Double play—Melbourn, Le Gare and Bush. Bases on balls—Off Wallace, 3. Struck out—By Way, 5; by Wallace, 6. Left on bases—Yale, 6; Holy Cross, 4. First base on error—Yale, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Wallace, (Bush.) Wild pitch—Wallace. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Horner.

Cornell Nine Shut Out.

LEXINGTON, Va., April 5.—Washington and Lee shut out Cornell, 6 to 0 this afternoon. Cornell secured only two hits off Jennings. The Generals could not hit Johnson during the four innings he pitched. Reagon gave the Generals the game in the seventh by his wildness. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cornell	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	0	2
W. & L.	0 0 0 0 0 1 5 0 ..—	6	5

Batteries—Johnson, S. Reagon, and J. Reagon; Jenning and Sweatland. Umpire—Al Orth.

Bescher to Join the Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Manager Miller Huggins of the St. Louis Nationals announced tonight he had received a telegram from Bob Bescher at Little Rock, Ark., in which the latter agreed to join the St. Louis club in the deal whereby Pitcher W. D. "Pell" Perritt went to New York. Huggins would not divulge the details of the Bescher deal, but said he expected the new outfielder in St. Louis within the next few days.

HARLEM REGATTA OFFICIALS

Canoe Races and Schoolboys' Event to be Features May 31.

Officials for the regatta of the New York Rowing Association and the American Canoe Association, Atlantic Division, to be held on the Harlem River Memorial Day, Monday, May 31, were selected at a meeting of the Regatta Committee held at the New York Athletic Club last night. The races are to be held in the morning and afternoon, and officials were selected so that different officials could act at these times. H. P. Burge, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, and R. Lee Williamson, Ariel Boat Club, Baltimore, were named as referees, and the other officials named were:

Timers—John Abeel, Nassau B. C.; J. Pilkington, Harlem B. C.; James Miller, New York A. C., Frederick Formeyer, National Amateur Association of Carsmen. Starter—H. C. Stoll, Arundel A. C., Baltimore; Clement B. Wood, Bachelor B. C., Philadelphia. Judges—C. Friesendanz, Fairmount B. C., Philadelphia; J. Robinett, Arundel B. C., Baltimore; C. R. Zappone, Potomac B. C., Washington; George M. Bennett, Active B. C., Hoboken; David Brown, Atalanta B. C.; Thomas F. Walsh, Brooklyn B. C.; Edward L. Pugh, Clifton B. C.; William Chrastil, Bohemian B. C.; Fred Bersan, Friendship B. C.; Oscar Thien, Nassau B. C.; R. E. Dupay, Staten Island B. C.; R. E. Kirchner, Waverly B. C.; Thomas F. Maher, Union B. C. Clerk of Course—H. F. Milligan, New Rochelle B. C. The officials in charge of the canoe ng will be: Hon. Robert J. Wilken, Lincoln B. Palmer, D. B. Goodsell, Payne L. Kreitzmer, George P. Douglass, H. Lansing Quick. Starters—Walwin Barr, Fred W. Balwwin, Edward L. Polasek, Edmund Vom Steeg, Jr.

It was reported that the course this year would be much improved because of the dredging which has been done in the river, and one of the committee reported that the difficulties of starting caused by the current had been reduced to a minimum. Arrangements were made to have launches and boats on the river to patch driftwood, so there would be no interference with the racing. The officials' headquarters on Decoration Day will be at the Nonpareil B. C. The racing in the morning will be downstream with the finish line at the Washington Bridge and in the afternoon the racing will be upstream, with the finish at the Fordham Bridge. The tide turns at noon on the day of the races.

The canoe races, which will be held for the first time this year in connection with the regatta, will be contested between the rowing races. In the rowing there are four canoe races, cruising class on the half-mile straightaway and four racing class on the mile straightaway. In the rowing there will be sixteen different races on the mile and a quarter straightaway and a new eight-oared high school race. In the high school race the following schools have entered: Flushing, New Rochelle, De Witt Clinton, Fordham Prep and Central High School of Philadelphia. More out-of-town clubs than have heretofore been represented will take part in the regatta.

Richard Strucke of the Woodcliffe Boat Club, President of the rowing association, presided at the meeting and the next session of the committee will be held on April 26.

WASHINGTON TEAM WINS.

Boston A. A. Second in Saltus Trophy Dueling Sword Matches.

The team of the Washington Fencers' Club last night at the Fencers' Club won the J. Sanford Saltus trophy for dueling sword competition. The final round brought together the Boston A. A. representatives and those of the Washington association, and the latter won over the players from the Hub by a score of 4 to 3. In the first round the New York A. C. team was defeated by the Washington fencers by a score of 4 to 1 after a 4 to 4 tie had made necessary a second fencing of the team match. The Fencers' Club, too, was eliminated in the first round by the Boston team, the score being 4 to 3.

The Washington Fencers' Club team was accompanied to Boston by A. MacLaughlin, Dr. S. D. Breckenridge, and C. L. Bovet. The other teams were: Boston A. A., Dr. F. W. Allen, F. Schenck, and W. Russell. Fencers' Club—Paul Maylan, Dr. D. W. Cairns, and Steddiford Pitt. New York A. C.—Sherman Hall, V. Curdi, and P. A. Curtis.

Fordham Loses to Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 5.—Fordham played a splendid uphill game here today, but could not quite overcome Virginia's five-run lead, secured in the first inning before the visiting twirlers could get their bearings. Martin, who started off for Fordham, did not last an inning. He retired after E. N. Smith drove the ball over the bank in deep centre. Two runs were scored off his successor, Walsh, in this frame, but thereafter the Southerners drew blanks.

Kiernan and Berrigan fielded brilliantly for Fordham, the former lined out a home run in the first inning, while Kane contributed three hits, including a double in the fourth, which sent two runs across. The score:

FORDHAM.	AB	R	H	P	O	A	VIRGINIA.	AB	R	H	P	O	A
B'gan, ss.	5	0	0	3	3	0	P'call, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3	0
K'nan, 2b.	5	2	2	3	2	0	B'kley, ss.	2	1	1	1	1	0
Car'l, 3b.	4	2	2	2	2	0	White, 1b.	3	1	1	10	0	0
C'way, c.	4	0	1	8	5	0	Ph'ps, rf.	3	1	1	2	0	0
Kane, lf.	4	0	3	0	0	0	E. N. S'h, c.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Vivano, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	cf.	4	1	2	3	0	0
K'hen, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	St'kley, 3b.	4	1	1	0	4	0
F'gan, 1b.	3	0	0	11	1	0	E. W. S'h, lf.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Martin, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	lf.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Walsh, p.	3	0	1	1	1	0	Frye, c.	3	0	2	5	0	0
							G'mon, p.	3	0	0	1	3	0
Total.	36	4	10	24	14	0	Total.	28	5	8	27	7	0

Errors—Conway, Kane, Kelleher.

									R.	H.	E.
Virginia	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	5	
Fordham	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0—	4	

Two-base hit—Kane. Home runs—Kiernan and E. N. Smith. Stolen bases—Bergley, (2,) Stickley. Double plays—Kiernan, Berrigan, and Flanigan; Kelliher and Flanigan. Base on balls—Off Walsh, 3; off Martin, 2; off Gammon, 1. Left on bases—Fordham, 6; Virginia, 8. Hit by pitched ball—Paschall. Hits—Off Martin, 2 in one-third of an inning; off Walsh, 6 in seven and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Gammon, 5; by Walsh, 2. Sacrifice fly—Flanigan. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Chewining.

BRITISH TEAMS IN HOLIDAY SOCCER

City Club and Oldham Athletic Battle to Draw in London Game.

LONDON, April 5.—A big list of soccer games is always arranged for Easter Monday. The chief attraction in the first division of the Association League was played at Manchester between the City Club and Oldham Athletic. A keen tussle took place, ending in a draw, which enabled the home club to further improve its fine record at the top of the standing. Sheffield United shared the points with Sunderland and has now got into second position, having come up from last place.

Derby County and Preston North End both won their games today and are still first and second, respectively, in the second division. The Arsenal picked up two points by beating Barnsley by 1 to 0 before its own supporters, and once more taking third place. Watford regained its lost position at the head of the Southern League by scoring over Luton Town by 2 to 0. Reading and Cardiff City also won, and are now tied with the leaders on points, but both have played two games more.

After a long struggle Celtic reached the top of the Scottish League by beating Queen's Park by 3 to 0, goal average giving them the preference over Hearts. The scores:

LEAGUE I.

Middlesborough	3	Sheffield Wednesday	1
Sheffield United	1	Sunderland	1
Liverpool	3	Blackburn Rovers	0
Bradford	0	Manchester United	0
Notts County	1	Aston Villa	2
West Bromwich A.	2	Newcastle United	0
Manchester City	0	Oldham Athletic	0

LEAGUE II.

Bristol City	0	Huddersfield Town	1
Wolverhampton W.	5	Leeds City	1
Hull City	2	Fulham	0
Clapton Orient	5	Glossop	2
Arsenal	1	Barnsley	0
Derby County	1	Leicester Fosse	0
Birmingham	1	Preston North End	1
Grimsby Town	1	Bury	0
Blackpool	1	Stockport County	2

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Cardiff City	2	West Ham United	1
Exeter City	2	Plymouth Argyle	1
Luton Town	0	Watford	2
Milwall	2	Bristol Rovers	0
Croydon Common	1	Queens Park Rang's	0
Reading	3	Southend United	0
Southampton	4	Swindon Town	0
Norwich City	2	Brighton & Hove	1
Crystal Palace	1	Gillingham	0
Northampton	1	Portsmouth	0

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex..43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....203 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Staten Island....Ferry House, St. George
Jersey City.....538 Jersey Avenue
Long Island City.....363 Jackson Avenue
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....90 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....826 Ford Building
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand
ONE CENT—New York, Jersey City, Newark, Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

Subscription Rates:

Postage free in United States, Canada, Mexico, Panama, Canal Zone, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Shanghai.

	1 Yr.	1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY	$8.50	$0.75
DAILY, without Sunday	6.00	.50
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75.		
SUNDAY, with Picture Section and Review of Books	2.50	.25
Canada, Sunday only	5.00	.45
Other countries, postpaid:		
Daily and Sunday	24.00	2.00
Daily, without Sunday	15.60	1.30
Sunday only	8.40	.70

THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4. Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5.00. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) three months, $1.25; six months, $2.50; one year, $5. Canada, $6; other countries, $6.60. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, three months, 75c; six months, $1.50; one year, $3. Per copy, 25 cents.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1915.

OUR VIEW OF THE BLOCKADE.

No diplomatic communication could well be more friendly in tone or more just and reasonable in its representations than Mr. BRYAN'S note upon the British blockade of Germany's ports. Our Government's views respecting American rights and exemptions under the Order in Council are set forth with that frankness and candor which, as the note says, tend to avert misunderstanding. The main question, the only question, with which our Government is concerned is that of our right to trade with the neutral ports which from the geographical necessities of the case are included within the physical limits of the blockade, but cannot according to law and usage be embraced in the scope of its intended enforcement. We frankly take account of the conditions of modern naval warfare, which make it impracticable for Great Britain to establish a close blockade of the German coast, but it would be quite impossible to deny the entire reasonableness of our assumption that, although the cordon must be established across sea approaches remote from the German coast, nevertheless,

> it would still be easily practicable to comply with the well-recognized and reasonable prohibition of international law against the blockading of neutral ports, by according free admission and exit to all lawful traffic with neutral ports through the blockading cordon.

That view and that course of action, we take it, will be adopted by Great Britain. Our right to trade with Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway is beyond all dispute, and cannot be renounced at the request or the behest of any belligerent, for in such complaisance we should necessarily stumble into unneutral behavior. That is not our intention, that will not be asked of us by England. Therefore with full and warrantable confidence our Government expects that in instructions issued to commanders of blockading ships they will be told to exercise their powers in such a way as not to interfere with neutral rights or interrupt legitimate trade. The declaration of the British Government in respect to those instructions plainly bears that interpretation. We assume that the instructions will be issued in that spirit.

It may be expected that exception will be taken to our assumption that under the ordinary rule of law "innocent shipments may be freely transported to and from the United States through neutral countries to belligerent territory without being subjected to the penalties of contraband requisition or confiscation." That would not only contravene the proclaimed purpose of the Order in Council, which was to cut off trade to or from Germany, but it would at once raise the inconvenient question of continuous voyages. Our own doctrine, applied during the civil war, would be cited against us, though the question, to be sure, is not of contraband, but of "innocent shipments." Still, all shipments fall within the scope of the Order in Council.

In that passage of our note there is evidently matter for further notes and much discussion. The whole question involved is one for discussion, fortunately, for no action is contemplated or called for. Out of abundant caution we serve notice of claims for reparation if our rights are disregarded and damage done. But the British note explaining the order is a sufficiently clear assurance that due regard will be paid to neutral rights and interests, and the perfectly friendly tone of the correspondence makes for good understanding. It is to be noted that our Government accepts the British view, ultimately taken, that it is a true blockade that Great Britain has established. That simplifies the matter immensely.

In form, though not in spirit, which in both cases is wholly friendly, our note to Germany concerning the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye, is in notable contrast with that to Great Britain. There is no argument, no exposition of legal principles, which are beyond dispute. We simply render an itemized bill of damages appended to a statement of the facts, and ask for payment—$228,059.54, with interest from Jan. 28, being the value of the ship and cargo with incidental costs and losses. Nothing could be more businesslike. Nor can there be any question of Germany's liability. There was no evidence that the wheat aboard the Frye was intended for the armed forces of Great Britain. It was a case of free ship, free goods if ever there was one.

SPATS.

Acute observers of the throngs on parade on Easter Day noted that the feet of the women were as showy as their heads, their detachable shoe tops rivaling the new Spring hats in variety and queerness. The universal spat lent a new aspect to the sartorial spectacle. Spat is brief for spatterdash, and the spatterdashes of old were designed to keep the nether garments of equestrian and pedestrian free from the mud of the road. Leggings never had an aesthetic side. Even those traditionally worn by Viola in "Twelfth Night," in order to keep within the supposed fashions of a Greek colony in a specified era, imparted to the shapely limbs of the girl disguised as a boy an appearance so clumsy as to impel critics of sensibility to argue that as SHAKESPEARE'S Illyria has no relation to time or place, Cesario might as well wear trunks and hose. The offshoot of the spatterdash, however, the humble gaiter worn by our grandfathers to protect their tender ankles from the chill air of out-of-doors, has become a purely ornamental part of feminine footgear, made not for comfort but for looks. The poor scholar may still stick to his low shoes the year round, and put on his rusty black spats for protection, but the white spats, the tan ones, the gay ones, are worn by the ornamental sex merely for fashion's sake.

Formerly they endured all kinds of weather with their slender ankles shielded from the blast by only one thin layer of silk; now they will wear their cloth or linen spats in mid July if fashion says so. Yet there is nothing attractive about a spat. It is an incumbrance, and it is not beautiful. The spatterdash in its best estate is a makeshift, a cheap substitute for a commodious pair of high boots, which saves the economical wearer the trouble of changing his footgear when he goes indoors. The abbreviated spat worn for ornament has no such economical use for its existence, while its ornamental quality is purely factitious. It is not artistic. A white spat invariably presents to the spectator's mind the idea of a stocking which has fallen down over the foot. Of course, with the short skirts in fashion the eye is not deceived, as the real stocking is always plainly in evidence. If the colored spats produce no such impression, they are certainly not attractive and we shall be glad when the day of the spat has passed.

WILLARD'S VICTORY.

The Kansas cowboy, it seems, had not only the longer reach, but the greater endurance as well. JOHNSON was the older man and the shorter, and was lighter in weight than his opponent. It was a foregone conclusion that if WILLARD could hold him off for twenty rounds or so, the champion, who had vanquished all the pugilists who have faced him in five years, would be compelled to surrender the belt. That is what happened in Havana yesterday. "Hector is dead, there is no more to say," unless indeed it be to repeat the pertinent remark of Ajax:

> If that is so, yet bragless let it be,
> Great Hector was a man as great as he.

Another prizefighter has had his brief hour and passed, and, in his turn, the victor of yesterday's protracted bout will inevitably meet his superior. In this case it was clearly a matter of youth and greater strength. JOHNSON had the larger measure of skill, was a better boxer, a more expert in-fighter, but he grew tired. When we note that the blow which finished the contest was exactly the one which WILLARD had counted upon to defeat his opponent, one which is technically described as a "swing with the right, catching JOHNSON on the jaw," the details of the incident suggest no other comment. The defeated negro was well paid for his misfortune, as he received $30,000 before the fight began. That is only a small part of the money paid to him since he became champion, and it may be worth remembering that his earning capacity in any useful occupation would be exceedingly small. We do not know how cowboys are commonly paid, but we may be sure that Mr. JESS WILLARD is now in a way to accumulate the price of several herds of cattle, with a range or two thrown in.

The public interest in this pugilistic contest in this neighborhood, indeed throughout this country, was not vociferously expressed beforehand, but it was undoubtedly great, as the bursts of wild cheering which greeted the posting of the result on the bulletin boards sufficiently proved. Its pent-up force then found expression. The belief was general before the fight that JOHNSON would win. The betting was in his favor. The outlook was therefore not one to beget general enthusiasm either in the sporting world or among the much larger public which takes note of such contests only when they are of exceptional importance. The satisfaction over the victory of the white man was general and obvious. It will be felt throughout the country even by people who commonly pay no heed to pugilistic triumphs. In the circumstances the gratification will be stronger over WILLARD'S display of endurance. The elevation of JOHNSON has not been of benefit to his race, his fall from his pinnacle will, we fancy, be looked upon complacently by all intelligent colored folk.

Apart from the quite reasonable rejoicing because a negro no longer holds the distinction of being the foremost and one unconquerable pugilist in the world, we must note also that the crowd in Havana was of enormous size and represented all social classes. Pugilism assuredly still has its public. We must admit that it is both brutal and ignoble. But while the great nations of the world are sending their sons to slaughter by the million, for no higher purpose, after all, than the gain of a huge championship, it would be futile to dwell on that aspect of the exhibition.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The beggarly vote by which the holding of a Constitutional Convention this year was approved showed that the people of the State of New York were not exactly crazy to have their Constitution amended. Only 310,444 votes were cast at the special election held in April last year, and of these 5,153 were blank. There were 153,322 in favor of a convention, 151,969 against it. The proposal was approved, therefore, by a majority of 1,353 votes. If any special mandate rests upon the Constitutional Convention delegates who will meet at Albany today, it is that coming from the nearly five-sixths of the voters of the State who by their silence declared that they were not sufficiently interested in constitutional change to come to the polls and vote. Neither in the figures of the vote nor in expressions of public opinion since the vote was cast is there any warrant for a general overhauling of the Constitution, certainly there is none for radical changes. If the convention leaves the Constitution pretty much as it is, we judge that the people will be well content.

It is in the judiciary article, if anywhere, that there is a demand for change. Unquestionably, there is a demand that we shall name our Judges by executive appointment instead of by election. It comes from men well qualified by observation and reflection to express an opinion on the subject. That the convention will make a change is doubtful, there may be doubt whether the people would approve it when the amended Constitution is submitted to their votes. We believe Judges ought to be appointed, not elected, and for the very reason which Mr. WILLIAM BARNES offers in support of the contrary opinion. "The judiciary establishment," he says, "is the protection which the people have against despotic government." The danger that any Governor will become a despot through holding the power to appoint Judges is negligible. The fear of despotism is not the consideration that should control the convention, but the desire to get competent Judges, to place upon the bench men of high character learned in the law. It has been many times pointed out that our Judges are now appointed, not by a Governor responsible to the people, but by the politicians in control of the machines. That control over the naming of Judges will be exercised whether we have nominating conventions or direct primaries. That is an evil to be cured, and the cure is the vesting of the power of appointment in the Governor, directly responsible to the people who elect him. The interests of the people demand also court reforms which will prevent unreasonable and often scandalous delays in judicial processes. But the amendment of the judiciary article most to be desired is that providing for the appointment of Judges.

The convention was ordered to be held by Democratic votes, it will be in the control of Republican delegates—there are 116 Republicans to 52 Democrats. The disappointment to the party that by such a trifling vote authorized the holding of a convention is salutary and appropriate. There was no need of a convention, but since one is to be held, we think it well that it should be controlled against those who ordered it. It is made up in very large part of men of wisdom and sanity. They will, we are entirely confident, successfully resist the radical enticements to which Constitutional Conventions in other States have yielded in recent years. We entirely agree with Mr. BARNES that the State Constitution should be "an instrument of government in the simplest form." The Constitution should declare the principles in accordance with which Government is to be conducted. All else should be left for statutory enactment. That, we hope, is the belief under which the convention which meets today will undertake its work.

TARIFF, TRADE, AND TREASURY.

During March the Treasury's funds continued to decrease, and the deficit is now at the year's maximum, ranging above ninety millions. Nevertheless, prospects are improving. The reason for the improving outlook is the changing character of the foreign trade. The loss from customs has ranged up to ten millions in a single month, but in March the decrease was only $7,559,000. The loss in customs is declining because imports are increasing. At this port alone there was an increase of $20,000,000, or to $90,000,000, in March, against $70,000,000 in February. At the same time there is an encouraging increase in internal revenue of over three millions. The decrease in loss of customs, and the increase in the income from domestic trade are more important than the figures, and for the same reason—both reflect a change for the better in trade. That is better worth talking about than the condition of the Treasury. The national deficit is important as a reflection of trade chiefly, for no deficit of the Treasury can be any indication of national embarrassment. In that aspect the condition of the Treasury is important chiefly as reflecting the result of past legislation or the necessity of future legislation. That is the use to which the Merchants' Association of this city has put the decline in the customs revenue. Its weekly magazine says this week that other countries are readjusting their tariff rates to meet the new conditions in part at least, and that this decrease in imports in this country "has brought about the need for a readjustment of tariff duties on imports in order to insure the necessary Governmental income."

This conclusion is declared at the time that the experienced wager makers at Lloyd's are betting even that the war will be over by September, and offering large odds that peace will be declared before December. Hardly anybody thinks the war will run beyond the second year. That is to say, long or short, the war is a temporary factor, and is not suitable for consideration in connection with the tariff. Our reduction of customs was resolved upon for reasons independent of the war. The next tariff revision also should be for domestic reasons and those of a more permanent nature than the fortunes of war, to which we are not a party politically, and the economic effects of which are not suggestive of the necessity of tariff revision. Those who want the tariff raised are inconsistent. They can only want it to decrease imports. The war has decreased imports altogether too successfully, more so than any schedules which anybody would venture to propose. What the situation calls for economically is rather increase of imports, and that we are getting in the nick of time. Foreign buying of our goods cannot continue on the scale which has given so much encouragement in a situation otherwise leaving much to be desired, unless payment is made easier for our customers. They cannot pay in gold. Their only other methods of payment are to liquidate their investments in our securities, to buy on credit, or to balance the goods they sell to us against the goods they must buy from us. The increase of imports of $20,000,000 at this port last month means the avoidance of the necessity to buy back an equal amount of American securities sold abroad. It is both a weight off the stock market and a stimulus to the commodities market. Incidentally it is the explanation of the betterment in the Treasury conditions. When the deficit in the Treasury is reduced by the amount of the taxes falling due before the end of the fiscal year the remainder of the deficit is nothing to worry about.

On the contrary, our worst legislation has happened when the surplus was more unmanageable than the present deficit. Surpluses are not a credit to an Administration. They reflect either a readiness to lay excessive taxes or inability to balance a budget. The saying that the best Government is the one which governs least might be amended to read that the best Government is the one which taxes least, or at least which produces the best results with the smallest taxes. Our administration has failed in both respects. It has governed too much, and is losing favor for that reason alone. Also it has squandered tax money as though nobody paid it. The deficit at the end of the fiscal year promises to be no larger than is desirable to check the tendency toward both overgovernment and overspending. The idea that the tariff should be raised in order to increase revenue is inadmissible for three reasons. The revenue probably would not be increased by raising the rates of the schedules, the revenue ought not to be raised in that way, and, best of all, the taxes ought not to be raised in any way. The country is weary of being overgoverned and overtaxed, and intends to have a rest on the tariff question until it has had a chance to work on ordinary conditions of trade. The tariff was not revised downward for emergency reasons, and ought not to be revised upward for emergency reasons, especially when there is no emergency.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Appeal Excites Curiosity.

As innumerable leagues of deeply chasmed ground—a metaphorical Grand Canyon—separate the business office of every properly conducted newspaper from its editorial rooms, only what is known about the provenience of the "Appeal to the American Public" that appeared as a page advertisement in THE TIMES and many other papers yesterday is or could be available in this column as the basis of comment and deduction. In other words, that impressively large—and expensive—production must here be judged, as by the general public, from its surface indications alone, and they are sufficiently interesting.

One notices, first of all, that the hundreds of names seemingly signed to the appeal are those of papers representing many nationalities between representatives of which united action of any kind, and especially that of spending a lot of money, is not to be expected—is, indeed, almost incredible. They do not have even the common bond of dying and suffering brothers in the war—not all of them, that is, for Italy still hangs back, and many of the signatures are Italian.

Next it is to be observed that though the strangely assorted multitude of signers profess an eager desire for somebody, somehow, to stop the sending of arms and ammunition from the United States for the killing of what happen, through no fault of ours, to be Germans and Austrians, there is not a word of protest against the still very active manufacture in Germany and Austria of like material for the killing of English, French, and Russians, who are also brothers or cousins of some of us. The appeal, therefore, is curiously restricted in application, considering its nominal origin, and were its exhortation heeded by the American workers whom in effect it asks to strike, the result would be pleasing to German sympathizers, but highly alarming to those rather numerous persons, the world over, who want the Allies to win.

The suspicion, if not the conviction, for all of us who are not specially informed, must be that the appeal is a production, no more ingeniously than ingenuously devised, by the same well-financed "propaganda" that has been toiling so hard and long—and vainly—at the task of shifting American sympathy from one side of the war to the other. Far, far, be it from us to say that this time, too, they have wasted their money—even editors know enough about business not to do that—but it does seem to us that the returns will be unusually slow.

April in the Role of a Lion.

According to the Weather Bureau people, Saturday's snowstorm broke no records for lateness in the Spring, but to maintain their contention they had to dig out of 1907 records an unremembered snow squall—evidently a mere flurry—that took place on April 7 of that year. This, however, was a real blizzard, though a young one, to be sure, and lacking in the ferocity, or at least in the teeth and claws of the never-to-be-forgotten ruction of the elements that first swept the city and then buried it deep on a certain 12th of March.

That storm we all thought was phenomenally late, and some of us recall that after it was over the professional weatherists of the day solemnly assured us of our perfect safety from another such affliction. The promise has indeed been kept, but it was badly cracked on Saturday, and until well along toward midnight the general apprehension was that, as the sailors say, it was going to fetch away. As events turned out, we were more scared than hurt.

The official experts declare that eleven inches of snow fell, but they have measuring methods of their own, as regards precipitations as well as temperatures, and with their figures the observations of common folk often disagree. In this instance, the eleven inches are reduced to five or six by the umbrella probings made by careful commuters living a little way out in the country, but, of course, as meteorologists they are the merest amateurs, and, anyhow, snow is a hard thing to measure, and its general average is elusive.

Fortunately this snow, whatever its depth, was warm, as snow goes, and not only was its removal from the city streets phenomenally rapid and inexpensive, but yesterday in at least one outlying garden some pansies set out last week in touching confidence that Spring had come were already lifting aggrieved and battered, yet undiscouraged, faces through what little was left of the belated Winter.

Incidentally, the rare opportunity for congratulating the Department of Street Cleaning on its efficiency must not be neglected. Its success in clearing the pavements was brilliant and startling The storm, however, was tender-hearted, both for Commissioner and Easter paraders, and though it barked furiously, it bit not at all.

Failure May Make Him Unjust.

A dispatch that arrived yesterday from Switzerland declared that Count ZEPPELIN recently called his engineers and Captains of airships together and severely lectured them about what he considered their failure to do with his machines anything like the amount of harm those machines are capable of. There had been, he is said to have declared, too much waiting for favorable weather, too much retreating when attacked by hostile aeroplanes, and needless delay in making or attempting the Great Adventure—the assault on London Town.

That Count ZEPPELIN really delivered this lecture—that he really made what amounted to charges of cowardice as well as of incompetence against men who are not accused of either of those faults even by their bitterest enemies—is not easily to be believed. It is not quite incredible, however, for the Count is an old man, he has held to his confidence in the enormous possibilities of his invention through long years of antagonism, and by his persistence he at last made all of his countrymen share his own expectations of wonderful things to be done with the big balloons. And the wonderful things have not been done!

From the Zeppelins a few people have been killed and a few homes destroyed, but as an implement of war they have been vastly surpassed by the humble aeroplane. The latter has proved itself of the highest military efficiency and is become a recognized necessity in all armies, while the Zeppelins have as yet succeeded only in bringing upon their owners a few denunciations which they could have well spared.

In these circumstances it would not be surprising that Count ZEPPELIN should look for and find in the management of his airships, rather than in the airships themselves, the origin of his disappointments. He is threatened with the loss of a fame he thought secure, and if he has ascribed to the crews faults that lie in the craft they sailed, his injustice is so easily comprehensible that it can hardly be blamed.

Charity Organization Society.

Six little girls and boys are just beginning once more to know what clean, wholesome, home-like conditions mean. Last December their father died very suddenly, leaving his widow absolutely without resources and all the family in bad health, undernourished and ill-clad. Through medical attention arranged by the Charity Organization Society and with good food—especially milk and eggs—the health of all has been restored or is improving. Light, airy rooms have been found for the family to live in. Into every plan for improving the home conditions and raising the standard of living the mother has entered intelligently, and if adequate income can now be assured, this home, with the influence of the society's visitors, will be the very best place for these little children to grow up in. For material needs, all expenses of service being met from other funds, the society asks for $400. Contributions should be made payable to the society and addressed to its office at 105 East Twenty-second Street. The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: "C. H. J.," $10; "B. M. R.," $2; "A. Z.," $5; "T. J. R.," $3; "Mrs. Th. A. K.," $5. Anonymous, $1.

ART EXHIBIT FOR SUFFRAGE.

A Rubens Among Old Masters' Paintings at Knoedler's.

The loan exhibition for suffrage has opened at Knoedler's, today being the five-dollar day and the day of Mrs. Havemeyer's address.

The two galleries of old masters present a fine appearance. In the early hours of the press view the Rembrandt "Portrait of Himself," painted in 1645 and shown in the Hudson-Fulton exhibition; the Terborcho, the Vermeer, "Woman Weighing Pearls," and the "Marchesa Giovanna Cattaneo," by van Dyck, were still to come. There had been a snowstorm that interfered with transportation.

The stately Bronzino, "Portrait of the Duke of Urbino," was there, however, a painting of as much innate distinction as Titian ever achieved, and there also was a Titianesque "Spanish Lady" by Claudio Coello, her large head and dark eyes rendered with a weighty simplicity characteristic of Titian's portraits of women. The little black, white, and tan dog in her arms emphasizes by contrast the quality of large, plain serenity in her aspect.

Holbein's "Sir Brian Tuke" has been taken away from the collection in the Altman Gallery and pressed into the service of the suffrage cause. Sir Brian was secretary to Cardinal Wolsey, and this is probably not the first time he has left his public in doubt as to which cause of two or twenty he had most at heart.

"The Visit," by Pieter de Hooch, is as fine an example of that master as can be found. It was seen at the Hudson-Fulton and is a welcome addition to the present collection. In the same room is a capital sketch by Rubens, "The Triumphal Entry of Henry IV. Into Paris After the Battle of Ivry." The color is more sedate than in the master's finished works, and the action is spirited without violence. Those students who are enabled to see the exhibition through the generosity of contributors to the student ticket fund should pay special attention to this informing work, which will tell them more of art in the making than anything else in the galleries.

A large portrait by Rubens is in the outer room of the two small galleries. It represents the King of Poland and is ornate and splendid after the Rubens fashion, with especially fine reds accenting the color scheme. Opposite hangs "Lady Charlemont and Child," by Lawrence, a characteristic portrait by the painter who strove above all things to please his sitter.

Among the Rembrandts none, not even the genial "Glider" of many memories, surpasses the "Portrait of an Old Woman," mild and kind, with the tempered sadness of age in her weak eyes, the resignation of age in her clasped and wrinkled hands, the tolerance of age in expression. Rembrandt never so lost himself in sympathy with his sitter as when painting old people, and this is one of his special triumphs in a field where he knew no defeat.

In the larger gallery hang the great array of paintings and pastels by Edgar Degas and Mary Cassatt, a group demanding close and thoughtful study to get from the work all it has to give to the art lover. On these two artists Mrs. Havemeyer will speak today at 5 o'clock.

Knowledge and Belief.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In justice to the State institutions for delinquent boys at Industry and for girls of the same class at Hudson, referred to in the article in last Sunday's TIMES under the heading "Jackson Demands a Cruelty Inquiry," it seems to me that some answer is proper at this time. From the article in question it appears that Mr. Charles Hervey Jackson, examiner in the late Department of Efficiency and Economy, has some complaint to make of alleged conditions at these institutions and of the State Board of Charities because of alleged failure to discover and correct them.

Permit me, therefore, to say that the State Board of Charities, being informed of conditions at the institutions named, both through the reports of inspectors and through the visits of its members and officers, does not sympathize with Mr. Jackson's somewhat pessimistic view of such conditions.

In the first place, while not seeking to question Mr. Jackson's sincerity, and overlooking some of his exaggerations of statement, the State Board of Charities has never learned that Mr. Jackson possesses any special qualifications as a judge in matters about which he speaks with such an apparent assumption of authority. In the second place, the board believes that the Superintendents of the institutions are not only humane but are by long experience well qualified to deal wisely with the unfortunate precocious boys and girls committed to the care of their respective institutions, and also that they do so deal with them. This is particularly true of Superintendent Bruce of the State Training School at Hudson, who is a physician long experienced in dealing with the class of neurasthenic and hysterical girls committed to her care.

And finally, as above set forth, the State Board of Charities does know of the existing conditions at these two institutions and, generally speaking, believes that they are well conducted and that their disciplinary measures are neither harsh nor injurious to their inmates. This belief is fully supported by careful inspections which the board has just caused to be made of them.

WILLIAM R. STEWART, President.
New York, April 5, 1915.

A Tribute to Schley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to reply to the letter you published from H. H. Ward and Robert Sedgwick relative to the naming of one of the new submarines after Admiral Schley. The only mistake our Secretary of the Navy has made in this instance is in not naming one of our best battleships after the hero of the battle of Santiago. I had the privilege of serving with Admiral Schley on the Brooklyn at the battle of Santiago and was constantly near him during the four hours of that memorable fight. Among all the officers I have known during my service in the navy, covering a period of forty-two years, there was no better or braver man ever led men into action than Winfield Scott Schley.

Mr. Sedgwick's acquaintance among naval officers must be very limited, not to have "met one whose sympathies were on the side of that Admiral whom the Secretary elects to dignify," for there are hundreds of us in the service today. Neither need Mr. Sedgwick waste any sympathy on the poor grogless navy officers. If a vote were taken today by naval officers on the question of wine mess or no wine mess on board ship, it would be overwhelmingly no wine mess.

W. L. HILL,
Chief Boatswain, U. S. Navy, Commanding.
Portsmouth, N. H., April 2, 1915.

For Better and Fewer New Laws.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your letter of March 18 came to my office while I was in the hospital, so that my response may be too late for your purpose. I will only say that I have been deeply impressed with the importance of improving the quality as well as decreasing the quantity of our legislative product. I have been deeply impressed also with its apparent hopelessness. It has been suggested that men who could render the State good service in the Legislature are not attracted to it because the recompense, pecuniary and otherwise, is not satisfactory, and I think there is much truth in it. I am also impressed with the notion that a smaller body would do better work. To my knowledge no very promising scheme for accomplishing either of these results has been suggested, but I am firmly convinced that nothing more important will come before the convention.

J. C. LEGGETT.
Cuba, N. Y., April 3, 1915.

ANALOGY BETWEEN WARS AND EARTHQUAKES.

In the Composition of Human Society Are Many Layers of People, Hence Friction and Terrible Spasmodic Commotions.

By HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON.

Washington, D. C., April 2.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are only endless discussions, as useless as mediaeval disputes about the number of saints who could dance upon the point of a needle. Under all this horror, destruction, and waste there must be some elementary and basic law, as of earthquakes, and indeed, the analogy between war and earthquake is very striking. There are strata, or layers, in the earth's composition. They run next to each other, opposite to each other, in every form and fashion. Sometimes through slight friction between themselves they cause a wholesale commotion. Then there is a great rumbling and there occurs what we call an earthquake. Afterward the earth settles down to a quieter existence. After hundreds of thousands of years in many regions the layers have found much common toleration and earthquakes disappear from that part of the world. These parts are apparently settled for all time. In other spots, however, where the strata run more unevenly and unamiably, the disturbances will continue. But in the greater part of our world we are now free from any such prehistoric danger.

Now, apply this theory to history. There are layers in the composition of human society, and therefore in the historical development of mankind. Take the town of New York, where you live. There are 5,000,000 people who apparently all belong to the same day of the same year. They behave more or less in the same fashion. They dress after the same pattern. One class may use 5,000 words to express its ideas. Another may use only 500. Outwardly they are all New Yorkers. Yet what is the case? You leave your apartment. The colored boy who runs the elevator in his twentieth century clothes may be in his actual mental make-up somewhere in the sixth century B. C.

You stop to have your shoes shined. On your left foot a boy is at work who is a Syrian. He has picked up some American words and will vote next year. But he thinks and feels as if he were an inhabitant of the layer of the first century after Christ. On your right foot is a Greek who, when you dissect him, shows the mental point of view of the horrible layers of despondent centuries following the conquest of his land by the wild people from the north of Europe. The Irish policeman at the street crossing moves in a sphere of simple affection of a tenth century rural community, and in his curious ideas about strict property lines he comes from the age of serf communism. He is looking at an Italian fruit peddler who hopes to get along by the cunning practices of a Veronese peddler of the layer of the thirteenth century of our era. In this he is but one century ahead of the respectable leader of finance who passes him by, and who, in his mental make-up, resembles no one so closely as a Hanseatic merchant of the fifteenth century, and who is on his way downtown with the pleasant-faced promoter who might have sat as a model to Rembrandt in the year 1650.

Do you see what I mean? Every layer is there. The Old Testament Jewish tailor of 500 years B. C.; the tramp steamer Captain who dates back to the age of the Norsemen; the scientist who is just a hundred years ahead; an Eskimo performing at the Hippodrome, whose people live and have their being in the fashion of prehistoric man of 200,000 years ago; the criminal, the forlorn remnant of bygone predatory days.

Now, let me apply the theory a little further to entire countries. The smaller nations more equally balanced, too jealous and too poor to allow one single class to domineer—that is, to allow one single layer to be supreme—are at the head. But look at the bigger ones. England is probably the best balanced of them all, giving all strata a fairly decent chance, and therefore leading the development of modern constitutional nations. France is run by a class of politicians who are in no way different from those lawyers who performed the great human operation of the eighteenth century. Germany is run by and for a class thinking in terms of leadership of the thirteenth century, with highly modern modifications, a sort of mediaeval traveling chariot with rubber tires. Turkey is hard to place in her backwardness.

Russia is governed by the same class which created the country in the sixteenth century.

Every nation is in an entirely different layer from the surrounding ones because her leading class belongs still to a different age.

What will be the inevitable result? An occasional earthquake. First of all, some small friction between the different governing strata of different countries, then dangerous rumbling, then disaster—and the disaster we call war. Will not this theory simplify our discussions of present and future wars?

For this theory very plainly indicates its own remedy. We must try to reshape the ruling classes of these nations in such a fashion that they will most closely be at the same level. For as long as every little part of the world through its government is in a different historical layer we shall have war. On the other hand, when the governing strata in the bigger nations shall most nearly correspond we shall have less friction.

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON.

JAPAN'S INVOLUNTARY GREED

To Cure It the West Should Offer Something Besides Pressure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an illuminating article entitled "Japan's Ambition," the general tone of which is gentle and persuasive, you say that Japan "is copying out of the Western book the wrong lesson, the one England was the first to cast aside when she chose deliberately to make all parts of the British Empire free." Admitting the traditionally lenient policy adopted by the British Government toward foreign traders, I fail to concur with your conclusion just quoted. You cannot possibly mean that the Yokohama merchant has an even chance at the ports of Vancouver and Melbourne with the Manchester merchant, or that the Japanese immigrant enjoys equal privileges in Canada or in Australia with the European or American immigrant.

Even the seemingly heartless Japanese are mothers' sons, deeply read in the tragic histories of various subjugated nations and races, and they would not wantonly trespass on the sovereignties of Korea and China unless compelled by desperation. If England and the United States, the twin exponents of Western civilization, sincerely seek peace and fair play in the Far East, they ought to offer something besides pressure and coercion for the cure of Japan's greed.

The remedy, a permanent remedy, if there is one, for the hatred, jealousy, and conflicts between classes, nations, and races must be found in "an ethic which shall teach the individual to find his self-development and his happiness in the service of others, and which will forbid any individual, class, nation, or even race, from regarding itself as an end in itself apart from the rest of humanity." The beauty in the human life is not the survival of one's self, but the sharing together of the joys and miseries common to all mortals.

JUNZO KISHI.
New Haven, Conn., April 5, 1915.

The German Amenities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A wise man has said: You can tell a pro-German a long way off, but you cannot tell him much! and the reason for this is that the pro-German enters into a discussion much as his military friends entered Belgium—first at a loss for facts and then for his temper. My scientific colleagues of the university in Germany have frequently rhapsodied over the unwonted delight of being with Englishmen of science and hearing debates carried on between men of divergent views, who nevertheless refrained from personal abuse. In Germany when learned men differ on the angle of a cuneiform inscription or the weight of a Homeric particle they at once assume that such antagonism is the result of moral obliquity and do not hesitate to exchange such epithets as "Kameel," "Schafskopf," and even "Schweinhund."

If this incapacity to control one's self is the notable trait of the German savant, is it surprising that the Prussian Crown justifies its claim to rule the people after military rather than parliamentary methods? When the police muzzle is removed from the German he flies at his enemies with a ferocity which recalls passages in Tacitus rather than the pastoral sweetness of Schiller's "Glocke." England and the United States have freedom of speech and press, yet in our wildest extremes our language is mild and humorous compared with the savagery and indecency of that employed by my learned friends of the Fatherland.

For instance, the most popular political and satirical illustrated weekly in Germany is Simplicissimus, which in its last number cartooned our President as receiving money from England, the price of his alleged treachery to Germany!

I shall not be believed by the Germans when I venture the opinion that our own papers, which have caricatured American public men with the broadest and coarsest liberty, have never dared to suggest that an American President could be corrupted in the vulgar money sense. That Simplicissimus should be guilty of so coarse a jest illustrates the hopeless incapacity of Germany to understand the temper of a self-governing community, and explains better than many Blue Books the diplomatic debacle that has followed nearly every latter-day effort to popularize Potsdam diplomacy on the Potomac and the Hudson.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.
Malden-on-Hudson, April 4, 1915.

Unanswerable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a matter of curiosity I should like to ask you why you, as a decidedly anti-suffrage paper, invariably give larger space and more conspicuous notice to the suffrage rather than to the anti-suffrage activities? Is it because you wish to give them plenty of rope with which to hang themselves?

New York, April 7, 1915. INQUIRER.

FORTY YEARS BEHIND.

Randall's Island Needs a Superintendent of Medical Training.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the most important institutions under the charge of the city is that for the care of the feeble-minded at Randall's Island. The inmates of this institution number over 1,700, and there is a large annual number of admissions, with a very active change in the population.

The care of this class of unfortunates is a difficult one and requires medical knowledge and medical experience. It has been under the care of a woman Superintendent for many years, and apart from any question as to her administrative skill it would be, I think, the general opinion of those interested in the care of the feeble-minded that the institution should have at its head a medical Superintendent experienced in modern methods, in sympathy with the kinds of care now adopted in our best institutions, and able to co-operate intelligently with the medical officers.

The remark most frequently made by physicians who have the right to express judgment when going through the institutions at Randall's Island is that "they are forty years behind the times." In order to get them up to the times it needs not only the intelligent support of the city authorities, but also a Superintendent who has medical training and technical knowledge of this class of cases. There are now in the United States twenty-eight institutions for the care of the feeble-minded, and some of them are very excellently organized and administered. Some of them are larger than that at Randall's Island. They are all, with two exceptions, under the charge of medical Superintendents. One of these exceptions is that of a small hospital of 250 beds, and the other is the institution at Randall's Island. New York has three other institutions for the feeble-minded—one at Rome, one at Newark, one at Syracuse, besides the Letchworth Village, which cares for the feeble-minded, and perhaps will include some epileptics. These other State institutions are all under the care of a medical man.

I state these facts in order to show that the action of the Commissioner of Charities in his effort to make a change in the administration at Randall's Island is in line with the best policy of the present day regarding such institutions.

M. D.
New York, April 3, 1915.

Have You a Lincoln Picture?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be a pleasant thing for all who have pictures of Lincoln to hang them with a flag, in their front windows on the fiftieth anniversary of his death, April 15?

ONE WHO LIVED THROUGH THOSE DAYS.
New York, April 4, 1915.

IN A DREAM.

One, in a dream, addressed me as I lay.
"There is a

MISS PARKER BRIDE OF C. I. VOORHEES

Daughter of Mrs. Gustaf Stromberg Married in Church of Zion and St. Timothy.

FROCKS OF LATEST MODE

Six Bridesmaids Also Carry Parasols of Old Blue Chiffon with Roses at the Handle.

Among the first of the Easter weddings was that of Clifford Irving Voorhees of New Brunswick, N. J., and Miss Adelaide Bailey Parker, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Gustaf Stromberg by her first husband, the late Francis Eyre Parker. It took place at 4:30 yesterday afternoon in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Henry Lubeck, the rector. The chancel was banked with palms and pots of white azaleas, with vases of Easter lilies on the altar, and the bridal party passed under a towering arch of green leaves from which depended a wedding bell in white and green.

There was singing by the choir, and Maud Morgan, the harpist, played. The bridal party was headed by the twelve ushers, who were members of Mr. Voorhees's class at Princeton. They were S. Hinman Bird, Howard L. Hitchcock, O. De Gray Vanderbilt, Jr., all of New York; William C. Motter of St. Paul, Donald McPherson of Chicago, E. Ashley Gerhard of Baltimore, Harrison S. Higbie, Raymond W. Drake, George W. C. McCarter, and J. Gardiner Shipman, all of Newark; Thomas A. Potter of Saskatchewan, Canada, and Sackett M. Dickinson of Trenton. Dr. Howard C. Voorhees was his brother's best man.

The six bridesmaids who followed the ushers were the Misses Marie Buckley, Roxana Wentworth Bowen, Juanita de G. Rivas, and Anne Woodin of New York; Sylvia S. Smith of Neenah, Wis., and Georgine E. Butler of Wilkes-Barre, Penn. Their frocks were distinctly one of the latest modes of orchid colored satin with very short full skirts laid in plait after plait around the waist line and hips and held out at the bottom by a huge cord of tulle. They gave no additional size to the figure, however, as the soft satin hugged the hips. The corsages were merely wide girdles of the satin that dipped down in a deep point in the front, stomacher fashion, and the tops and sleeves were of tucked and gathered orchid colored tulle low at the top, with high box plaited ruchings at the entire back, and from each shoulder was suspended by one corner a huge square of the tulle, which swirled softly about the otherwise bare arms, and hung straight in the back. A single pink Prairie Queen rose was fastened to each corsage.

They wore a natural leghorn hats of medium size, with bands of old blue velvet rose leaves about the crown and globular, shaded pink roses swinging loosely over the brim. Under each brim at the left side was caught a rose and a single long wide streamer of old blue ribbon that fell in the front below the waist line. But the crowning touch of these costumes was the parasols of old blue chiffon with blue enameled handles and sticks to match, each having a cluster of natural pink rambler roses caught to the handle, and each being half covered with sprays and trails of the pale pink ramblers.

Miss Sallie M. Parker, the sister and maid of honor of the bride, a petite brunette, wore a gold colored satin gown made exactly like the bridesmaids,' only the skirt was open in the front to show a petticoat of silver cloth. She was caught a rose, and sprays of lilies of the valley were mingled in the roses about her parasol handle.

The bride, who walked with her stepfather, Gustaf Stromberg, wore a white satin Empire gown, the skirt raised a little in the front, with a train of orange blossoms to show a lace petticoat. The long white satin train was frilled with tulle and the veil, a shawl of old point lace, yellow with age, depended from a coronet of point lace that rose in the front in a tall diadem, and was held with orange blooms. She wore a string of pearls and carried lilies of the valley and white orchids.

The reception was held in the Gotham ballroom, which was decorated with bay trees, ferns, and white roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees have gone South, and on their return will live in New Brunswick.

OPERETTA FOR STONY WOLD.

Throng Attends Performance of "Bungle Day" at the Ritz.

There was a large attendance last night at the entertainment and dance given at the Ritz-Carlton by Auxiliary No. 19 to maintain its patients at the Stony Wold Sanatorium.

An operetta entitled "Bungle Day," was the principal feature. It consisted of amusing take-offs on the happenings of the season. The scene represented a booking office, of which Langdon Geer was the manager, and here came many of the "mentally unemployed" looking for work. Miss Eva McAdoo was the telephone girl, and did a monologue. Miss Dorothy Fox and Duncan Bulkley appeared in a popular song, and Miss Geraldine Gray gave a Spanish dance.

Others who took part were the Misses Ina Kissel, Barbara Shedd, Edith Sloan, Dunkee Keep, Elinor Keep, Fleury Smith, George Brett, Miles Riley, and Eldon Harvey.

After the entertainment the ballroom floor was cleared for general dancing. Mrs. Harold Otis, Mrs. John N. Thorne, and the Misses Caroline Alden Weir, Alice Fox, Margaret C. Henderson, Mary E. B. Jones, Helen R. Sloan, and Mary C. Sturges made up the Executive Committee.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The engagement of Miss Eliza Lawrence Hoffman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Curzon Hoffman of Baltimore, Md., to Irving Bowdoin Kingsford, son of Daniel P. Kingsford of Short Hills, N. J., has been announced. Mr. Kingsford is a graduate of Princeton, class of '13. His maternal grandfather was the late George S. Bowdoin, for many years a member of the banking firm of J. Pierpont Morgan.

Mrs. James M. Lawton of 37 Fifth Avenue is giving a reception at Sherry's on April 24.

Prince and Princess Rospigliosi, (Miss Stallo,) have returned from the South and are at the St. Regis for several weeks.

The wedding of Miss Esther Slater, elder daughter of Mrs. Mabel Hunt Slater of Boston, and B. Sumner Wells of New York, whose engagement was announced last January, is to take place on April 14.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. C. Humbert of Madison, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Humbert, to Edward P. Holden, Jr., also of Madison.

Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, and Miss Winifred Holt are among those who will entertain at dinner this evening before the Frugal Fête and Fantasie at the Hotel Astor in aid of the New York Association for the Blind. There is to be a great diversity of costumes. One prominent hostess is to wear a gown that only cost $1.10. Spartan fare is also to be served in Frugal Town, the keys and freedom of which are to be presented to Gov. Whitman and Mayor Mitchel.

Miss Eugenie Bissell and Lawrence Millet, son of the late Frank D. Millet, the artist, are to be married today at the Bissell home in West Forty-fifth Street. Miss Constance D. Peck, a daughter of the late Professor Harry Thurston Peck, will be married this evening to Julian B. Beaty at the Church of the Divine Paternity, in West Seventy-sixth Street.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, April 3, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 10.27 cents per pound.—Advt.

$8,458 PAID FOR PRINTS.

Edwards's "Botticelli Madonna" Brings $400 at Sale at Anderson's.

Prints including a fine collection from Newport of S. Arlent Edwards's mezzotints printed in colors, brought good prices at the Anderson Galleries last evening, the returns for the sale of 227 numbers being $8,458. Edwards's "Botticelli Madonna" brought the highest price of the evening, going to H. M. Babcock for $400. David Young Cameron's "Dinant," brought the first of the higher prices, going to A. H. Hahlo & Co., for $100. Knoedler & Co. paid $275 for "Notre Dame, Dinant," by the same Scotch artist, and then came the Edwards.

"Lady Sheffield" went to J. F. Drake for $145, and the same buyer paid $235 for "Louise Marie," daughter of Louis XV., and $180 for "Victorie Therese, as Diana," after Nattier, magnificent impression. "Sophie Elizabeth as Flora," also after Nattier, went to Drake for $200. "Ludovica Tornabuoni," after Ghirlandaio, went to H. T. Ballard for $185, and Max Rosenberg paid $130 for "Beatrice d'Este," after Leonardo da Vinci. "The Pink Boy," after Gainsborough, went to Dr. Samuel Milbank and L. Block paid $155 for "Sympathy," after Greuze.

B. M. Crawford paid $100 for "Lady Sophie Musters," after Reynolds, and "Bosom Friends, Miss Bowles," after Reynolds, went to B. Dawson for $155, while to B. Franklin went Do Vinci's "Mona Lisa." Mrs. W. H. Butler paid $105 for "Baptista Tornabuoni," after Ghirlandaio and $140 for "William of Orange," after Van Dyke. "Lady Hamilton as Nature," after Romney, went to G. Grant for $110, and J. Darlington paid $130 for "Princess Beaujolais," after Nattier. "Lady Dudgeon," after Rasburn, went for $100 to H. M. Babcock.

From the special collection of the portraits of George Washington, the private plates of Edwards, the one after Stuart went to Max Rosenberg for $150.

Among other prints Whistler's "The Piazzetta, Venice," went to F. R. Gates for $175, and "The Lagoon; Noon," by Whistler, brought $190.

WOMEN PAINTERS EXHIBIT.

Sculpture and Miniatures Shown at 24th Annual View.

The twenty-fourth annual exhibition of the Association of Women Painters and Sculptors of New York City was opened yesterday on the twelfth floor of the Anderson Galleries building, 15 East Fortieth Street, and will be continued until April 17. About 1,200 women visited the exhibition during the day.

Maude M. Mason is President of the association and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate is First Vice President. Among its patronesses are Mrs. John G. Agar, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Archer Huntington, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Henry C. Frick, Mrs. William Allen Butler, and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler. Hilda Belcher is Chairman of the Selection Committee.

There are on exhibition about 140 paintings, 28 pieces of sculpture, and 13 miniatures. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney shows "Head of Titanic Memorial"; Mrs. Mason, "Still Life"; Jacobi G. Le Boutillier, "Flooded Woods"; Margaret Wendell Huntington, "Varena"; Mrs. J. Francis Murphy, "The Stone Seat"; Anetta D. St. Gaudens, "Portrait Relief"; Florence Francis Snell, (winner of the National Arts Club prize of $50,) "Marigolds and Copper Lustre"; Anne Goldthwaite, (winner of the Emerson McMillin landscape prize of $100,) "Palms of the Luxemburg"; Helen Watson Phelps, (winner of the figure prize of $50 in 1914,) "A Cup of Tea"; Olga Popoff Müller, (winner of the sculpture prize of $50 in 1914,) "Head of Italian Boy"; Harriet W. Frishmuth, (winner of the sculpture prize of $50 this year,) "The Dolphin Girl"; Mary Helen Carlisle, (winner of the Emerson McMillin landscape prize in 1914,) "Water Garden, Tipperary."

MISS C. L. MILLS WEDS.

The Bride of C. Warren Church in Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The wedding of C. Warren Church, a son of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Church of 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, and Miss Caroline Lee Mills, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Mills of 719 Madison Avenue, filled the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church at Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue at 4:30 yesterday afternoon. Easter lilies were fastened to the pews in the nave, and daisies, lilies, palms, and pink azaleas banked the pulpit end of the edifice. The Rev. Dr. John H. Jowett performed the wedding ceremony.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a white satin gown veiled with white net, embroidered in seed pearls, and with a long, round court train. Her full tulle veil was held with orange blossoms, and her bouquet was white lilacs and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids were the Misses Helen L. Frew, Katherine E. Wheeler, and Helen Porter, all of New York; Lucile F. Smith of Lee, Mass.; Sylvia F. Conant of Pawtucket, R. I., and Ruth Church of Great Barrington, Mass., a cousin of the bridegroom. Miss Rebecca Park Lawrence of Galesburg, Ill., was the maid of honor. All of the attendants were in yellow taffeta frocks, with full scalloped skirts, topped with little taffeta jackets over chiffon bodices. All wore leghorn hats wreathed with purple pansies, and the bridesmaids carried baskets filled with purple pansies. The maid of honor wore a poke bonnet decorated with yellow pansies, and her basket was filled with yellow blooms.

Mr. Church had Edward T. Bromfield as his best man, and the ushers were James J. Porter, H. Lloyd Richards, Max E. Cavalli, Edward H. Warren, a cousin of the bridegroom; Dudley H. Mills, and John T. Mills, brothers of the bride, all of New York, and Frederick B. Stimson of Philadelphia.

A reception followed at the Mills residence, which was decorated in greens and Spring flowers. After their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Church will live at Great Barrington.

The guests included Mr. and Mrs. William Burnham and Mr. and Mrs. C. Lincoln Furbush of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. John H. C. Church, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Durant, and Mrs. George Church, all of Great Barrington; Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Frew, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Cannon, and Mr. and Mrs. Gates McGarrah of New York.

Society of Inward Truth to Meet.

The Society of Inward Truth will hold its monthly meeting at the Biltmore Hotel on Friday evening. The organization has been established for the study and advancement of higher truth in education, business, science, philosophy, and religion, and for the physical, mental, and spiritual development of the individual. The program comprises a vocal and instrumental concert by Miss Theresa Janson, Miss Ethel J. Caskey, Aldo Ricci, Mrs. Florence H. Jewell, and Miss Thelma Pease, and addresses by F. Luis Mora and Gustavo A. Blumenthal. The society has instituted courses of study in psychology, mysticism in literature, practical efficiency, and other subjects at 11 East Forty-first Street.

FRASER—WHALEY.

The marriage of Miss Bessie Winifred Whaley of East Orange, N. J., and John Fraser of Victoria, Texas, was solemnized yesterday morning in Christ Church, East Orange, the Rev. Charles E. Hutchinson, the rector, officiating. Only the immediate relatives were present. A bridal breakfast followed at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. George W. Whaley, on North Arlington Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser will live in Victoria, Texas.

Passengers for Rotterdam.

Some of those booked to leave today for Rotterdam on the Potsdam are:

Alexander Covey, F. A. Kattermann, Mrs. Melanie Angele, A. Boden, Mrs. G. Baumgarten, A. Baden.

PLEASANT HUMOR FILLS 'THE BUBBLE'

The Booth Houses a Homely Comedy of Delicatessen Earnings Become Frenzied.

IT IS BY EDWARD LOCKE

With Good Work by Louis Mann and Mme. Cottrelly Making Amends for a Too Protracted Second Act.

THE BUBBLE, a comedy in three acts by Edward Locke. With Louis Mann. At the Booth Theatre.

Gustave Muller	Louis Mann
Emilia Muller	Mathilde Cottrelly
Rose Muller	Laura Walker
Richard Graham	Harrison Ford
Joseph Mahlen	Henry Mortimer

"The Bubble," the simple comedy in three acts, which had its first Broadway presentation at the Booth Theatre last evening, is cheerful and satisfying entertainment. It is as homely and unpretentious as the little delicatessen shop which provides its setting, and it has moments of great charm. The author is Edward Locke, the man who wrote "The Climax" and "The Case of Becky," and, for all its marked defects, "The Bubble" is the most welcome work he has done since that earlier play first won him friends among the theatregoers of New York. For the aid of capital playing done in his two leading rôles he must be grateful to Louis Mann and Mathilde Cottrelly.

Their parts are those of the old German shopkeeper and his wife, and the story of the play is the story of how the shop's earnings, patiently saved through twenty-five years, are almost lost in the collapse of a glittering mining swindle. Louis Muller has been contentedly selling cheeses and cookies and pickles through all the years since he and his wife came from Leipsic to settle in New York, and he is unwise in the ways of devious finance when a bold, smooth-shaven individual sets a trap to catch his $25,000.

He feeds everything he has to the shark and is wild with excitement in the following days that are filled with ambitious plans for new ways of living and new friends. He is all enthusiasm, but he has trouble enough kindling a spark of it in his devoted, but doubtful, Emilia. She is frankly forlorn at the prospect of a new apartment with nine rooms and three bathtubs, though it may be handsomer than a walk-up flat, and though she can see, as Mrs. Weber, the second-hand clothes man's wife, points out, that they will all be very clean, if not so very happy.

She is utterly woebegone at the thought of parting with all their dear, ugly old furniture, the faded plush sofa, with its tidies, the fearful picture she got with the premiums, and the big comfortable armchair that fits her and is hallowed with the memory of the hours when she rocked little Rosie to sleep. But when she learns she is not to be allowed in the kitchen and is not to cook for Louis any more, it is too much. She rebels and will not be comforted save by the promise of one day a week in the new kitchen and of a "denz," furnished with all of her things from the old room behind the delicatessen shop.

That is why, when the crash comes, she has plenty of cheerfulness to devote to the task of consolation and why she is beaming at the end when it is clear that the amount saved from the wreck is not enough to warrant the Mullers giving up the shop.

There is in this story, as Mr. Locke has told it, a world of the homely humor that warms the stories Fannie Hurst knows so well how to write and for this quality you are willing to forgive the playwright many sins. It is hard to believe, however, that the second act could not be made much more effective than it is and, since the play has been on the road from shortly after the Christmas holidays, it is hard to understand why it is not trimmer now.

This second act is too long, but that is not the real trouble. It wanders, digresses, and falters a little after the slender thread of its dramatic interest has begun to tighten for the knot. This is just a bad spot and it would seem as if the blue pencil might be profitably plied.

"The Bubble" is a play that has to be well acted. It is well acted, particularly by Mr. Mann, who has a rôle after his own heart, and by the delightful Mme. Cottrelly, whose work in the long rôle of the old German shopkeeper marks another long stride away from the musical comedy stage of long ago, when the tunes of "The Telephone Girl" were being whistled "from Harlem way down to the Battery," and Lulu Mann was intoning his famous recipe for mineral water.

The part is such a one as temptingly invites the special talents of players like Mr. Warfield, Mr. Fields, or Mr. Mann, in whose best comedy there is always something of a choked back. Mr. Mann, with his alternating gusts of irascibility and tenderness, with his love of his money and his love of his folks ever bringing double confusion to his speech, is such a portrait as Mr. Mann can paint well. He has drawn it with the fine outlines a trifle too sharp, but it is ably done and testifies at a hundred points to a wealth of affection and thought expended on it.

In the rôle of the wife Mme. Cottrelly is at her best, and how good that best is those know who remember her work in "The Five Frankforters" or who saw how much she made of fond and foolish Mrs. Abe Potash in London. Her present performance is very winning.

Of the other three—for it is a tiny cast—it might be objected that Mr. Mortimer makes the swindler a trifle too transparent, and that Miss Walker makes Rosie too sugary to please the normal palate. Harrison Ford does nicely as the newspaper man who gets fabulous checks for his stories, but who does not once swagger or produce a notebook, and that is a blessing, to be sure.

Margaret Anglin In a New Role.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 5.—Margaret Anglin presented at the Academy of Music for the first time tonight "The Desert Island," a new comedy by Paul Kester, in which she played the leading rôle, with a supporting company including Ruth Holt Boucicault, William Boyd, Harry Barfoot, Mrs. Charles G. Craig, and Pedro de Cordoba. The play is in three acts, with scenes laid in New York, and introduces Miss Anglin in a rôle widely different from any in which she has been recently seen. The character is that of a young Virginia church choir singer, who has been reared in the more cultured environment and who is suddenly thrown into the turmoil and excitement of New York life.

Plays to Aid Children's Theatre.

"The Woman of It," an original play by Mary Shaw, will be performed at the Cort Theatre on next Sunday evening for the benefit of the Children's Educational Theatre. The cast comprises Alice Brady, Louise Dresser, Grace Filkins, Adelaide Prince, Zelda Sears, Louise Drew, Grace Fisher, Olive Oliver, Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, Edna Aug, and Mary Shaw. "The Traveling Man," by Lady Gregory, and "The Vision of the Blind," by F. and C. Durwent, will also be given, children taking all the parts in the latter play.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Violet Heming succeeded Lily Cahill in the leading woman's role in "Under Cover" at the Cort Theatre last night. Until recently Miss Heming was in Margaret Illington's support in "The Lie" at the Harris.

Samuel Ash, a young tenor, has been engaged by Ned Wayburn for his "Town Topics" revue.

"I Wonder Where My Oliver Has Gone" was the title of a new song sung by Granville Bernard in "The Midnight Frolic" above the New Amsterdam last night.

A cable yesterday from R. H. Burnside received by Charles Dillingham announced the stage director's arrival in London to put on "Watch Your Step" at the Palace.

Ibsen's "Ghosts" will be given at the Neighborhood Playhouse, 466 Grand Street, on Saturday and Sunday evenings, with Robert Whittier in the leading role. "Raphael's Hours," by the Morgan dancers, will be the feature on Saturday afternoon.

DALY REVIVES SHAW COMEDY

"You Never Can Tell" Excellently Played—Remarks About Author.

YOU NEVER CAN TELL, a comedy in four acts by George Bernard Shaw. With Arnold Daly. At the Garrick Theatre.

Dr. Valentine	Arnold Daly
Fergus Crampton	Edwin Arden
William	George Giddens
Walter Bohun	Montagu Love
Finch McComas	Stanley Dark
Mrs. Clandon	Anne Sutherland
Gloria Clandon	Doris Mitchell
Dolly Clandon	Mabel Frenyear
Philip Clandon	Charles Laite
Parlor Maid	Gwladys Morris

Arnold Daly did revive Bernard Shaw's comedy, "You Never Can Tell," last night in the Garrick Theatre in spite of many heated cablegrams from the English author to his lawyer. Perhaps if Mr. Shaw could have seen the performance he would have repented, for it was in every essential an excellent one, though he might not have relished as completely Mr. Daly's curtain speech. There's just a chance that he would have been envious, for the talk was deliciously droll and as amusing as if the arch-satirist himself had said it, if, indeed, one may be permitted that impertinence.

At the end of the third act insistent applause brought the actor, who first made Shaw popular in America, before the curtain, and relinquishing one of those soft hands he is constantly crushing when it isn't on his head, he delivered himself of a few impressions of Shaw. Mr. Daly said he appreciated it was the gracious thing to say something pleasant about the talented author, and as he did not wish to be remiss, he would quote George Moore, who once characterized him as a boarding-house comedian, and Oscar Wilde, who once, when asked about Shaw, replied, "Oh! Shaw."

He said Shaw hadn't an enemy in the world, though none of his friends liked him. He really was a talented man and a great artist, Mr. Daly said, but it was a pity he did not leave humanitarianism and the solving of the world's economic and political problems to those whose business is was to attend to those things and confine himself to writing solely for the needs of the theatre.

It has been ten years since Mr. Daly first acted "You Never Can Tell" on the same stage, and more than fifteen years since Mr. Shaw wrote the play, and yet it is doubtful whether this comedy, in which the author satirizes the advanced women—"twentieth century woman" she was called then—and her precocious offspring, the girl with the higher education, was any more pertinent then than now. This female of the species is more universal today, and familiarity with the type has not diminished the possibility of mirth at her expense. At any rate, "You Never Can Tell" provides as delightful an evening's entertainment as if it had been written last month.

The many admirable qualities of the performance given by Mr. Daly and his associates make this especially true. Not only was the general excellence of the acting commendable, but in several individual instances it was particularly fine. Mr. Daly, of course, acted the rôle of Dr. Valentine with his accustomed grace and skill, using with telling effect his keen Irish humor. Edwin Arden played old Crampton with a splendid sense of characterization, and Doris Mitchell, Charles Laite, and Mabel Frenyear impersonated the three advanced children acceptably. Miss Mitchell was a radiant vision, and her characterization of Gloria was discreetly drawn. Then there were Montagu Love, Stanley Dark, Anne Sutherland, and Gladys Morris filling out the ensemble.

But it was George Giddens as William, the waiter, who won the ovation of the evening. The stage has offered no more delightful portrait in recent years, and, even if you do not care for Mr. Shaw, it is worth going to the Garrick to see Mr. Giddens's perfect performance, which has all the mellowness of good wine.

The staging was scarcely up to the acting, but Shavian (there, that word slipped out in spite of all pledges) dialogue leaves the auditor little chance to consider such details as color clashes.

MISS CHEATHAM'S RECITAL.

Many Matters Explained and Sung About in the Lyceum Theatre.

Miss Kitty Cheatham's annual Easter recital was given at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon, and was listened to with breathless interest by a numerous gathering of children of both a larger and a smaller growth. Miss Cheatham explained many things about fairies, elves, brownies, the moon, a certain beverage called fairy tea, the real significance of Mother Goose; also about some of the old negro songs and some important points in "Alice in Wonderland." Having explained, she sang; her explanations preceded her singing.

Miss Cheatham had amassed a large number of songs dealing with these momentous topics and, together with her preliminary remarks, made them perfectly plain, or at least amusing to her listeners. These were songs by Weckerlin, Debussy, Elizabeth Coolidge, Walford Davies, Carl Engel, Hugo Wolf, Hans Hermann, Walter Morse Rummel and others, in the first part. The second was devoted to old negro songs and legends: "Black and Unknown Bards," by James Weldon Johnson, in which some of the old songs were "given in their primitive expression." In Part III. there were the excerpts from "Alice in Wonderland," with musical settings from Schumann's "Kinderszenen" and "Album for the Young" (arranged by Alice Woodfin,) and other songs.

CORRIGAN AT THE PALACE.

He Brings a Lively, Reversible Melodrama Into Vaudeville.

The conspicuous feature in this week's bill at the Palace Theatre is Emmett Corrigan's appearance in a vigorous melodrama concerning which it is noted as important on the program that "the story is enacted backwards." In many more authors of vaudeville's one-act plays proceed to take leaves out of young Mr. Reizenstein's prompt book, it will soon be necessary to call the audience's attention to the fact when a melodrama follows the ordinary, peaceful, chronological order of events. This latest of them is called "The Red Hate," by John Willard, a seemingly chromatic dramatist, for he is described as the author also of "The Green Beetle." "The Red Hate" is interesting and full of the needful suspense. Mr. Corrigan's performance has his customary force, with the addition, apparently, of a new and slightly excessive interest in the qualities of his very agreeable voice.

Cordially welcomed back yesterday afternoon were James and Bonnie Thornton, and from the way the audience sang the chorus, words and all, of "Annie Rooney" you might have thought it was only last season that Tony Pastor's was in its prime. The ever engaging T. Roy Barnes is on the bill, still trying to sell that magazine subscription, and Nora Bayes is there, singing the songs she sang last week.

TIFFANY & CO.

Desiring to close out their stock of

Toilet Sets

offer them at Reductions of at least 50 Per Cent.

They also have a large lot of Table China which they wish to dispose of on same terms.

Fifth Ave. & 37th St.

HORLICK'S

The Original MALTED MILK

Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

FRICK HAS A GREEN HAWTHORNE BEAKER

His Latest Purchase of Morgan Art Finer Than the Black Hawthorne.

ITS VALUE OVER $100,000

Morgan Porcelains Exhibited at Duveen Galleries, with Frick Purchases Omitted.

The display of the Morgan porcelains at the Duveen Galleries exceeds expectation so far as the general effect is concerned. The porcelains have surfaces as clean and bright as the proverbial shining morning face of the schoolboy. Each family has a room to itself, in which the hangings have been chosen to show the magnificent colors to best advantage. Several hundred of the less important pieces have been omitted from the exhibition, and those of the great pieces which have gone to Mr. Frick and Mr. Widener and will be missed by connoisseurs visiting the Duveen rooms do not include all the special gems by any means.

Mr. Frick has bought in addition to his earlier selection the superb green hawthorn beaker which is No. 17, Case I., in the old catalogue, the most beautiful single piece in the galleries, aesthetically more satisfying than the black hawthorns and of the highest quality. Its value is considerably more than $100,000. The decoration is a large prunus tree, with purple branches and white blossoms with yellow centres. In the lower part of the design are jagged rocks of deep green and red; small black and yellow birds flit among the branches of the tree or perch on them. The ground is a peculiarly fine shade of soft green. In the black hawthorn vases the black ground is applied after the decoration is complete, but this green the decoration and the ground are established at the same time.

Mr. Laffan in his introduction to the Morgan catalogue says: "All of the finer examples of these black and green hawthorns commands very high and even extraordinary prices, but there is good reason to believe that they were just as dear and quite as highly prized at the time when they were produced. In fact, all the evidence goes to show that the prices of such pieces in China two hundred years ago were relatively much higher than is the present day. It is estimated that the black hawthorns already bought by Mr. Frick are worth in the present market about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, so that in hawthorns alone this redoubtable collector has something closely approaching a million-dollar investment. Another interesting purchase made for his Summer home is a pair of remarkably splendid "Ho" birds, rich and gay in color and dignified in form.

The pieces marked "reserved" in the different cases bear no names, but include examples of exceptional quality, a number of others by collectors of exacting taste. Certain noble pieces still are to be had for the asking plus a pocketful of money, however. There is a late Sung or early Ming jar of robin's egg, blue with aubergine decoration, delicately sombre, and highly satisfying to the trained color sense; there are blue-and-white pieces, in which the decoration is white on blue and finely distributed; there are two sang-de-boeuf vases, one of them priced at twenty thousand dollars and the other at twenty-two thousand. It is a pretty test of the visitor's discrimination to ask him to select the finer of the two, but if the finer had an absolutely perfect complexion, free from a cluster of white granules it would bring double and more than double its price "as is."

It is well worth a visit to the Duveen Galleries to see again the major part of this great collection, which so long has been on public view. The one comforting thought in connection with its dispersal is that such objects never were created for public view, but were intended for an intimate environment in distinguished settings. Where they are they undeniably look far better than they did in the museum. Where many of them will be their beauty will be still more enhanced by their surroundings.

Concert in Aid of Paris Musicians.

A concert for the benefit of the destitute families of musicians in Paris and the small military hospitals in the French provinces will be held on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the ballroom of the Plaza. The concert is to be given under the direction of the Lille Lawlor Allied Arts. Among the artists to appear are Pablo Casals, the 'cellist; Ruth Deyo, the planiste, who was a former pupil of MacDowell; Ruth Kingsbury Townsend, and Vernon D'Arnalle.

The patronesses include Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mme. Gatti-Casazza, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. William Ambush Jameson, Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, Mrs. William Truesdale, Mrs. Lewis B. Stillwell, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, and Mrs. Paul Morton.

Newman's Travel Talk Tonight.

Tonight in Carnegie Hall E. M. Newman will give his travel talk on "Germany and the Germans" for the benefit of the German Red Cross Society. Mr. Newman will illustrate his talk with still and motion pictures. The program will also include an address by Herman B. Ridder, editor of the Staats-Zeitung.

American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE OF

The General Brayton Ives Collection

THIS TUESDAY EVENING AT 8:15

Continuing Tomorrow (Wednesday), Thursday & Friday Evenings at 8:15 and Tomorrow (Wednesday) Afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Rare and Beautiful Books and Manuscripts

On Thursday, Friday & Saturday Afternoons of This Week at 2:30 o'clock

The Beautiful Old Chinese Porcelains

SUPERB IMPERIAL POLONAISE AND OTHER RUGS, JARDINIERE VELVETS, BEAUTIFUL ANTIQUE GOLD & ENAMEL SNUFF BOXES, FANS, JAPANESE OBJECTS AND EARLY ENGLISH AND FRENCH FURNITURE.

On Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday of Next Week

The Masterpieces of Engraving & Etching

ON FREE VIEW DAILY 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

The Sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY Assisted by Mr. Otto Bernet of AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers 2, 4 and 6 E. 23d Street, Madison Sq. South, New York.

WALTER F. CROSBY DEAD.

Member of an Old New York Family Was In His 59th Year.

Walter Floyd Crosby, a member of an old New York family and a direct descendant from General William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, died yesterday at his home, 128 West Eleventh Street, in his fifty-ninth year. He was also a grandson of Ebenezer Crosby, a surgeon on the staff of General George Washington, and was descended from Capt. Isaac Bedlow, the original owner of Bedlow's Island.

Mr. Crosby was the oldest son of the late Edward Nicoll Crosby, and after studying at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, entered Columbia University, from which he was graduated in the class of '77. He was manager for many years of the Roosevelt Organ Company's factory in this city, and for many years interested in mining in Colorado, during which time he lived in Colorado Springs, where he took an active interest in outdoor sports.

Mr. Crosby is survived by his widow, who was Miss Ellen I. Whittemore, and by a son and two daughters.

Gustave Egbers, Lawyer, Dead.

Gustave Egbers, a lawyer, of 470 Convent Avenue, and a brother-in-law of Magistrate Frederick B. House, was found dead in bed in his apartment yesterday morning by his two sisters, Mrs. House and Mrs. Whittrock of Yonkers. Dr. F. E. Shaw of 435 Convent Avenue said that he had been dead for several hours and had suffered a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Egbers was unmarried and lived alone. He had been in the habit of visiting Mrs. House daily, and when she did not hear from him yesterday she telephoned his apartment and, receiving no reply, decided to investigate.

Rev. John Dolan Dies in Rome.

ROME, April 5.—The Rev. John Dolan, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of San Silvestro in Rome, died today. Father Dolan's church was for English-speaking people.

For a number of years Father Dolan was pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, New York.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY OLIVER KORTEN, an old resident of Sea Cliff, L. I., died at his home there yesterday. He was 49 years old and was well-known as a student of artistic photography. His wife and two sons survive him.

THOMAS C. RAND, said to be the oldest newspaper man in New Hampshire, died at his home in Keene yesterday. Up to the time of his illness on Washington's Birthday of this year he had been actively engaged as an editor of The Keene Sentinel since 1848. He was 86 years old.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BASHLOW.—On April 2, to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Bashlow, 41 St. Nicholas Terrace, a daughter.

Engaged

CLURMAN — HERTZBERG. — Mr. and Mrs. Hertzberg announce the engagement of their daughter, Emma, to Mr. Will N. Clurman.

WEIL — SCHWABACHER. — Evelyn Schwabacher to Abe Weil.

Married

CONGER—VAN NUYSE.—At Orange, N. J., April 5, 1915, by the Rev. Charles Hutchinson, James W. Conger and Marjorie W. Van Nuyse.

HINES—WALL.—At New York, Wednesday, March 31, 1915, Loretta Emma Wall to Edward Waldron Hines, by Rev. Frank Oliver Hall.

VOORHEES—PARKER.—On April 5, 1915, at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, New York City, by the Rev. Henry Lubeck, Adelaide Bailey Parker, daughter of Mrs. Gustaf Stromberg and the late Francis Eyre Parker, and Clifford Irving Voorhees of New Brunswick, N. J.

Died.

ASHMORE.—At his residence, 157 East 81st St., Easter morning, of pneumonia, Capt. Henry Townsend Ashmore, 12th Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., age 32, beloved husband of Eulalie Matthews. Funeral at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, Tuesday, April 6, at 10 A. M.

BARCLAY.—Henry Anthony De Lancey, infant son of Robert C. and Anita G. Barclay, on Monday, April 5, 1915.

BRAND.—Suddenly, on April 5, in his 60th year, Jacob, beloved husband of Julia Harris Brand, father of Claude Z. Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral services at the Harlem Funeral Chapel, 208 Lenox Av., at 120th St., Wednesday, April 7, at 11 A. M.

BROWN.—Willard Parker Brown of Pelham Manor, N. Y., died Sunday, April 4, at the Mount Vernon Hospital. Funeral services will be held at the Church of Saint Gabriel, New Rochelle, N. Y., Thursday morning, April 8, at 10:30. N. Y. C. R. R. trains leaving Grand Central Station at 9:18 A. M., will arrive in New Rochelle in time for the services.

BURNS.—Mary A. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Frank E. Campbell Building.) Time later.

CHEESMAN.—On Saturday, April 3, 1915, Julia B., widow of the late Homer W. Cheesman, in her 83d year. Funeral from her residence, 404 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 6, 1915, at 2 P. M.

CROSBY.—On April 5, 1915, at 128 West 11th St., New York City, in the 59th year of his age, Walter Floyd Crosby, son of the late Edward Nicoll Crosby. Funeral service at 9:30 A. M. on Wednesday, April 7, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, 224 West 11th St. and Waverley Place. Interment at convenience of family. Please send no flowers.

DATTELBAUM.—April 5, Wolf Dattelbaum. Funeral Tuesday

PLAN FOR INSURING DEPOSITS OF BANKS

Controller Williams Would Simply Have Recourse to Surety Companies.

OPPOSITION IS EXPECTED

Doubt Expressed as to the Ability of Companies to Guarantee Vast Deposits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—John S. Williams, the Controller of the Currency, has evolved a simple plan for guaranteeing bank deposits. The plan is to have the banks take out insurance in the surety or guarantee companies, which would agree to pay off depositors in the event of a bank closing its doors. This plan requires no new legislation, and it is asserted that it has the merit of freeing the strong banks from the necessity of paying the debts of the weaker institutions, as provided for in most of the other bank guarantee plans which have been considered.

Controller Williams would not discuss his scheme tonight, or give any inkling as to what he expected to do to put it into execution. He promised a statement on the subject tomorrow. The Controller has not discussed the proposal with other members of the Federal Reserve Board, and the fact that he had such a plan under consideration came to light only through a decision rendered by Attorney General Gregory. Mr. Gregory was asked by the Treasury Department whether a national bank had authority for paying a premium to a surety company for the purpose of having its deposits guaranteed. The Attorney General decided that the banks might do this under a section of the banking law authorizing banks to take proper precautions to protect their depositors.

Indications are not lacking that any proposal to suggest to the banks that they take out policies covering their deposits would not meet the approval of a majority of the members of the Federal Reserve Board. It is pointed out that the value of a guarantee such as the Controller of the Currency has in mind would be as strong as the surety company carrying it, and even the largest companies would hesitate before undertaking to assume risks for a few large banks whose total deposits might mean more than a billion dollars liability.

Until there are surety companies able to guarantee practically all the bank deposits of the country, the Williams plan is open to the objection that to allow one bank to take out a policy without making it possible for all of the others in the community to do likewise would work a great disadvantage on the other institutions. The national banks alone are carrying deposits in excess of six and a quarter billions of dollars. It was suggested today that to authorize one bank in a city to advertise that its deposits were insured would force every other bank to offer the same guarantee, and doubt was expressed as to the ability of any companies to guarantee such an enormous amount of deposits.

The Federal Reserve act, as originally written, carried a plan for guaranteeing deposits, and Treasury officials think that the scheme then proposed may yet be worked out through an amendment. It was proposed that the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which a failure occurred should at once pay off all the depositors in full, and take over the assets of the bank which had failed, to be liquidated at opportunity offered. In most cases such a bank has sufficient assets to pay the depositors almost in full, the double liability of stockholders taking up most of the losses, but the average settlement of a suspended bank's affairs requires several years, and depositors suffer through being unable to get even a part of their funds until matters have dragged through the courts. This plan had another advantage in that, by making all of the banks in each district liable for one another's liabilities, it would tend to make the inspections more rigid.

The impression prevails here that Controller Williams's guarantee plan has the approval of Secretary McAdoo, but Treasury officials are waiting with a good deal of interest to see what reception it will have at the hands of the bankers on the Reserve Board.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' SALE
TO-MORROW, APRIL 7TH, 1915,
at 10:30 A. M., at our salesroom
46-50 WOOSTER ST., CITY
will sell at Public Auction for account of whom it may concern salvage stock of A. GOODMAN (Retailer) 179 1st Av., City inventorying about $11,000.—Consisting of
LADIES' & GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Suspenders, Overalls, Sweater Coats, Bathing Suits, Corsets, White Goods, Linens, Waists, Children's Dresses, Notions, etc.
INFANTS' WEAR,
Long Silk Coats, Dresses and Caps, Boys' Suits, Knee Pants
Lace Curtains, Portieres, Bedspreads, TICKING, MUSLINS, LININGS, ETC.
Terms of Sale Cash.
Deposits of 25% from all buyers.
Stock arranged for sale and sold by
LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY.
Telephone Spring 18

STOCK OF HIGH-GRADE
LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS
Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Corsets, etc. Laces and Embroideries, Ribbons, Trimmings, Linen Lable Covers, Dress Goods, Cotton Goods, Silks, Scarfs and Shams, Chiffons, Veilings, Handbags, Ladies' Neckwear, Sweaters, Collars, etc. Fine line of Waists and Notions.
Also on Account of Whom It May Concern:
2,200 PAIRS 11-4 AND 12-4
BLANKETS
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,
Will sell TODAY, Tuesday, April 6, 1915,
At 10:30 A. M., at Salesrooms,
15-17 Mercer St., near Canal St., N. Y. C.,
Absolutely clean, staple stock, strictly without reserve. For information phone Spring 4209.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell
Today, Tuesday April 6th,
At 10:30 A. M., at Our Salesrooms,
15-17 Greene Street, N. Y.,
JOBBER'S and MANUFACTURER'S STOCK
$5,000.00 WORTH
Table Linens
1,000 Doz. American Beauty & Mme. Grace
CORSETS
200 Dozen LADIES'
WHITE MUSLIN & SILK UNDERWEAR.
Department stores should not fail to give this sale their attention.
DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 BROADWAY.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring (Near Spring St.)
Today, Tuesday, April 6, 10:30 A. M.,
SPECIAL PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE
DRY GOODS
MEN'S AND LADIES'
Furnishings
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
Wearing Apparel.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.
KEELER ART GALLERIES.
12 Vesey St., near Broadway.
(Subway Station at Fulton St.)
Peremptory Auction Sale
Tomorrow (Wednesday), Thursday and Friday, at 2 P. M.
High-Class and Medium Household Furniture, Oriental Rugs & Carpets.
Table Linen, Draperies, Antiques, Paintings, Rare Etchings, etc., removed from private residences.
GEO. W. KEELER, Auctioneer.

Quick results
for the Buyer
When you want merchandise in a hurry an advertisement in the "Buyers' Wants" column of The New York Times will bring it to your door in twenty-four hours.
This method enables you to pick and choose in a limited time where previously you may have found it necessary to take whatever was offered because you could not search the market for the right goods at the right price.
Telephone—Bryant 1000

HAYWARD WARNS OFFICIALS.

New Commissioner Insists That More Cars Be Run in Queens.

Public Service Commissioner William Hayward held his first public hearing yesterday. It was on the application for a rehearing on the order of the commission of Nov. 20 that the New York & Queens County Railway Company give better service. Commissioner Cram's conduct of this same matter had been such that Colonel Hayward, as counsel for the Legislative Investigating Committee, had founded one of his charges against that Commissioner upon it.

The company refused to accept the order on the ground that it involved the purchase of fifty-eight additional cars, which it could not afford to do. A. G. Peacock, counsel for the company, put on the stand W. W. Wood, the President, and after an all-day hearing Colonel Hayward said to the two railroad officials:

"There is nothing in this record to show that either you or Mr. Wood has shown an inclination to co-operate with the Public Service Commission. It is all right to serve your own interests up to a certain point, but beyond that point you have every one down on you. I think you will soon realize your mistake. I see not the slightest reason for changing the prior order of the commission."

MINE EXPLOSION KILLS 7.

Ten Men Also Missing After Accident in Illinois Colliery.

GREENVILLE, April 5.—Seven men are known to have been killed by an explosion in the mine of the Shoal Creek Coal Company, near here, today. Ten are missing. The bodies of the seven men have been recovered.

The explosion occurred 200 feet underground and a quarter of a mile from the main shaft. It is believed to have been caused by blackdamp being set off by a miner's lamp. Only a small part of the mine was damaged by the explosion, and to this is attributed the small loss of life.

Two Isidor Straus Memorials.

The League of Foreign Born Citizens will hold a meeting in memory of Isidor Straus, who went down with the Titanic, next Sunday in Public School 91, at Forsyth and Stanton Streets. The speakers will be George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen; Abram I. Elkus, and ex-Gov. William Sulzer. Memorial services for Mr. Straus and his wife, who was lost with him, will be held at the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, on Wednesday, April 14, the anniversary of the sinking of the Titanic.

McAlpin Children's Easter Party.

The children at the Hotel McAlpin had an Easter party yesterday afternoon, with a tea dance just like grown-up folks, and a wonderful lot of Easter eggs and lots of good things to eat. Mrs. Mary Groner acted as hostess. A program of fancy dancing, in which children took part, included: "Moment Musical," by Misses Winifred Gore, Elizabeth Meeks, and Lois Vallion; "Butterfly Dance" and "Stephanie Gavotte," by Misses Elizabeth Mitchell and Stella McIntosh; "Pavlowa Gavotte," by Junior Meeks and Miss Christine Evans, and "Highland Fling," by Thomas Sanderson.

Fire in Police Headquarters.

While cleaning a shaving machine, used on phonographic records in police trials, in a storeroom on the fourth floor of Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon, Sergeant Charles Vosburgh of the Bureau of Complaints was painfully burned about the face and had his hair singed when a bottle of gasoline exploded. The flames burned the woodwork along the walls. Vosburgh refused medical aid and remained on duty.

Miami Copper Co. Dividend.

The Miami Copper Company resumed dividends yesterday by declaring a payment of 50 cents a share, due May 15, to stockholders of record on May 1. The last previous dividend was 50 cents, paid on Aug. 15 last year.

BUSINESS WORLD.

Buyers' Wants

Where Manufacturer and Buyer Meet. Telephone Bryant 1000. 45c per agate line. Count six words to the line.

TEXAS RETAILER AND JOBBER IN THE MARKET FOR DESIRABLE JOBS IN LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR AND MILLINERY. (DRESSES, WAISTS, SKIRTS, MIDDIES, HOUSE DRESSES, ETC.) MUST BE GOOD VALUES. WILL PAY SPOT CASH. ADDRESS Y 261 TIMES ANNEX.

WARDROBE TRUNK wanted, will buy several second hand fibre wardrobe trunks for ladies' garments; 50 inches high. Harris, 181 West 35th. Telephone Greeley 1003.

SALESMAN.—Energetic, acquainted cloak, suit trade, to sell popular priced woolens. State age, experience, salary, commission. Y 250 Times Annex.

CONTRACTOR, DRESSES, desires few more good accounts jobbers, manufacturers; lowest price city. Telephone Chelsea 6435 or A., Apartment 1, 559 West 184th St.

First-class up to the minute lot of shirred dresses, all colors and all sizes, to close out at a bargain price. Astor Costume Co., 110 W. 17th St.

Wanted.—Large quantities of cotton whipcord or anything similar to it; black, navy, tan, and gray. T. Posner & Bros., 51 Greene St.

Contractor with 20 machines, wishes to connect with reliable manufacturer or jobber, with dresses. Telephone Stuyvesant 3470.

WILL SELL complete waist or dress plant of 25 Singer machines; ready to start work; very reasonable. M 20 Times.

Wanted.—For special sales, for cash, any quantity ladies', misses' and children's dresses, suits, waists, kimonos, underwear, &c.; will also buy jobs. Y 258 Times Annex.

Will buy anything in silk piece goods; any quantity, quality, or width. C. M. Oppenheimer & Bro., 12 East 19th St.

CONTRACTORS wanted with own models on Summer dresses; $1.50 to $5. Call with samples. Paris Dress Co., 37 West 19th.

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS.
Our infants' white coats are ready. Style, quality. Drab, 51 West 24th St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FULL LINES OF infants' and children's coats. G. Hausman, 93-95 Prince St.

JOB OF HIGH-GRADE COTTON DRESSES, wash skirts. Style Manufacturing Co., 18 West 27th.

Will pay cash 250 ladies', misses' suits, 1,000 silk or cotton dresses. What have you? Y 259 Times Annex.

Salesmen experienced on $2.25-$3.75 waists; state territory; salary; commission. M. B., 195 Times.

Job 300 modish serge dresses; liberal reduction. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

CASH FOR JOBS ladies', misses' wearing apparel. Gross, 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

JOBS in men's and boys' clothing; cut prices. A. Schaap & Sons, A'ct'rs, 394 Broadway.

HANDKERCHIEF linen for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. Paschkes, Cohen, 141 W. 28th.

MIDDLE WEST salesman, children's and infants' wear, open to negotiate. M 7 Times.

OPEN FOR JOBS COATS, SUITS and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

JOB OF 200 SKIRTS TO CLOSE OUT cheap. J. Labes, 84 Lenox Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ...3¼@4 per cent. for the best names
Saturday ...3¼@4 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Soft Shank Shoes Coming In.

Manufacturers are gradually replacing the steel shank arch-supporting shoe with a soft shank shoe, according to Ben Jacobson, manager of the Retailers' Profit Service of Morse & Rogers. "These shoes have to be made on special lasts and patterns," he says, "and are much more comfortable to the wearer than stiff shank shoes. I look for a good business on them as soon as enough feet have been ruined by the present styles."

All Wanted Dyestuffs.

In a recent letter to members the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers offered to become a medium through which the mills might exchange dyes of which they had a surplus for those that were needed. Practically all the answers that were received as a result were requests, and the amount of coloring stuff offered in exchange was very slight. This may be taken as indicating that, even where a mill has no immediate need for certain dyes, it is thought good policy to hold even the surplus material, although an exchange of it might mean getting in a supply of other kinds that are urgently needed.

Clothiers Are Optimistic.

Despite the many handicaps they are under at the start of obligations for the Fall, the manufacturing clothiers are more optimistic than they have been under similar circumstances in the past. There is feeling of confidence running through preparations for the season, despite the talk of hard times. Some of the clothiers are inclined to believe that the experience of the coat and suit manufacturers may be theirs. For a long time the women's wear business showed the same features that prevail in men's wear trade, and which may be described as a general tendency to buy only for immediate needs. The improvement came very suddenly, and the clothiers are hoping that the same situation may come about in their business. This is not unlikely.

Army Contracts Held Up.

The difference between what the commissioners for the foreign Governments are willing to pay and what the domestic mills are willing to take may be set down as the main reason for the standstill in army contract work. The foreign factors have made some concession in manifesting a willingness to pay prices up to those that prevailed last Fall. The piece goods market since that time, however, has seen some radical advances, and it would not be profitable to take business at the former values. The talk of peace before next October, although insistent, is not regarded as a factor in holding up negotiations, and the loans which the foreign Governments are floating here to pay for supplies are taken as an indication that there will be considerable more in the way of orders.

Didn't Have All the Laugh.

A well-known mill man was "joshing" a converter yesterday because the latter had failed to cover his needs when the recent rise in gray goods first manifested itself, as he was urged, and incidentally was forced to pay from a sixteenth to an eighth of a cent a yard more for certain goods he needed than if he had bought earlier. "See what you got for holding off," he jibed. "Oh, you fellows haven't got all the laugh," the converter retorted, "how about that cotton you might have bought a few months back at 5 cents?" A third member of the party then broke up the "session" by voicing a query as to how much of the "buy-a-bale of cotton" holdings would be liquidated now that spot cotton was only a shade below the ten-cent mark.

The Future of Coverts.

Opinions are rather divided over what the future holds for coverts. The fabric is fairly well established in the men's wear trade and, for the present Spring season at least, is scarce in the face of what seems a growing demand. For this reason it is generally believed that it will be taken up extensively for the early Fall season. In women's wear the situation is a little more complex. The material was featured in both coats and suits very early in the operations for the present Spring. It still is running strong after what was a temporary lapse of interest. It is now being "talked up" for the coming Fall trade. Manufacturers believe that, if the fabric is not exploited so that it loses prestige through general use in very low-priced garments, it may still be up among the leading cloths for Fall.

Colored Shoes Best Sellers.

The best-selling shoes for women in the last week have been colored kid lace shoes with patent leather tips and trimmings in the better grades and putty-colored cloth with patent leather tips and trimmings in the cheaper sorts. White buckskin shoes for misses and children have also sold well. For men colored cloth and buck top shoes sold freely. While all manufacturers and wholesalers are showing samples of fancy shoes for Fall, there is a slight tendency toward black shoes, especially black cloth tops in the button and lace types for women and men. The leading maker of high-grade shoes for men is showing among his Fall samples patent leather lace shoes with light-colored kid tops. The vamp and lace stays are in, and, instead of the regular seamless pattern, this shoe has a back foxing the same as the women's shoes.

Suit Business Very Big.

The size of the business that has been done on women's coats and suits this season has apparently worked somewhat to the detriment of business in dresses, for when asked yesterday how he found things a well-known dress man replied, "Rotten; too many suits." Another manufacturer, whose dresses sell from $40 upward at wholesale, said that practically right up to Easter his concern had sold from sixty to seventy dresses a day on the average, and he was looking for a good duplicate business as the weather grew warmer. There is little doubt that a really tremendous business has been done, and is still being done, on suits. A prominent maker of medium-priced suits said yesterday that he now has orders on his books calling for the delivery of a large number of garments to local stores as late as April 15. They are not duplicate orders, he said, but placed on models lately brought out.

Gray Goods Demand Fair.

The general demand for gray goods in this market yesterday could hardly be called more than fair. Sheetings were apparently more wanted than printcloths, the former goods being bought not only by the converters and jobbers, but by the bag manufacturers as well. Both 36 and 40 inch sheetings were taken, 3.50, 4, and 4.70-yard goods being favored. The bulk of the sheetings sold yesterday were for delivery in April, May, and June, though in cases where the mills were willing to sell that far ahead sales were made for shipment in July and August. The call for printcloths for spot and nearby delivery was not great yesterday, and while the inquiry for the later deliveries was said to be good enough, not much of it materialized because the mills were not willing to operate ahead to any extent with the market in its present condition. Spot prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6c 38½-inch, 64-56s..8¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¾c 38½-inch, 60-52s..8¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s..8¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s..4¼c 27-inch, 64-60s....2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s..4c 27-inch, 56-52s....2½c

CURBING THE COLLECTORS.

Cannot Reassess Duties for Alleged Fraud After a Year.

In a decision handed down in Washington yesterday, the United States Supreme Court holds that collectors of customs have no power to reassess or reliquidate duties on the ground of fraud after the expiration of one year from the date of entry, and that Section 21 of the Act of June 22, 1874, makes the original settlement of duties final after such period unless the Government proceeds by a suit for the duties in the United States Court, brought in such form as to compel the Government to sustain the burden of proving that there was fraud in making the entry. The decision was rendered in the case of the Government against Sherman & Sons Company, a dry goods importing firm of this city, and settles litigation of long standing in the administration of the customs laws.

In importing circles the decision is regarded as very important, it having been claimed by the Government officials that the Collector has a right to reliquidate an entry on the ground of fraud in the original invoice or entry without any time limit, and that when the entry has been reliquidated the importer has no alternative but to pay the duties under protest and appeal to the Board of General Appraisers and the Customs Court if he questions the Collector's ruling. Before these tribunals, under the effect of a recent decision of the Court of Customs Appeals, the importer must prove that he is innocent of fraud before he can recover the duty he might be compelled to pay.

Acting on the assumption that they had unlimited powers of reliquidation where they charged fraud in the entry, collectors within the last few years have been exercising the power to make reassessments of duties extending back for considerable time. They sometimes reliquidated the entries of an importer for fourteen or fifteen years back, demanding large sums of money and aiding frauds which, it has been complained, it would be impossible for the importer to disprove because of the death of witnesses or the destruction of documentary evidence which might establish his good faith.

Hearing in Corn Products Suit.

The hearings in the Government's dissolution suit against the Corn Products Refining Company were resumed yesterday before Special Examiner Roland Phillips in the Whitehall Building. The suit was begun on March 1, 1913, and recently testimony has been taken on the Pacific Coast. Special Assistant Attorney Generals Van Sinderen Lindsley and Jesse C. Adkins examined yesterday James F. Bruff, a special agent of the Department of Justice, concerning the records of the defendant companies as to their production from March 1, 1908, to March 1, 1913, and the figures were put in evidence subject to the objection of Preston Davies, counsel for the defendants. The hearing will be continued today.

BIG FINE FOR REBATING.

Jersey Central, Convicted on 185 Counts, Must Pay $200,000.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 5.—Judge Reilstab in the United States Court here today imposed a fine of $200,000 on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The company was found guilty on 185 counts of rebating to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. A fine of $1,000 each on twenty-five counts was imposed, and the remainder of the counts were abandoned.

The company was convicted of violating the Elkins act, prohibiting the acceptance or granting of rebates. The minimum that the court could inflict on each count was $1,000 and the maximum $20,000.

The move for the sentence was made by United States District Attorney J. Warren Davis, who prosecuted the case. A plea for leniency was made by Charles Miller. Mr. Miller denied the statement of the Judge that the railroad was a rich and successful corporation, and he said the railroad had been sufficiently punished by the indictment found against it. He said the indictment was the first ever found against the railroad and was a severe reflection on its reputation.

NOW-A-DAYS IT'S ONLY THE "UNUSUAL" THAT ATTRACTS

THE BIG STATIONERY STORE
IS THE STORE OF
UNUSUAL VALUES——UNUSUAL SERVICE
And unusual in its purpose, which is to teach the public what prices to pay for office necessities.

Our Loose Leaf Department Offers
Loose Leaf Ledger Outfit
consisting of { STEEL BACK BINDER Holds sheets size 9¼x11⅞ inches. 250 LEDGER SHEETS, (ruled form) ALPHABETICAL INDEX (A-Z) }
$6.95 with Corduroy & Leather Binder

$4.95 with Heavy Canvas Binder
PRICE FOR LEDGER SHEETS, (printed form,) 9¼x11⅞ inches, 60 CENTS PER 100. $5.00 PER 1,000.
OUR LOOSE LEAF DEPARTMENT IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE CITY.
UNUSUAL ADVERTISING—Our advertisements contain no bait to lure you to our store, so that you may buy other articles at "top-notch" prices. Every article we advertise is at a permanent price. You buy the same article and every other article in our store at the same low price every day in the year.
GOLDSMITH BROS. 77 NASSAU ST. Between John & Fulton Sts.
Manufacturing Stationers & Printers. We Retail at Wholesale Prices.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—Boyce & Milwain; J. M. Boyce, Belt; Park Avenue.
ALBANY—Babbitt & Co.; G. D. Babbitt, clothing, furn goods; Collingwood.
ALTOONA—L. Bergman; jobs, coats, suits; 72 Madison Av.
ALTOONA—L. Schwartz, dry goods; Breslin.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holzheimer & Shaul; F. D. Shaul, millinery, muslin underwear; 1,270 Broadway.
ATHENS, Ohio—D. Zenner Co.; T. Craig, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
ATLANTA—Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Co.; C. J. Bloodworth, jobs dress suits; Collingwood.
ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; L. J. Rich, cloaks, suits, waists; 148 W. 23d.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; M. H. Morrison, children's ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. Lustig, laces, neckwear, notions, fancy goods; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. Armstrong, waists; Miss M. G. Townsend, embroideries; Miss R. Sperzel, muslin underwear; Miss E. McCurrey, toilet articles; 220 6th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss C. H. Fuld, children's wear; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE — Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, cloaks, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; A. H. Smith, millinery; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Lowenstein & Greenbaum; I. Greenbaum, waists, dresses; 1,133 Broadway.
BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Mr. Phillips, ladies' coats; Mr. Sheffield, misses' coats; Mr. Miller, boys' clothing; Miss O'Neill, misses' millinery; Mr. Biederman, ladies' suits; Mr. Michiel, jewelry; basement—Mr. Cooper, coats, suits; Mr. Toby, shoes; Mr. Thompson, corsets, bathrobes, negligees, kimonos; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats dresses; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Keonigstal, men's, boys' clothing; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Conrad Co.; Miss K. Desmond, ladies' coats; Miss Blumenthal, silk waists; Miss B. Garner, misses' coats; Miss D. W. Killeen, infants' wear; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Crawford Plummer Co.; Miss Miller, misses' coats, suits; Miss Freed, women's, misses' dresses; 12 W. 31st.
BOSTON—B. Wolf Co.; P. C. Provandie, boys', youths', children's clothing; Broadway Central.
BOSTON — Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; J. F. Johnson, men's, boys' clothing; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Cobham, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; W. D. Williams, dry goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mrs. W. H. Francis, infants' wear; 423 4th Av.
BOSTON—Smith Bros.; H. F. Smith, notions, ribbons, hdkfs.; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—Dwaret & Co.; Z. Dwaret, hosiery, knit goods, waists, dresses; Broadway Central.
BOSTON—Weinstein & White; S. Weinstein, clothing, furn. goods; Albert.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mr. Lussier, mdse. mgr.; Miss Rice, women's hosiery, knit underwear; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; A. G. Sanborn, ribbons; J. A. Keough, dry goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; C. W. Downs, dress goods; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; L. F. Hill, inexpensive dresses; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Tremont Store; E. A. Fernald, linens, upholstery goods; Breslin.
BOSTON—Hawley-Falsom Co.; J. M. Preston; shirts; Imperial.
BOSTON—C. Sawyer Co.; I. C. Sawyer, china; Breslin.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; H. B. Scates, shoes; 116 West 32d.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; W. J. Boyle, dress goods, silks; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; P. Schaefer, housefurn. goods; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; E. Hall, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; W. Bader, curtains, rugs, upholstery goods; W. Shank, men's, boy's clothing; 31 Union Sq.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; T. S. Chalmers, upholstery goods; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—"Hamlin's"; S. Strum, ready-to-wear; M. Michel, millinery; Mr. Groat, notions; S. E. Conrad, jewelry, leather goods; 353 4th Av.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; Mr. Bader, carpets, rugs, upholstery, curtains; W. Shanck, boys', men's clothing; G. M. Looby, ladies' coats, suits, dresses; 31 Union Sq.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; E. W. Koch, groceries; 18 W. 35th.
CEDAR RAPIDS—C. Denecke; F. J. Schroder, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Liberty Credit Co.; M. B. Goldman, general merchandise; Latham.
CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; L. A. North, dress goods, linings; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Max. H. Levine, jobber ladies', misses', junior Winter coats; 11 W. 25th; Room 903.
CHICAGO—The Catalogue House; H. Philipsborn, infants', children's Fall coats, dresses; 102 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—L. V. Clark Co.; C. R. Francis, dry goods; Flanders.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; C. Cromwell, domestics, hats, hosiery; D. Atwell, D. Ross, clothing; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; E. McEdwards, silks, velvets; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; B. W. Van Byckle, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; S. Peiser, muslin underwear, kimonos, silk petticoats, dressing sacques; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—D. Martin Cloak Co.; W. I. Schiff, cloaks; 4 W. 22d.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, cloaks, suits, waists; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; H. H. Cawthorne, men's clothing; 226 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—B. Epstein Co.; E. W. White, clothing, furn. goods; Markwell.
CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; W. W. Dancer, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 43 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Joseph & Feiss Co.; S. Joseph, clothing; 215 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Famous Clothing Co.; H. Bogart, men's clothing; Wallick's.
COLUMBUS—Crane, Greeg & Hamiel; E. E. Hamiel, J. W. Hamiel, furn. goods; Wallick's.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Vance-Winans Co.; C. C. Winans, dry goods; Breslin.
COLUMBUS—Moorehouse-Martens Co.; E. R. Parsons, general mdse.; 1,270 Broadway.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; D. G. Oppenheim, domestics, dress goods, notions; 24 E. 24th.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—Abraham & Schultz; B. M. Abrahams, cloaks, suits; 7 W. 22d.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; E. L. Jones, cloaks, suits, waists; 28 E. 26th.
DENVER—Menstetter Suit Co.; Miss E. M. Keene, dresses; M. Menstetter, coats, suits; 329 5th Av.
DES MOINES—Harris, Emery Co.; W. P. Gerber, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; E. D. Jamieson, boys' clothing; F. Frazier, linens; G. E. Preston, dry goods; 60 Union Square.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss D. I. Springer, children's garments; T. F. Ranck, cloaks, suits; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; W. E. Sillington, dress goods, silks; C. H. Armstrong, representing; 60 Union Square.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Mrs. H. McHugh, infants' wear; 60 Union Square; Waldorf.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. H. Schrashim, jewelry, leather goods; 50 Union Sq.
DUBUQUE—Palais Royal; M. Mendelson, cloaks, suits, millinery; 11 West 25th.
EASTON—Bunstyn & Co.; H. A. Latham, millinery; Gregorian.
ERIE—Long's; Miss Stephens, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
FALL RIVER—Steiger & Co.; F. M. Fenton, millinery; Miss A. Hunter, muslin underwear, waists; Mrs. L. G. Lahy, infants' wear, women's wear; 116 W. 32d.
FORT DODGE, Iowa—Tuerke Mercantile Co.; F. J. Klingt, women's ready-to-wear; Breslin.
FRESNO, Cal.—Wonder Cloak and Suit House; M. Cahn, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Martin & Naylor Co.; Mr. Strong, gen'l mdse.; H. Wilson, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
GRAND RAPIDS—Siegel Co.; M. Baer, ready-to-wear; 7 West 22d.
GREEN BAY, Wis.—C. J. Felix, dress goods, silks; Imperial.
HANNIBAL, Mo.—E. Reib, dry goods; Imperial.
HAZLETON, Penn.—J. Grundling; jobs untrimmed millinery; 72 Madison Av.
HOLYOKE.—A. Steiger & Co.; G. J. Springer, silks, dress goods; W. J. Griffin, cloaks, suits; F. M. Fenton, general mdse; P. C. Steiger, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
HOLYOKE—McAuslan & Wakefield Co.; J. J. Reardon, housefurn. goods; Navarre.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner, Bradshaw Co.; Mr Bradshaw, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; W. D. Middleton, boys' children's clothing, trunks, leather goods; 1,261 B'way.
ITHACA—H. L. Wells, general dry goods; Grand.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; R. R. Wilkinson, ladies', children's shoes; Miss M. L. Cabaniss, ladies' ready-to-wear; J. J. Delaney, toys, sporting goods; W. K. Warren, men's clothing, furn. goods; 235 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; H. D. Batz, jewelry, notions; 23 East 26th.
LANCASTER—Hager & Brother; Miss E. Martin, laces, ribbons, neckwear; 75 Spring.
LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; C. Eby, dress goods; 432 4th Av.
LEBANON, Penn.—A. C. Zimmerman & Co.; A. C. Zimmerman, carpets; Algonquin.
LIBERTY, N. Y.—H. J. Sarles & Co.; H. J. Sarles, dry goods; Herald Square.
LOS ANGELES—"Bullock's"; C. S. Goshen, millinery; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE—Kaufmann, Strauss, Co.; A. W. Lieber, boys' clothing; 220 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE—Carter D. G. Co.; W. M. Carothers, prints, ginghams, wash goods, silks, velvets; 43 Leonard.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—C. M. Guggenheimer Co.; C. M. Guggenheimer, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
MACON, Ga.—Union D. G. Co.; W. J. Juhan, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 69 5th Av.
MACON—Danneberg Co.; S. J. Dannenberg, piece goods; 1,133 Broadway.
MAHANOY CITY, Penn.—R. Guinan Co.; R. Guinan, carpets; Grand.
MANSFIELD, Ohio—W. Berner, general mdse.; Herald Square.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—Milliken, Aikenhead & Co.; F. V. Aikenhead, shirts; 470 4th Av.; Wallick's.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—I. Wrubel, ready-to-wear; Park Avenue.
MILWAUKEE—Stumpf & Langhoff; M. Sommers, women's ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
NASHVILLE—Abrams, Wiener & Greif; J. Abrams, ladies' ready-to-wear; Flanders.
NEW HAVEN—Edward Malley Co.; A. Sandbach, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 220 Church.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; C. E. Chandler, domestics; E. L. Linnell, upholstery goods; 220 Church.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; C. W. Neyhard, housefurnishing goods; E. Farley, dry goods; 320 Church.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; J. Porteous, dress goods; 432 4th Av.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; A. Sharpe, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.
OMAHA—Burgess, Nash Co.; W. J. Burgess, dry goods; 1,133 Bwy.
OMAHA—M. E. Smith & Co.; J. V. Shiroman, ready-to-wear; 320 B'way.
OMAHA—Burgess, Nash Co.; A. G. Hoover, Mrs. Michaels, Miss Durr, waists, suits, dresses; 1,133 B'way.
OMAHA—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; B. L. Danforth, Miss L. Laboschin, women's ready-to-wear; J. L. Brandeis, waists; 1,261 B'way.
OMAHA—Byrne & Hammer D. G. Co.; W. E. Maloney, cloaks, sweaters, muslin underwear; 51 Leonard.
OMAHA—Berg Clothing Co.; E. M. Meyer, cloaks, suits; Flanders.
PADUCAH—J. A. Rudy & Sons; J. H. Rudy, dry goods; 1,270 5th Av.
PAWTUCKET—Shartsenberg & Robinson Co.; M. Schoenberg, representing; 75 Spring.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. A. Rankin, house dresses, kimonos; G. B. Tunn, art needlework; Miss N.

Investments

If your investments are diversified, as they should be, tariff revision, crop failure, labor troubles, or any other single contingency should not disturb your peace of mind.

But your investments must be diversified as they should be. The Investment Banker in this connection is invaluable.

Correspondence invited.

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Investment Bankers
71 Broadway New York

Increase Your Income Return

You can secure a high degree of safety, marketability and income return by diversifying your investments among three selected Public Utility Securities comprising:

A 6% Bond Secured Note, due 1916
A 6% 1st Mortgage Bond, due 1919
A 6% Col. Trust Bond, due 1925

which you can purchase in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000 to yield an average return of

6¾%

Send today for this list T.

A·H·Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY N.Y.

An Open Field for Investors

Seldom have there been so many well secured investments selling at attractive prices as may be found in the present market. Most investors are familiar with the reasons for the unusual security prices, but are not aware of the best selection for their own individual purposes and consequently are not taking advantage of current opportunities. Let us submit our definite recommendations.

Send for Circular No. 155

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Detroit
London Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

You Are Best Protected

When you invest not as your neighbor invests—but in accordance with your circumstances.

Safety is, of course, the prime essential of every investment, but investments of equal safety differ in yield, marketability and probability of appreciation.

Without obligation we will discuss your investment problems and make suggestions as to the best way for you to invest.

Correspondence Invited

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Chicago Baltimore San Francisco St. Louis

LISTED STOCKS

We shall be pleased to send you our special circular describing over 100 issues of Listed Stocks classified by us as follows:

Investment
Semi-Investment
Speculative

The circular also contains suggestions as to how to effect a purchase or sale of stocks, and tables showing net returns from dividend-paying stocks.

Send for Circular 1440, "Railroad and Industrial Stocks."

Spencer Trask & Co
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
43 Exchange Place, New York
Members New York Stock Exchange.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Consolidated Mtge. Gold 4s
DUE JAN. 1ST, 1942.
To Yield Over 5%
Tax Exempt in New York
Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Establish New High Level and React but Slightly —New Haven Financing.

The first two hours of trading in stocks yesterday was at the rate of nearly 1,000,000 shares for the session and prices, as displayed by the list of average quotations, reached a new high level for the year. Initial dealings reflected considerable enthusiasm among traders, particularly for a number of specialties which lately have occupied the forefront of attention in market routine. There was, however, a sufficiently wide distribution of buying orders to include within the trading area the so-called standard issues and several inactive stocks, which previously had escaped selection in the search of traders for market action, were carried upward with vigor. In case of certain of the last class, gross gains were between 5 and 6 points.

In commission houses it was reported that the public was showing a greater interest in the market than last week. This explanation of the early activity and strength was by no means retracted when later a slowing down process came into being, and firms which devote especial attention to odd lot buying of both the investment and speculative sorts announced that over-Sunday orders for fractional lots of stock were highly encouraging in their indication that the rising tendency of last week had made a distinct impression upon persons of moderate means. There appeared, also, to be no diminution of purchases of professional trading character, and when prices began to react after noon there were more signs of profit-taking sales than of pressure from short sellers. What appeared to be proof of this was the smart increase of activity which occurred toward the close, and, in fact, throughout the final half-hour, which was accompanied by a stiffening of quotations that left a number of stocks with net gains between 2 and 3 points.

The Street had little to attract interest outside of its own momentum. Speculation as to the probable tenor of the State Department's reply to the British blockade order, the content of which was looked for before another day's dealings began, was mild in character, and took no apparent form in the action of prices. In banking quarters it was said that such progress as had been made in the establishment of further foreign credits was not of a nature to be made public as yet. Domestic financing which had application to the stock market direct was comprised in arrangements for the sale of about $30,000,000 notes of the New Haven and of $2,000,000 Illinois Central equipment trust certificates to local bankers. The New Haven's issue is to provide for the retirement of $30,000,000 notes on May 1.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Studebaker Dividend Talk.

While the Studebaker issues were by no means neglected in the activity of the other automobile shares in recent days, yesterday's session brought them strongly into the limelight, especially the common stock. Its net gain of 3½ points was not out of line with the advances scored by a number of other stocks, but an added element of strength lay in the fact that it closed at the best price. Talk of excellent earnings, which seemed to assist greatly in the rise of the Maxwell and General Motor shares in March, was heard less loudly in regard to Studebaker, but it was learned in quarters close to the company that results in 1915 had been substantially better than in 1914. Last year, net income was equivalent to about 13 per cent. on the common; so far this year earnings, it is said, have been on a considerably higher ratio than this. Hence arise rumors of an initial dividend within a short time, and persons of authority expect them to come true.

***

Fight's Effect Unlike Baseball.

World's series baseball games have been wont to exert influence on trading toward the end of the market day by drawing floor traders, and commission brokers, too, to the news tickers to watch the course of the contests. The prize fight in Havana yesterday, did not appear to have the same effect, although there was opportunity. Market activity toward the close was comparable with the flow of buying and selling in the first hour, which meant that the men on the floor were sticking pretty close to business.

***

French Bond Sale Satisfactory.

Bankers who are distributing the $50,000,000 French Government loan said yesterday that the sale of the bonds was progressing in satisfactory fashion. A report that $30,000,000 had been placed within two days after the offering first was made not confirmed when mentioned to the bankers; in fact, they declined to make public any figures. The Street was inclined to think that this round total was rather large for the product of a two-day offering, in view of the extensive output of securities since the middle of March. The proposed Argentine loan of $15,000,000 was said still to be in the formative stage of negotiations, due largely to the long religious holiday celebrated by the South American country.

***

Steel at Home and Abroad.

Export business at the steel mills is estimated in trade circles at about 20 per cent. of production. As prices for foreign sales reasonably may be considered well above those for the home market, the manufacturers should be making a good profit on one-fifth of their output at least. Quotations for a number of products in demand at home as well as abroad have been advanced also, and this upward movement has imposed much uncertainty on estimates of steel company earnings during the first quarter. Toward the end of the month Directors of the Steel Corporation meet for dividend action and to discuss the result of operations from Jan. 1 to March 31. The Street is hardly looking for a common stock dividend.

***

Mercantile Marine Earnings.

Bondholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company have been told that the company's earnings have been reasonably good since freight rates became high, but the actual extent of income has not been made public for many months. It is understood that a statement of the sort would carry little accurate information because the parent concern does not know what the British subsidiaries would feel justified in declaring in dividends if dividends were sought. Perhaps none at all would be paid in view of war conditions. It is understood that the matter of earnings will receive less attention from those interested in revamping of the company's affairs than will the direct problem of reorganization. A quick reorganization is in mind of the receiver and the Bondholders' Protective Committee. The property is expected to be bought in and placed in a new company, whose securities will be exchanged for the old on a basis which will reduce considerably the amount of stock and bonds at present outstanding.

***

Small Short Interest.

Veteran observers of the stock market say that the short interest is small and has not grown much in a month. Arguing from this opinion, they state that stocks are really stronger than they appear, for if there was a retreating short interest prices would take on some of their strength from the covering of the shorts. With this element out of the situation, stocks continue to rise through buying for the long side alone.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	668,231
Same day last year	106,860
Year to date	18,826,293
Same period last year	28,955,713
Average price and change 50 stocks	65.91 + .51
Same day last year	70.05 + .05

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	66.38	Apr. 5	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	78.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
86	90	100	Adams Express	90	90	90	90	+4½
35⅞	36	18,800	Alaska Gold Mines	34⅞	36⅜	34⅜	36	+1½
11	12	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	12	12	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
62¼	63½	29,900	Amalgamated Cop	63⅜	63⅞	62¾	63⅜	+ ⅝
49½	50¾	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅝
45⅝	45¾	3,000	Am. Beet Sugar	45⅛	46⅜	45	45½	+ ⅝
31⅝	31⅞	5,300	Am. Can	31⅝	32⅛	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
96¼	96½	500	Am. Can pf	96	96⅝	96	96⅜	+ ⅞
48	49	2,310	Am. Car & Fdry	47½	49¼	47⅝	49	+1½
93	94	100	Am. Coal Products	92	94	94	94	+2¾
93	94	297	do., odd lots	10	94	91½	94	
108¾	109½	25	Am. Cotton Oil	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	— ¼
46½	47	100	Am. H. & Leather	5	5	5	5	
5	5¼	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	27½	28½	27½	28½	+1½
28½	29	2,000	Am. Ice Securities	31	31⅝	30¾	31	+ ⅝
31	31¼	6,770	Am. Linseed pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅝
29	30¾	5,725	Am. Locomotive	34½	36¼	34½	35¾	+ ⅞
32½	32⅝	500	Am. Loco. pf. x d	93	93⅞	93	93⅝	+1½
93	94	6,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	67⅝	68¼	67¼	67½	+1½
67⅜	67½	24	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	104	104	104	104	
104	104½	700	Am. Sugar Ref	108	108	107	107	— ½
100½	101¼	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	112	112	112	112	+1
111	114	30	do., odd lots	110	110	110	110	
111	114	400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119½	119¾	119¾	119¾	+ ⅛
119¼	119¾	750	Am. Tobacco	119⅜	119½	119¼	119¼	+ ⅛
119¼	119¾	400	do., seller 20 flat	222	223	223	223	+ ⅛
229	231	625	Am. Tobacco pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
107⅜	107⅞	100	Am. Woolen	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
16	16⅛	100	Anaconda Cop. Co	29⅞	30	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
29⅝	29⅞	3,950	Atch., Top. & S. F	100	100⅜	100	100	+ ⅜
100¼	100⅝	5,700	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅛
98½	98¾	200	Atlantic Coast Line	105	106	105	106	+ ⅛
104	106	200	Baldwin Loco	36	37⅛	36	37⅛	+ ⅛
37	38	5,900	Baltimore & Ohio	12½	13⅜	12½	13⅜	+ ⅝
72⅜	72⅝	320	Baltimore & Ohio pf	70½	70⅝	70½	70⅝	+ ⅛
70¼	70⅝	1	Bank of Commerce	165	165	165	165	+ ⅝
92¼	92½	14,950	Bethlehem Steel	89	92½	89	92½	+ ⅝
90¾	91	1,500	Brklyn Rapid Tran	90¾	91⅜	90¾	91	+ ⅛
13¼	13½	1,400	California Petrol	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
35	40	200	California Pet. pf	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
163½	164	4,430	Canadian Pacific	164	165	163½	164	— ½
35¼	35¾	3,100	Central Leather Co	35¼	35⅞	35¼	35¾	+ ⅛
45¼	45½	3,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	43½	43¾	43	43¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	2,500	Chicago Gt. West	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	12⅝	50	do., odd lot	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
32¼	32⅝	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	12¼	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
90	90¼	2,435	Chi., Mil. & St. P	32½	33	32½	32⅝	+ ⅝
127	127	300	Chi., & St. P. pf	89½	90	89½	90	+ ⅝
128	128	200	Chi. & Northwest	125	125½	125	125½	+ ¼
28	28½	13,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
39¾	40	3,030	Chino Copper	30	30	27½	28¼	— ⅞
29	39	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L	39¾	40	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
100	101	450	Cluett, Peabody pf	30	30	30	30	
29¾	30	5,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	98½	100	98½	100	+ 1½
28½	30½	500	Colorado Southern	28½	30	28	29¼	+1½
50	53	200	Col. South. 1st pf	50	50	50	50	
52	54	100	Col. South. 2d pf	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ½
121	122	1,300	Consolidated Gas	48	48	48	48	— ½
62¼	64	635	Continental Can	122¾	122¾	121	121	
95¾	96½	100	Continental Can pf	65	65½	63½	63½	— ½
11⅜	12	1,100	Corn Products Ref	96½	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
50	50		do., odd lot	12	12	11⅞	12	
73⅛	73½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	12½	12½	12½	12½	
80	62	3,900	Cuban-Am. Sugar	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	+1½
13	95	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	70	70	62	62	-1
114½	115	5	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	95	95	95	95	
6¾	7	600	Detroit Edison Co	15	15	15	15	+ ½
3	5	100	Distillers' Secur	115	115	115	115	
27¾	27¾	84,450	D., S.S.& A.S.20 flat	7	7¼	7	7	
44	44½	9,600	Erie	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
35¼	35⅞	1,100	Erie 1st pf	28	28⅞	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
31	31½	100	Erie 2d pf	44½	44⅞	43⅞	44¼	+ ⅛
184	186	15	Federal M. & S. pf	35	35¼	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅛
106½	107½	50	General Chemical	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
148	148½	2,400	Gen. Chemical pf	185	185	185	185	
127	128	1,200	General Electric	107½	107½	107½	107½	
102⅝	103	300	General Motors	145	149¼	145	148½	+ 3½
43¼	45¼	3,900	General Motors pf	128	129¾	128	128	+ 2½
119⅝	119½	3,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	103	103	102½	103	
32⅝	33¾	6,975	Great Northern pf	43¾	43¾	43	43¼	+ ⅝
54⅝	54½	300	G. N. certs.ore prop	119¼	119⅞	119	119⅞	+ ⅝
76	81	10	Guggenheim Explor	34½	36¼	34½	35¾	+ ⅝
115½	116	10	Havana El.Ry. & L	53¾	54½	53¾	54½	+ ⅛
108½	109⅞	100	Homestake Mining	79	79	79	79	
28⅜	28⅞	27,540	Illinois Central	116	116	116	116	
16⅛	16⅜	14,500	Inspiration Copper	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+1½
68⅞	69	14,700	Inter.-Met. tr.cfs	28¼	29⅜	28¼	28¾	+1½
96	96⅜	100	Inter.-Met. pf	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
67	72¼	300	Int. Harvester, N. J	69⅞	70	68¾	68¾	— ⅞
9½	9⅝	1,200	Int. Harv. Corp	96½	96½	96½	96½	+ ⅝
38⅜	39¼	1,000	Int. Paper	70	70	70	70	+ ⅝
24⅜	25	3,600	Int. Paper pf	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
59¼	60	300	Kan. City Southern	37⅜	39	37⅜	38⅝	+ ⅝
75	82	200	Kan. City South. pf	24⅜	25¼	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
121	121½	5	Kayser (J.) & Co	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
96	99	200	Kings Co. El.L. & P	81½	82	81½	82	+1
213½	222	200	Laclede Gas	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	
137½	138	400	Lake Erie & W. pf	90	90	90	90	
220	224	100	Lehigh Valley	20	21⅝	20	21⅝	+ ⅛
116	117½	200	Liggett & Myers	137⅜	137⅞	137⅜	137⅞	+ ⅝
22	26	400	Liggett & Myers pf	220¼	220¼	220¼	220¼	+ ¼
56	60	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	117	117	116½	116½	— ¼
170¾	182	100	Loose-W.Bus. 2d pf	21	65	20½	20½	— ¼
118	119	300	Lorillard (P.) Co	65	65	65	65	
75½	76	100	Louis. & Nash	180	180	180	180	
127⅝	129	200	Mackay Cos	117¼	118½	117¼	118½	+5⅜
46⅝	46⅞	10,300	Manhattan Elev	75½	75½	75½	75½	+1½
85¼	86	6,300	Maxwell Motors	127⅛	127⅞	127⅛	127⅞	+2⅛
40⅝	41	11,400	Max. Motors 1st pf	46	47	45⅝	46¾	+1⅝
43½	45½	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	39⅝	40⅝	39¼	40⅝	+2½
70⅝	71¼	3,700	Mar. Dept. Stores	42⅞	43¼	42⅞	43¼	+2½
24½	24⅝	5,900	Mexican Petroleum	72¼	73⅜	70⅝	71	—1⅝
14	14½	100	Miami Copper	24¼	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
14	14½	10	Minn. & St. P. Louis	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
117	118	330	do., odd lot	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	14⅛	7,300	M., St. P. & S. S. M	117¼	117½	117¼	117½	+ ⅛
37	39	1,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅝	14⅜	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅝
13⅜	13¼	17,600	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	39½	40	39	39⅜	+ ⅛
32½	33	600	Missouri Pacific	14⅝	14⅝	13¾	13¾	—1⅛
100¼	101	100	Montana Power	53	53	52⅝	52⅝	
116⅜	118	200	Montana Power pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	
78	79	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	116¼	116¼	116	116	
102	102¾	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	79	79½	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅝
12⅜	13	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+ ⅛
62¾	63	3,210	Nat. Enf. & St. Co	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
13⅛	13½	2,700	Nat. Lead Co	64	64	62¾	62¾	—1
71¼	73	800	Nevada Con. Cop	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
85¾	85⅞	4,000	N. Y. Air Brake	68¼	70⅜	68¼	70⅜	+2⅛
112	116	7	N. Y. Central	86	86⅞	85½	85⅝	— ⅛
60½	60¾	5,035	N. Y., Lack. & W	116	116	116	116	
28⅝	29⅝	1,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	61	61½	60¼	60¼	— ⅝
102	103	300	N. Y. Ont. & West	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	
71	72	300	Norfolk & Western	103	103¼	103	103¼	+ ⅛
106¾	106⅞	3,900	North American	71¼	71¼	71	71	— ⅛
106¾	106⅞	65	Northern Pacific	106½	107⅛	106½	106⅞	+ ⅛
20	20½	300	No. Pac. odd lots	106½	107⅛	106½	106⅞	+ ⅛
26	26¼	900	Pacific Mail	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
107	107⅜	2,900	Pacific Tel. & Tel	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
122	123	200	Penn. R. R	107	107⅜	107	107⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	8¼	100	People's Gas, Chi	123	123	123	123	+ ⅛
22½	22⅝	2,800	Peoria & Eastern	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
95	95½	700	Pittsburgh Coal	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
34	34½	700	Pittsburgh Coal pf	96	96	95	95	+ ⅛
94	98	100	Pressed Steel Car	33⅞	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜	+ ⅛
94	98	10	Pressed Steel C. pf	96	96	96	96	+ ⅛
153½	154	100	do., odd lot	95	95	95	95	+ ⅛
½	⅝	200	Pullman Co	153½	153½	153½	153½	+ ⅛
1	1⅛	400	Quicksilver	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
25	26	1,100	Quicksilver pf	1	1	1	1	
20⅝	20¾	10,605	Railway Steel Sp	24⅞	25¼	24½	25⅛	+1⅛
146½	146¾	34,600	Ray Con. Copper	19⅞	20⅛	19½	20⅛	+1⅛
23⅜	23½	2,500	Reading	146¾	147	146¼	146¾	+ ⅝
79½	80	200	Rep. Iron & Steel	23	23⅝	23	23½	+ ⅝
1	1	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ⅝
1⅛	1⅜	600	Rock Island Co	7	7	7	7	
2¼	2¾	300	Rock Island Co. pf	1	1	1	1	
6¾	7¼	200	Rumely (M.,) Co	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼	
3	3	100	Rumely.(M.,) Co. pf	6¼	7	6¼	7	+ ⅛
6	7	100	St. L. & San Fran	3	3	3	3	+1
13	15¼	1,200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6	6	6	6	—1⅜
36¾	37	700	Seaboard Air Line	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅝
122	124¼	100	Sear. Air Line pf	36	38⅝	35¾	36⅝	+ ⅝
30¼	31½	300	Sears, R. & Co. pf	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	+1¼
87⅜	87⅞	11,450	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	30½	31	30	30	—2
17⅝	17⅞	4,325	Southern Pacific	88	88¼	87½	87⅜	+ ⅛
56½	58	1,000	Southern Railway	17⅝	18	17½	17½	+ ⅛
15	15½	200	So. Railway pf	55	55	55	56½	+2
54	55½	300	Standard Milling	53⅜	55	53½	54	+1
68	72	100	do., s 20 f	53½	53½	53½	53½	
63	63¼	11,830	Stand. M. pf., s 5 f.	69½	69½	69½	69½	
99¾	100¼	400	Studebaker Co	60	63	60	63	
30	30½	400	Studebaker Co. pf	99¾	100¼	99¾	100¼	
137½	138½	500	Tennessee Copper	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	
15	15½	200	Texas Co	136	138½	136	138½	
54¾	54⅞	2,150	Texas Co. pf	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
137	138	400	Third Avenue	54¼	54¼	53½	54¼	+ ⅛
6½	7	100	Tol., St. L. & West	2¼	2½	2¼	2½	
19	20	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	7	7	7	7	
26¾	28¼	200	Tn. B. & P. Co. pf	27½	27½	27½	27⅝	
127¼	127⅝	64,410	Union Pacific	126½	128	126½	128⅜	+ ⅝
80½	80⅝	600	Union Pacific pf	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	
80¾	80⅞	400	do., s 20-f	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	
90¾	90¾	50	do., odd lot	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	
46½	47⅛	100	United Cigar Mfrs	87⅞	88⅞	87⅞	88⅞	+ ⅝
24¾	25½	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	47	47	47	47	
68	69	100	U. S. Express	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅝
79½	81	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	69	69	69	69	
64¾	64⅞	3,900	U. S. Rubber	80	80	80	80	—1
106	106¾	987	U. S. Rub. 1st/pf	65¼	65¾	64¾	64¾	
49¾	50	71,000	U. S. Steel	106	106¾	106	106	+ ⅛
106	106¼	700	U. S. Steel pf	49⅛	50¼	49	49⅞	+ ⅝
57¼	57⅝	9,450	Utah Copper	106	106¼	106	106	+ ⅛
22⅝	23¼	600	Va.-Car. Chemical	57⅛	57⅝	57	57⅛	+ ⅛
90	91	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	22½	23	22½	23	+ ⅝
42	44	100	Va. Iron, C. & C	90½	90⅞	90½	90⅞	+ ⅛
⅝	1¼	100	Vabash	43	43	43	43	+ ⅛
2⅞	3¼	100	Wabash pf	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
94	98	100	Wells Fargo Exp	3½	3½	3½	3½	
26	26¾	100	Western Maryland	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅛
65¾	66	1,860	Western Union Tel	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
75¾	75¾	22,500	Westingh. E. & M	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
124⅞	125	850	Willys-Overland	73¾	75⅝	73½	75½	+2
107½	108½	500	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	124	125½	124	125	+1
107½	108½	100	do., s 20 f	108¼	108¼	108	108	+ ⅛
				107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	108	112	108	112
American Cigar pf	99	101	99	101
Am. Mach. & Fdy	65	73	65	73
Conley Foil Co	300	315	300	315
Johnston T. F. & M	130	160	130	160
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf	107	109	107	109
MacAndrews & F.	180	188	178	185
MacAndrews & F. pf	200	210	200	210
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	200	210	200	205
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip	195	205	195	205
R. J. Reynolds Tob	290	310	290	310
R. J. Reynolds pf	117	119	117	118½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Wide Fluctuations in the Curb Stocks, but Prices Show Net Gains on Active Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 211,917 shares of stock. In addition there were sales of 900 rights. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 81,153; oils, 2,547, and mining, 128,217. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	†A. Thrift Society pf., w. i.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,210	Am. Zinc	29⅝	30⅜	29⅝	30⅛
2,000	†Electric Boat	64	66	60	63
380	†Electric B. pf	83	85	83	85
2,500	†Int. Motors	6	7⅛	6	7⅛
100	†Int. R. T. cts	7	7	7	7
150	†Int. Mer. M.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	†Int. M. M. pf	5½	6¼	5½	5⅝
450	Kelly S. Tire	134	137	133	134½
110	K. S. T., new, 1st pf	84⅝	84⅝	84	84
150	K. S. T., new, 2d pf	134	140	134	135
700	Man. Transit	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
2,000	N. Y. Transp	12	12⅜	12	12⅜
500	†Pyrene Mfg	8½	8½	8½	8½
11,000	C. of R. & H.	7⅜	8⅛	7⅜	8
5,000	†R. & H., new	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜
270	Sterling Gum	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3

LOANS WE DID NOT MAKE--III.

We recently rejected a loan on a fine residence property, worth nearly three times the amount desired, owned by a business man of high standing and responsibility.

It is our fixed rule to loan only on income-producing property, such as well located office and commercial buildings, apartment structures, and the like. This strict rule is one of the reasons why no investor has ever suffered loss of principal or interest on any investments purchased of this House, founded 33 years ago.

We now own a variety of loans secured by the best improved, income-producing, well located property in various large cities, which we offer in $500 and $1,000 bonds, maturing serially in two to ten years, netting 6%.

Call or write for Circular No. T-62.

S. W. STRAUS & CO.
MORTGAGE AND BOND BANKERS
ESTABLISHED 1882
STRAUS BUILDING, CHICAGO — ONE WALL STREET, NEW YORK
Telephone, Rector 4695.

Our Circular "T-502" on
Low Priced Copper Stocks
is ready for distribution
Copies mailed on request
Feuchtwanger, Cahn & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
12 W. 44th St. — 51 Exchange Pl.

Save and Have
Purchase high-grade dividend-paying securities by our Partial Payment Method. Requires a small first payment and convenient monthly payments.
Free booklet 28 tells you. Write, Phone, Call.
HARRIS, WINTHROP & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
THE ROOKERY, CHICAGO — 15 WALL ST., NEW YORK

New Issue
ERIE 5% NOTES
Due April 1, 1916
To yield 6%
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION
Millett, Roe & Hagen
15 Congress St., Boston — 52 William St., New York

We offer
Dayton Power & Light Co.
6% Preferred Stock
At Price to Yield 6.66%.
Write for special circular.
PARMELEE & CO.
31 Nassau St., New York
Tel. Cort. 5318.

Henry Clews & Co.
11, 13, 15, 17, and 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Also carried on conservative terms. Deposit Accounts received subject to check at sight. Interest paid on daily balances.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT
DRAFTS ON LONDON AND PARIS
BRANCH OFFICES
500 Fifth Ave. — 953 Third Ave.
1122 Broadway — 96 Warren St.
50 Union Square — 16 Court St., Bklyn.

You Can Invest
in any high-grade securities, stocks or bonds, by depositing with us small amounts from time to time, as we specialize in
ODD LOTS { On Margin / Or Full Payment
Send for Our Booklet Suggestions to Investors.
HISHOLM & CHAPMAN
Members New York Stock Exchange
Members New York Cotton Exchange
71 Broadway, New York City.

Municipal Bonds
Send for Offerings
Redmond & Co.
33 Pine Street - New York

BONDS
Wm. Morris Imbrie & Co
Established 1882.
61 BROADWAY NEW YORK
Harris Trust Building, Chicago.
BONDS

Suggestions for Investors
may be had on request
A. B. Leach & Co
Investment Securities
149 Broadway, New York
Chicago — Philadelphia — Buffalo
Boston — Baltimore — London

E. & C. Randolph
Members New York Stock Exchange.
111 Broadway, New York.
Bond and Open Market Securities Department
T. F. SHIELDS, Mgr.
Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

COTTON IRREGULAR IN DULL MARKET

Limited Reaction After $8 a Bale Advance, Looked Upon as Sign of Strength.

SMALL ACREAGE REDUCTION

All Late Reports Agree That It Probably Will Not Be More Than 15 Per Cent.

Cotton was dull and irregular yesterday, and at times the undertone appeared rather unsettled. These at least were surface indications, although some ring observers were of the opinion that considering the advance of $8 a bale in the last few weeks the limited reaction from the recent high level could be interpreted only as an indication of unusual underlying strength. Business is by no means general, and the buying comes chiefly from big market interests, who continue their purchases of October. The range of prices was rather narrow, as Liverpool was closed.

One news feature of interest was the report of Miss Giles, which was issued before the opening. It was of a preliminary character, and pointed to a reduction in acreage of 18 to 20 per cent., with a reduction of 38 to 40 per cent. in the use of fertilizers. Miss Giles, however, made the statement that these were merely present indications, and that the acreage reduction ultimately would not amount to more than 15 per cent.

In the opinion of the local trade the report was fairly conservative and fully in line with the more recent advices from the South. For instance, a letter from Waco, Texas, to a local firm, said the reduction in acreage would depend entirely on the weather, for if conditions became unsettled the lands that would have been put into corn would be put into cotton, owing to the season becoming too late to plant corn. A letter from Greenwood, Miss., said there would be no acreage reduction in the Delta section this year. A wire from Houston, Texas, said: "From best information obtainable prospects reduction in North Texas 15 to 18 per cent., Central Texas 10 to 12 per cent., Western and Southern Texas 3 to 5 per cent. This is equivalent on the average of 10 to 12 per cent. for the State, based on average production for the entire State."

Spot demand appears to have slackened somewhat. A Savannah message to a local firm said: "Begins to look somewhat topheavy. Only about twelve tramp steamers due here. Think every pound of spots now being bought is going on New York contracts. Blockade being felt."

An Alabama spot firm, in its market letter received by the local trade yesterday, said that fertilizer factories had resumed work, and whereas two or three months ago it looked as if the sales of fertilizers would not be more than 15 to 25 per cent. of normal, it is now apparent that the sales will approximate 35 per cent. of the quantity sold last season. These views are somewhat corroborated by reports that large orders had been received from the South for fertilizer bags, thus indicating that bullish predictions of curtailment in the use of fertilizer were much exaggerated.

Exports yesterday, with Norfolk still to hear from, were more than 31,000 bales, including 21,000 for Great Britain and 8,000 for France.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 7 to 13 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, 9.90 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows (closed steady):

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.82	9.74	9.76@9.77	9.80@9.81
July	10.12	10.03	10.06@10.07	10.11@10.12
October	10.46	10.38	10.42@10.43	10.44@10.45
D'c'mb'r	10.64	10.56	10.61@10.62	10.62@10.63
January	10.70	10.64	10.66@10.67	10.68@10.69
March	10.91	10.85	10.90@10.91	.....

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	12,918	10,608	4,790
New Orleans	5,303	10,521	6,096
Mobile	243	806	1,009
Savannah	4,174	5,789	4,380
Charleston	928	1,089	226
Wilmington	452	2,992	516
Norfolk	4,616	2,853	2,068
Total port receipts, same day last year.	29,937, against		22,228

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	589	568	408
Memphis	1,363	6,893	1,048
St. Louis	685	2,213	2,371
Houston	16,645	16,836	6,106

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	18,000 to 19,500	18,114	7,682
New Orleans	8,000 to 9,500	9,153	3,210

Total exports yesterday, 31,668; so far this season, 6,675,147, against 7,903,136 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price Middling.	1915.	Stocks 1914.
4,320 New Orleans	9.19	354,368	170,302
50 Mobile	8.75	42,166	29,147
1,170 Savannah	9.00	156,126	73,882
1,860 Galveston	9.35	390,245	254,465
.... Wilmington	....	50,167	22,409
.... Norfolk	....	80,915	43,027
868 Augusta	9.00	132,548	53,480
1,900 Memphis	8.87	184,328	116,545
20 St. Louis	8⅞	38,159	33,451
1,880 Houston	9.50	142,635	132,196

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15⅞	16¼	15¾	16
Atlantic Refining	577	584	575	580
Borne-Scrymser	270	280	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	107	110	107	110
Chesebrough Mfg.	670	680	670	680
Colonial Oil	97	104	95	106
Continental Oil	229	233	227	232
Crescent Pipe Line	37	39	37	39
Cumberland P. Line	45	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line	225	230	225	230
Galena S. Oil	155	158	154	158
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	132	134	130	132
Indiana Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
National Transit	28	29	28	29
N. Y. Transit	213	218	213	218
Northern Pipe Line	92	94	92	94
Ohio Oil	142	143	140	142
Pierce Oil	14	14½	14	14½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, 1924	81	83	81	83
Prairie Oil & Gas	252	255	252	256
Prairie P. L. (w. i.)	141	144	142	145
Solar Refining	235	240	235	240
Southern Pipe Line	211	214	214	218
South Penn Oil	275	280	275	280
S. W. Penn. P. Line	110	115	110	115
Standard Oil of Cal.	291	293	291	293
Standard Oil of Ind.	415	420	413	418
Standard Oil of Kan.	350	355	350	355
Standard Oil of Ky.	253	257	253	258
Standard Oil of Neb.	320	330	320	330
Standard Oil of N. J.	395	397	395	397
Standard Oil of N. Y.	185	187	182	185
Standard Oil of Ohio.	427	432	427	432
Swan & Finch	120	125	120	125
Union Tank	81	82	80	82
Vacuum Oil	198	201	197	199
Washington Oil	34	37	34	37

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.04	Occidental Con.	.85
Best & Belcher	.05	Ophir	.06
Caledonia	.21	Savage	.05
Confidence	.15	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Cal. & Va.	.06	Sierra Nevada	.06
Gould & Curry	.04	Union Con.	.20
Hale & Norcross	.04	Utah Con.	.03
Mexican	.34	Silver Bars	.50

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.65	Combination Fract	.08
Jim Butler	.82	D'field Daisy	.05
MacNamara	.03	D'field Bl. B	.02
Midway	.15	Florence	.60
Montana	.33	G'field-Merger	.26
North Star	.15	Jumbo Extension	1.75
Rescue Eula	.10	Lone Star	.07
Tonopah Extension	2.80	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Merger	.40	Vernal	.05
West End	.63	Nevada Hills	.23
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.37
Atlanta	.39	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.29	Manhattan Con.	.01
C. O. D.	.05	Man. Big Four	.03

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	8	8½	Jackpot	6	8
Elkton	4½	35½	McKinley	.32	34½
El Paso	.120	125	Old Gold	....	1½
Findlay	3½	8⅜	Portland	119½	120
Gold Sov	5¾	5¾	Vindicator	160	163
Golden Cy	.163	165	Rav. E. H.	3¾	4
Isabella	15⅞	16⅜			

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4½	4½	5	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2¼	1¾	2	2
ON TIME.				
60 days	2¼@2⅛	5 & 6 mos.	3	@3¼
90 days	2¼@3	8 & 10 mos.	3½@3¾	
4 mos.	3 @3¼	11 & 12 mos.	4	@4¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months....4 6 months....4 @4½
Sixty to ninety days....3¼@3½
Other Names.
4 months....4 6 months....4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79⅝	$4.79½	$4.79½
Cables	4.79¾	4.79⅝	4.79⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79½	$4.79⅝
Paris	5.32½	5.31½
Berlin	.82¼	.82⅜
Austria	15.45	15.50
China—		
Hongkong	44.75	44.90
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.29	5.28
Holland	.39⅞	.39½
India—		
Bombay	33.50	..
Calcutta	33.50	..
Italy	5.79	5.78¼
Japan—		
Kobe	49.25	49.40
Yokohama	49.25	49.37
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
Russia	..	42.75@43
Scandinavia	25.10	26.20
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.30	42.40
Rio	26.30	26.40
Switzerland	5.38	5.37

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.76⅜	$4.75⅝	$4.76½	$4.75⅜

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $255,340,137; balances, $17,993,624; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $913,613.

The local banks have lost $500,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 60c premium; Minneapolis, 35c premium; Cincinnati, 10c discount; Montreal, 6.25@6.56¼ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23¾d, unchanged; New York, 50c, unchanged.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Receipts and expenditures:

	April 3.	This M'th.	Fiscal Ye'r.
Customs	$452,340	$1,038,514	$259,964,360
Int. Rev. (ex.)	1,048,246	2,498,761	240,490,010
C. & In. tax.	47,996	370,326	12,045,545
Miscel.	217,281	421,009	54,328,712
Total rects.	1,765,864	4,993,612	472,028,629
Expend.	2,261,352	10,195,524	566,296,990
Deficit	495,487	5,201,991	93,468,367

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Con. Power	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Houston Oil	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
2	Nor. Central	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
25	Penn. W. & P.	68	68	68	68
55	Un. Rys. & El.	25½	25½	25½	25½

BONDS.

$2,000	Anac. & P. 5s.	100¾	100½	100⅜	100½
1,000	Balt. Elec. 5s.	99	99	99	99
1,000	Chi. Rys. 1 5s.	96	96	96	96
1,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅜
11,200	Con. Pow. nts.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1,000	Elkh. Fuel 5s.	95	96	95	95
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	M. & St.P.jt.5s.	102	102	102	102
1,000	Mt.Y.W.C.D.5s	35	35	35	35
1,000	N. Ry. & El. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
28,000	U.R. & E. 1 4s	84⅜	81¾	81½	81½
14,000	U.R. & El. 4s	61¼	61¼	61	61
2,000	W., B. & A. 5s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.90	1	Houghton	2⅝	3
B. St. Gas	.09	.10	Iron Bloss.	1	1⅛
Begole	1⅛	1⅛	Majestic	.20	.25
Butte & L.	.25	.28	La Rose	.65	.70
Chief. Con.	1	1⅛	McK.-Dar.	.36	.37
Calaveras	1⅛	1⅛	Mex. Mets.	.17	.18
Con. Ariz.	.68	.75	M. of Am.	2	2¼
Con. Cop.	1⅛	1¼	N. Baltic.	2¼	2⅜
Cortez	.15	.30	Nev. Doug.	.39	.40
Cornelia	7⅝	8¼	Ohio Cop.	.14	.16
Crown Res.	.80	.88	Oneco	1½	1⅝
Davis-Daly	1⅛	1⅛	So. Lake	6¾	7
Eagle & B.	1	1⅛	Stew't M.	1⅛	2
First Nat.	1⅜	1⅝	U. V. Ext.	2¾	3
G'f'd Con.	1½	1⅝	Yukon	2⅝	2⅞

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
320	Adventure	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2¼
40	Ahmeek	325	325	325	325
4,364	Alaska	34⅞	36¼	34⅝	35⅞
800	Algomah	2½	2⅞	2½	2⅝
170	Allouez	46	46½	46	46½
595	Amalgamated	63½	63⅞	63½	63⅝
2,436	American Zinc	29½	30¼	29½	30
160	Anaconda	29⅜	29⅝	29½	29¾
730	Arizona Com.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
100	Butte & Bal.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
3,255	Butte & Sup.	47¾	47⅝	46⅝	47
571	Calumet & Ari.	60⅝	61½	60⅝	61½
13	Calumet & H.	460	475	469	471
85	Centennial	20	20	19½	20
45	Chino	40	40	39¾	39¾
1,666	Copper Range	46½	46⅞	46½	46½
65	Daly-West	2½	2½	2½	2½
660	East Butte	11	11½	10	11⅛
390	Franklin	7⅛	8	7⅛	7⅝
155	Greene-Can.	29½	29½	29	29
475	Granby	74	75½	74	74½
778	Hancock	14¼	15¼	14¼	15
50	Helvetia	1	1	1	1
165	Indiana	7	7⅛	7	7
375	Inspiration	28⅝	29¼	28½	29⅛
35	Island Creek	43	43	43	43
330	Isle Royale	24	24½	23¾	24½
75	Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
190	Keweenaw	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
145	Lake	11½	11½	11	11
125	La Salle	6	6	6	6
380	Mass Con.	8¾	9	8¾	8¾
140	Mayflower	6	6	5⅝	5⅝
80	Miami	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝
637	Mohawk	64⅝	66¼	64⅝	65
80	Nevada Con.	13	13	13	13
160	New Arcadian	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
30	Nipissing	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
2,933	North Butte	27¼	29	27½	28¾
415	North Lake	3½	3⅝	3¼	3¼
150	Ojibway	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
70	Old Colony	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
210	Osceola	74	74½	74	74½
100	Old Dominion	46½	46½	46	46⅝
25	Pond Creek	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
145	Quincy	70	70	70	70
850	Ray Con.	20	20⅜	19½	20⅛
375	Shannon	7¼	7¼	7	7¼
280	Shattuck	26½	27	26½	27
695	St.Mary's Land	42½	44	42¾	43½
490	Sup. & Boston	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
575	Sup. Copper	32½	32⅞	32	32⅜
115	Tamarack	37½	38	37½	37½
50	Trinity	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
500	Tuolumne	28c	28c	28c	28c
150	Un. Cop. Land	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
905	U. S. Smelting	23¾	23	23¾	24½
51	U. S. Smelt. pf	42½	42⅝	42½	42½
1,240	Utah Apex	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
280	Utah Con.	11¼	11⅝	11	11¼
494	Utah Copper	57	57½	57	57¼
195	Winona	3	3	3	3
155	Wolverine	47½	48¾	47½	48¼

RAILROADS.

50	Atchison	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
85	Atl. G. & W. I. pf.	....	11	11	11½
47	Bost. & Alb.	185	185	185	185
40	Boston Elev.	83⅝	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
675	Bost. & Me.	36	36	34½	34½
10	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	....	104	104	104
100	Fitchburg pf.	68	68	68	68
100	Mass. Electric	7½	7½	7½	7½
300	Mo. K. & Tex.	14	14	14	14
1,302	N. Y., N. H. & H.	....	61⅜	60⅜	61
5	Ver. & Mass.	122	122	122	122
80	W. E. St. Ry.	65½	65¾	65¼	65¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

2	Am. A. C. pf.	90	90½	90	90½
35	Amoskeag	62	62	62	62
73	Am. Pneu. Sv.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
45	Am. Sugar	108	108¼	107	107½
50	Am. Sugar pf.	112	112	112	113
568	Am. Tel. & T.	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
191	Am. Wool. pf.	80½	81	80½	80⅝
107	East Bost. L.	13	13¾	13	13¾
838	Edison	238¾	239	233½	237
19,732	Edison rights	1.40	2.00	1.40	1.93
634	Gen. Elec.	145	149	145	148¼
122	Mass. Gas.	81	82	81	82
51	Mass. Gas pf.	86	87	86	87
10	McElwain pf.	102	102	101½	101½
20	Mergenthaler	174	174½	174	174½
20	New Eng. Tel.	130	130	130	130
39	Pullman	153½	154	153½	153½
20	Reece Buttonh.	17	17	17	17
23	Reece Folding	4	4	4	4
50	Swift & Co.	110	110½	110	110
27	Torrington pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½
1,174	United Fruit	135⅛	135¾	132	133
853	Un. Shoe M.	61¾	62	61⅛	61½
210	Un. S. M. pf.	28¾	28⅝	28¼	28⅝
2,409	U. S. Steel	49¾	50	49	50
80	U. S. Steel pf.	106¾	106¾	106⅜	106⅝
130	Western Union	66	66	65¾	65¾
100	Wolfe's Land	1	1	1	1

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Am. A. C. 5s.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
10,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
5,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s.	62	62	62	62
3,000	C. B. & Q. 4s.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
3,000	C. B. & Q.-Ill. 5⅓s.	83½	83½	83½	83½
3,000	C., J. & S. Y. 5s.	....	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	W. T. & T. 5s.	95	95	95	95

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Booth Fish. pf.	70	70	70	70
25	Ch. Pneu. Tool	52⅜	53	52⅜	53
10	Ch. Ry., Ser. 1	88	88	88	88
200	Ch. Ry., Ser. 2	26	26	26	26
35	Ch. Ry., Ser. 3	4½	4½	4	4
25	Goodrich	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
2	Chi. Title & T. pf.	211	211	211	211
220	Diam. Match	95	95	95	95
15	Ill. Brick	63	63	63	63
39	Mont. Ward pf.	112½	112½	112½	112½
200	Maxwell 2d pf.	40	40	40	40
195	People's Gas	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼
52	Pub. Service	86	86	86	86
19	Pub. Serv. pf.	99	99	99	99
25	Quaker Oats	240	240	240	240
5	Quak. Oats pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
420	Sears-Roebuck	137½	137½	137	137½
5	Stewart-Warn.	58¼	58¾	58¼	58¾
62	Swift	110	110	109	109
970	Union Carbide	160	161½	160	160

BONDS.

$4,000	Ch. City Ry. 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
19,000	Ch. Ry. inc. 4s	41½	42	41	42
14,000	Com. Edis. 5s.	101⅞	102⅛	101⅝	101⅞
5,000	Ch. Fn. Tool 5s	98	98	98	98
15,000	Dia. Match 6s.	102	102	102	102
3,000	Pub. Serv. 5s.	90	90	90	90
5,000	S. Side El. 4½s	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
3,000	Swift 5s.	96½	96½	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Alliance Ins.	16½	16½	16½	16½
122	American Gas.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
10	Am. Linseed.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
84	Am. Railways.	30½	30⅝	30½	30½
20	Am. Rys. pf.	100	100	100	100
100	Am. Loco.	33	33	33	33
85	Baldwin L. pf.	97	97	99	99
7	Cambria Iron	43	43	43	43
884	Cambria Steel	44¼	45½	44½	45¼
40	Ches. & Ohio	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
400	Chino Copper	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
775	Erie	28½	28⅝	27¾	27¾
250	Erie 1st pf.	44¼	44¼	44	44
310	Elec. S. Bat.	48	48⅝	48	48
210	Gen. Asphalt	25⅛	25½	25	25
12	Harrisb'g R. R.	94½	94½	94½	94½
49	H. & B. T. pf.	10	11	8½	11
55	Ins. Co. N. A.	21	21	21	21
200	Inter-Met.	16½	16½	16½	16½
100	Inspir. Cop.	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅞
20	Keystone Tel.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
5	Keystone T. pf.	65	65	65	65
615	Lake Superior	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
160	Lehigh Nav.	73⅝	73¾	73½	73½
30	Lehigh Valley	69	69	69	69
120	L. V. T. pf.	29	29½	29	29½
100	Miss. Pacific	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
10	Minehill	55¼	55½	55¼	55¼
205	Phila. Elec.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
80	P. R. T. stock	10	10	10	10
350	P. R. T. 1st	10¼	10¼	10½	10½
291	Penn. R. R.	53⅜	53⅜	53½	53½
305	Phila. Co.	32	32	32	32
195	Phila. Electric.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
15	Pa. Salt Mfg.	83½	83½	83½	83½
30	Reading	73¼	73⅞	73¼	73½
100	Rep. I. & S.	23½	23½	23½	23½
100	Seaboard A. L.	15	15	15	15
20	South. Pacific	88	88	88	88
100	Southern Ry.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
185	Tono. Belmont	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
445	Tono. Mining	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
28	Union Trac.	35	35	35	35
15	United C. N. J.	220	220	220	220
162	United G. I.	84	84	83¾	83¾
7,005	U. S. Steel	49¼	50⅜	49	50
5	U. S. Steel pf.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
25	W. I. & S.	9½	9½	9½	9½

BONDS.

| | |

HOW TO INVEST $500

so that it will be absolutely safe, pay you

$7.50 Four Times a Year

and still be where you can get it when you want it.
Buy a $500

Commercial Security Co. 6% Bond

is the answer.
These bonds are secured by choice commercial paper — acknowledged the safest and most liquid collateral in the world.
The absolute safety of these bonds is best shown by the fact that *national banks and trust companies buy millions of dollars' worth of them every year*, and that not one single dollar of principal or interest has ever been lost on an investment in them.
Call or write for circular T-6.

Commercial Security Co.
Capital and Surplus $1,100,000.
437 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Benjamin Franklin, says:
"No man e're was glorious, who was not laborious."

THE accumulations of industry should be invested with due respect to the labor by which they were acquired.

Interest bearing *certificates* of *deposit*, payable on demand or at a fixed date offer a profitable method of temporarily employing funds awaiting permanent investment.

Established 1883
Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Brooklyn Offices: 166 Montague Street, 569 Fulton Street

For Travelers to the
PANAMA PACIFIC EXPOSITION
INTEREST-BEARING
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TRAVELERS' CHECKS
Available at all points usually visited by travelers
United States Mortgage & Trust Company
55 Cedar Street
Broadway at 73d St. 125th St. at 8th Av.

G. M.-P. Murphy & Co. Inc.
43 EXCHANGE PLACE
NEW YORK
Examinations
Liquidations
Reorganizations

COPPER STOCKS
There are underlying features in connection with the copper metal and copper share market which offer assurances that a gradual appreciation in the market price of certain issues will occur.
Data covering Braden, Consolidated Arizona, and Emma Copper is contained in our Market Letter of this week, copies of which will be mailed free upon request.
Ask for Circular No. 639.
Harvey A. Willis & Co.
(Established 1901.)
32 B'way, N. Y. Phones 127-8-9 Broad.

East River Waterfront
FOR SALE OR LEASE
Suitable for terminal, warehouse or factory site. Located on
Plymouth St., Brooklyn, At Foot of Washington St.
'Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St. N. Y. City.
Joseph P. Day

SUGAR
50 Tons Minimum Contract
Important letter on this commodity for the asking
Bought and Sold by
Morris & Wilmarth
Tel. Broad 2538. 32 Broadway.
Members N. Y. Coffee Exchange.
Established and in continuous existence over 18 years.

JAPANESE GOV'T
£20 Bonds Yield 8%
Perpall, Shaskan & Droge
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
50 Broad St., N. Y. TELEPHONE 1630 BROAD.
Our books are audited by Messrs. Loomis, Suffern & Fernald, certified public accountants, for the protection and information of our clients.
Send for Our Weekly Market Letter 43 on Stocks, Free for Asking.

American Public Utilities Co.
Young—Vigorous—Progressive
ALWAYS A MARKET.
H. F. McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

The International Nickel Co.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock will be paid May 1st to the holders of record at the close of business April 13th.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., April 13th, and remain closed until 10 A. M., May 3rd.

JAMES L. ASHLEY,
Secretary & Treasurer.
New York, April 5th, 1915.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 33.
New York, March 11, 1915.
The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the issued and outstanding PREFERRED Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared, for the quarter ending April 30, 1915, payable May 1, 1915, to stockholders of record on the books of the company at the close of business April 21, 1915.
FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

FIVE DIRECTORS ASK FOR SEPARATE TRIAL

Cuyler, Baker, Vail, Milligan, and Maxwell in New Haven Board After 1908.

ONE SUIT DROPPED THEN

Arguments on Motions Preliminary to Trial of 21 Directors Take All Day in Federal Court.

Several motions preliminary to the trial in the Federal District Court of the twenty-one past and present Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company on the charge of having conspired to monopolize all the traffic of New England were heard yesterday by Judge Hunt, to whom has been assigned by Judge Lacombe the duty of hearing all matters concerning the case.

Ex-United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham asked the court on behalf of Lewis Cass Ledyard and other defendants to require the Government to furnish a bill of particulars. Quoting the opinion in the Union and Southern Pacific merger case, and the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals of Ohio in the National Cash Register case, he argued that allegations in an indictment charging restraint of trade must be limited to the period in which the defendants as officers or agents actually controlled the company's affairs. The indictment covered twenty-five years, and as his clients had not been connected with the New Haven during that entire period, and the Government's complaint was general and ambiguous, they were, Mr. Wickersham argued, entitled to specifications.

"How can a man be held responsible for things dead and buried twenty years before he was identified with the New Haven Company?" he asked.

"He might be held to blame," said Judge Hunt, "if he tacitly ratified those acts by joining the directorate."

Mr. Wickersham also contended that the indictment did not allege that any of the companies absorbed by the New Haven had been its competitors in interstate commerce, and he cited the Great Lakes Towing Company's case to show that in it the acquisition of 106 companies had not been held in itself to establish the charge of monopoly.

Assistant Attorney General Frank M. Swacker and Assistant District Attorney Robert Stephenson replied for the Government. They maintained that the indictment was quite specific enough, and did not permit such latitude as Mr. Wickersham had alleged.

Then John G. Milburn, counsel for George F. Baker, asked the court how the defendants could be expected to prepare an answer until they knew the leases, purchases, and contracts on which the Government was founding its case. When they knew what were the tangible transactions on which the charges were founded, they would be ready to reply to them, he said.

Morgan J. O'Brien and ex-Senator J. C. Spooner then moved that the cases of Cuyler, Baker, Vail, Milligan and Maxwell be separated from those of their co-defendants. They founded their argument on the fact that before the present indictment was found against them last November, as the result of an investigation instituted by Attorney-General McReynolds, there had been other indictments against New Haven Directors which had been returned in 1908, which had been dropped by order of Attorney General Wickersham.

"The McReynolds indictment, however, covered all the actions of the New Haven for the last twenty-five years, and counsel argued that as the service of Cuyler, Baker, Vail, Milligan and Maxwell on the board did not begin until after Mr. Wickersham had dropped the prosecution of the company, and after the Massachusetts Legislature had authorized the consolidation of the New Haven and the Boston & Maine, they stood on a different footing toward the indictment than those of their colleagues, who had been directors before 1908.

Addison S. Pratt made technical objections to the argument Mr. Swacker had made in opposition to his application on behalf of E. D. Robbins, counsel of the New Haven, for immunity.

Argument on these motions lasted all day, and Judge Hunt reserved decision.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	72.64	71.86	72.16	+ .30
Industrials	60.13	59.12	59.67	+ .64

COMBINED AVERAGE.

March 27	64.74	64.14	64.44	+ .32
March 29	65.38	64.40	64.90	+ .52
March 30	65.54	64.40	65.03	+ .07
March 31	65.83	64.64	64.95	— .08
April 1	65.42	64.54	65.00	+ .05
April 2	Market	Closed.		
April 3	65.54	64.92	65.40	+ .40
April 5	66.38	65.49	65.91	+ .51

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
Apr., 1914	70.66	Apr. 2	65.24	Apr. 25	67.26
Apr., 1913	74.41	Apr. 4	69.53	Apr. 30	69.70
Apr., 1912	83.76	Apr. 26	80.92	Apr. 1	82.81
Yr. to date	66.38	Apr. 5	58.99	Feb. 24	65.91
Year, 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.90
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.80

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.55 4.45
Baltimore & Ohio	1914-'23	4½		4.50 4.40
B., Roch. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½	@5	4.60 4.40
Canadian Pacific.	1915-'23	4½		4.88 4.75
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5		5.30 5.06
Chesa. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½		4.75 4.62
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½		4.50 4.40
Chi. Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½		5.00 4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5		4.75 4.62
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5		5.15 5.00
Delaware Hudson.	1922	4½		4.50 4.40
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½	@5	5.05 4.85
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4½	@5	4.88 4.75
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½	@5	4.60 4.40
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5		4.50 4.38
Mc., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5		5.55 5.20
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5		6.12 5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1915-'23	4½	@5	5.00 4.90
Norf. & Western.	1915-'24	4½		4.50 4.45
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6		5.30 5.00
Penn. General P.	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.40 4.20
St. L. I. Mt. & S.	1914-'24	5		5.38 4.88
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5		5.00 4.80
Southern Railway.	1914-'24	4½	@5	4.88 4.62
Southern Pacific.	1914-'23	4½		4.55 4.45
Virginian R'way.	1914-'19	5		5.20 4.80

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 5.—Weekly statement of national banks:

	April 3, 1915.	Inc. from prev. w'k.
Circulation	$8,867,000	$2,000
Loans, dis. & inv.	238,058,000	1,796,000
Ind., dep., inc., U. S.	180,854,000	*1,654,000
Due to banks	34,119,000	5,681,000
Time deposits	6,709,000	*461,000
Ex. for Clear. House	15,825,000	3,069,000
Due from banks	25,705,000	1,885,000
Cash reserve	19,941,000	*921,000
Res. in fed. res.	3,961,000	518,000
Res. with other banks	$7,276,000	*2,239,000
Cash excess	6,977,000	*1,083,000
Excess in N. E.	24,612,000	*2,441,000
Ex. with fed. res. bank	3,590,000	*622,000
Total excess	35,188,000	*3,012,000

*Decrease.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday: Monday. Bid. Asked. Tuesday. Bid. Asked.

Tin	47.00	50.00	49.00	
Lead	4.17½	4.22½	4.17½	4.22½

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted 15¾@16c a pound, unchanged, in the open market.

London market was closed yesterday, last prices being as of Thursday, April 1.

	£.	s.	d.
Copper, spot	69	7	6
Copper, futures	70	0	0
Tin, spot	168	0	0
Tin, futures	166	0	0
Lead	22	7	6
Spelter	42	0	0

ROAD TO RAISE $30,000,000.

Syndicate Will Take Up New Haven Note Issues.

Plans have been practically completed to take up the $19,927,000 one-year secured 5 per cent. notes of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the $10,000,000 one-year 5 per cent. guaranteed notes of the Harlem River & Port Chester Railroad a subsidiary of the New Haven, both of which issues mature on May 1. A syndicate of bankers headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. will put out a new issue of notes to absorb these.

Details of the financing have not been arranged, but will be announced after the next meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Haven next Tuesday. It was said yesterday that the new notes would be issued for one year.

Longer term notes were not considered advisable at this time because of the applications of the New Haven Road, now pending before several Legislatures, asking for authority to undertake a systematic plan of financing for the whole New Haven system. Laws authorizing the issuing of long-term securities in sufficient amount to cover the entire funded indebtedness of the New Haven, it was said, could not be expected for at least several months.

It was reported yesterday that the Illinois Central Railroad had sold $1,980,000 equipment trust 4½ per cent. certificates maturing semi-annually for ten years. It is expected that an offering will be made soon by a New York syndicate.

PETERS HOST TO DIRECTORS

Celebrates Tenth Year as President of Long Island with Luncheon.

Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad, celebrated the tenth anniversary of his incumbency of the office yesterday with a luncheon at the Waldorf to the Directors and staff officers. Brief speeches were made by Mr. Peters, W. W. Atterbury, Vice President of the Pennsylvania; Capt. John P. Green, a Director of the Pennsylvania and Long Island; Joseph F. Keany, General Solicitor of the Long Island; A. L. Langdon, Traffic Manager, and Frank E. Haff, Secretary.

Other guests were Henry Tatnall, George D. Dixon, A. J. County, Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Walter G. Oakman, August Belmont, Fred G. Bourne, Percival Roberts, Jr., James A. McCrea, J. R. Savage, J. B. Austin, L. S. Wells, H. A. Howard, H. B. Hodges, A. B. Bierck, H. M. Smith, C. L. Addison, A. A. Gardner, E. M. Wheeler, L. V. Morris, W. Van Valkenburg, H. L. Des Anges, R. E. Kerkan, Ralph Peters, Jr., H. B. Fullerton, Morgan J. O'Brien, George W. Wingate, G. C. Bishop, Joseph M. Wood, C. M. Bunting, George Gibbs, R. H. Newbern, J. P. Kineon, G. K. Meymen, Fred P. Morris, Lewis L. Clarke, Walter E. Frew, Herbert F. Gunnison, and P. H. Woodward.

WANT HIGHER COAL RATES.

Western Roads Present More Testimony to Justify Increase.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Western railroads presented more testimony at the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing today to justify their proposed increases in freight rates on soft coal shipped between points West of, and including, Indiana and Illinois. They contended that while coal constituted a large part of their tonnage, it failed at the present rates to return an adequate revenue. The proposed increases, varying from 4 to 40 cents a ton, they argued, would not place any appreciable burden on the public, while it would increase their annual revenue by more than $1,000,000.

Eugene McAuliffe, general coal agent of the St. Louis and San Francisco Road, presented figures covering sixteen Western coal carriers. "These figures show that soft coal is 28.57 per cent. of the total freight tonnage of these roads, while the revenue therefrom is only 12.92 per cent. of the total freight revenue," he said. "This shows the small profit in coal hauling."

The profits, he said, were reduced by an excessive cost to the railroads of assembling coal.

Cumberland Valley Earnings Cut.

Gross earnings of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company for the year ended Dec. 31 were $3,227,053, a falling off from 1913 of $300,028. The operating expenses decreased $314,141, making a net decrease in operating income of only $44,471. The net income, after meeting all charges, was $947,221. After paying the rgular 8 per cent. dividend and after applying $518,271 to extraordinary expenditures, a balance of $2,273 was transferred to a reserve fund for betterment work. Approximately 8,775,000 tons of freight and almost 2,000,000 passengers were carried over the road in 1914.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for February—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$1,003,157	$1,007,004	$3,877
Net	11,586	13,717	*2,131
8 mos gross	9,331,403	9,732,909	201,506
Net	710,657	716,515	5,858

*Increase.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for February—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	1,340,525	1,536,045	1,707,656
Net aft tax	295,832	323,786	479,565
Other inc.	81,759	91,354	101,949
Total inc.	377,591	415,139	580,514
Def aft chgs.	177,036	129,959	*20,943
Sk & ren fd.	28,888	24,117	20,000
Deficit	205,924	154,076	*943
8 mos gross	15,029,331	16,804,965	17,067,588
Net aft tax	4,302,639	4,342,482	4,962,954
Other inc.	1,121,479	1,211,124	1,139,024
Total inc.	5,424,118	5,553,606	6,101,978
Sur aft chgs.	736,854	956,285	1,619,990
Sk & ren fd.	101,008	181,833	165,762
Surplus	545,946	774,482	1,454,228

*Surplus.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for February—

Gross	3,839,946	4,448,829	4,797,819
Net aft tax	600,072	747,741	995,402
8 mos gross	34,810,656	41,184,465	39,941,712
Net aft tax	6,772,460	8,922,988	9,868,910

NORFOLK & WESTERN for February—

Gross	2,934,664	3,030,010	3,411,832
Net aft. taxes	740,572	940,227	1,102,054
Other income	147,587	144,582	170,778
Total income	888,109	793,809	1,272,832
Surp. aft. chg.	497,131	419,267	824,808
8 mos. gross	27,414,832	29,948,811	29,374,140
Net aft. taxes	8,000,996	8,442,986	10,736,702
Other income	1,357,186	1,113,725	1,088,988
Total income	9,358,180	9,556,711	11,825,691
Surp. aft. chgs.	6,185,405	6,546,637	8,161,246

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CHICAGO RAILWAYS COMPANY for the year ended Jan. 31, 1915. The income statement (joint account with the City of Chicago) compares as follows:

Net aft. exp. & taxes	7,180,402	7,302,912	6,348,275
5% on value	4,116,762	3,928,580	3,778,449
Net income	3,063,640	3,374,332	2,569,826
City prop., 35%	1,685,062	1,855,882	1,413,404
Co.'s prop. 45%	1,378,638	1,518,449	1,156,422

The non-partnership account compares as follows:

*Gross inc.	5,706,166	5,877,241	5,149,139
Interest	4,599,122	4,472,427	4,140,569
Miscellaneous	16,486	1,127	
Sinking fund	250,000	250,000	250,000
Corp. exp. & adjustment	123,446	157,297	120,574
Total deduct.	4,989,004	4,880,854	4,671,283
Net income	717,161	996,387	478,076

*Consists of 5% interest allowed on investment, Chicago Railway's share of net income (45%) and miscellaneous interest.

UTAH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Sales of copper, &c.	1,663,016	1,889,845	1,976,454
Refin. exp.	102,190	94,480	96,084
Net	1,560,825	1,795,365	1,879,470
Ad. bul. end of year	673,693	572,620	327,620
Misc. income	49,387	58,321	51,190
Total	2,283,905	2,424,576	2,258,280
Less bul. begin. of year	572,689	327,620	580,361
Total net inc.	1,711,216	2,096,956	1,677,919
Total deduct.	1,140,551	1,460,486	1,110,590
Surplus	585,665	636,470	566,939
Prev. surplus	772,096	585,626	474,829
Total surplus	1,357,761	1,222,096	1,041,268
Dividends	900,000	450,000	450,000
Depr. &c.	100,587		
P. & L. sur.	632,174	772,096	591,268

WASHINGTON RAILWAY & ELECTRIC COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross	5,048,435	4,943,315	4,648,328
Net after tax	2,184,699	2,278,948	2,120,104
Other income	33,891	10,222	13,233
Total income	2,218,590	2,289,535	2,133,337
Sun. aft. chgs.	1,041,472	1,156,649	1,025,739
Pfd. div.	425,000	425,000	425,000
Surplus	616,472	731,649	690,739
Common div.	455,000	422,500	200,000
Surplus	161,472	309,149	340,739

WILLYS-OVERLAND COMPANY for the six months ended Dec. 31—

Net after expenses, taxes, repairs, depreciation, &c.	$3,327,499
Reserve for contingencies	150,000
Interest	158,400
Net increase	3,019,099
Preferred dividends	160,295
Surplus	2,858,804
Common dividend	600,000
Surplus	2,258,804

ROCK ISLAND PLANS $30,000,000 ISSUE

Three Annual Offerings of $10,000,000 Preferred Are Contemplated.

TO IMPROVE ROAD IN IOWA

At Annual Meeting Next Monday Amster, Sheldon, and Mudge Committees Will Cast 600,000 Votes.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, shortly after the annual meeting of the stockholders on April 12, will consider a plan for raising $30,000,000, all to be expended in raising the efficiency of the Rock Island's lines in the State of Iowa. It is planned to reduce all grades in that State and to increase the train-load efficiency to the standard maintained at the present time by competitors of the Rock Island for Western coast business.

Several plans for raising the needed money are now under preparation by the interests most concerned, but it was said yesterday that the one calling for an issue of preferred stock met with the greatest support. This plan, according to one of the Directors, calls for an authorization of $30,000,000 preferred stock, to be issued in three yearly installments of $10,000,000 each. It is planned to give the present holders of the stock of the Rock Island Company, the second of the holding companies of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company opportunity to purchase this stock.

"It has been proposed," said the Director yesterday, "to issue bonds on a junior mortgage, but it is stipulated in the present first and refunding mortgage that no junior mortgage shall be authorized except by the consent of the holders of the first and refunding bonds. Such consent, it is assumed, would not be forthcoming.

"The indenture of the railway company's debenture mortgage further blocks the plan to issue new mortgage bonds, for under this indenture the debentures, amounting to about $20,000,000, must be safeguarded and must have the same standing as the proposed new mortgage bonds. The debentures run out in 1932, and the first and refunding bonds run out in 1934, and so there would be no hope of raising the $30,000,000 on an additional mortgage until after 1934.

"Another plan that has been suggested calls for adjustment income bonds, and still another for more debentures. All of these plans, however, by increasing the funded indebtedness, would tend to cheapen the securities. The solution seems to lie in an issue of preferred stock. This plan was talked of last Summer, and is favored by the Phelps-Dodge interests, who have large holdings of Rock Island securities.

"If we can get the $30,000,000 every dollar will be spent on improvement of the railway company's properties. It is a fact that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, using the same traction power, can haul a train just twice as long on its lines as the Rock Island can on the Rock Island lines in the State of Iowa. We must raise our efficiency to the standard set by the Atchison. The only hope of modern railroads is to cut their expenses and increase the train haul."

Persons close to the present Rock Island management maintain that the minority stockholders represented by the Amster Proxy Committee will not have sufficient votes at the annual meeting in Chicago on April 12 to elect a single director. It is estimated by these persons that a total of 600,000 votes will be represented, and it is argued that N. L. Amster of Boston, for whom the minority holders will cast their votes, must control 150,000 to 200,000 votes in order to place himself on the board by the cumulative method of voting. Mr. Amster contends that 600,000 votes will have a strength of more than 150,000 votes, but his opponents give him credit for less than 100,000 votes. The Sheldon Committee and the Mudge Committee have so far made no assertions as to their expected power.

"We will not reveal our strength until the day of the meeting," said a member of the Sheldon Committee yesterday, "and then we will show it by voting."

INCREASES DISCOUNT LIMIT.

Reserve Board Issues New Rules Governing Acceptances.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—In accordance with the amendment to the Federal Reserve act, which passed Congress on March 3, and which provided for removing the limitations originally imposed on the amount of acceptances which might be discounted by a Federal Reserve bank for member banks, or accepted by member banks, the Reserve Board today issued new regulations covering this business. The law originally limited the amount of acceptances which might be discounted for a bank to half of the bank's unimpaired capital stock and surplus. The amendment increases the limit to the full amount of the capital and surplus.

The board rules that "any Federal Reserve bank shall be permitted to discount for any member bank 'bankers' acceptances,' as defined up to an amount not to exceed the capital stock and surplus of the bank for which the rediscounts are made." The following definition is made: "A bankers' acceptance must be drawn by a commercial or industrial concern, that is, some person, firm, company, or corporation directly connected with the importation or exportation of the goods involved in the transaction in which the acceptance originated, or by a banker. In the latter case, the goods, the importation or exportation of which is to be financed by the acceptance must be clearly specified in the agreement with or the letter of advice to the acceptor. The bill must not be drawn or renewed after the goods have been surrendered to the purchaser or consignee."

The new regulation provides that "any member bank may accept drafts or bills on exchange drawn upon it, having not more than six months' sight to run and growing out of transactions involving the importation or exportation of goods up to amount not exceedng the capital and surplus of such bank, provided that

"1. Every such bank shall possess an unimpaired surplus of not less than 20 per cent. of its paid in capital;

"2. Every such bank shall file formal application with the Federal Reserve bank of its district, which shall report to the Federal Reserve Board upon the standing of such applicant, stating also whether the business and banking conditions prevailing in the district warrant the granting of such applications in said district.

"3. Every such application shall first have to be approved by the Federal Reserve Board."

BUSH TERMINAL CO. GAINS.

Gross Income Increases $172,000 and Net $187,000.

The Bush Terminal Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 gross income of $1,350,161, a gain of $172,786 over the return for 1913. The percentage of operating expenses to gross was 25.29, against 31.15 the year before, and net earnings of $1,008,764 showed an increase of $187,759. The surplus of $515,201 after fixed charges and taxes were paid was $100,217 more than that of 1913.

President Irving T. Bush says in the annual statement that the war had no important effect in increasing business, although a part of the gain was attributed to traffic incident to the opening of the Panama Canal. Previous improvements of property helped earnings. The business of the first quarter of 1915, says Mr. Bush, was substantially better than in the same period last year, and further advances of earnings are looked for.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Frank M. Tait, President of the Dayton Power and Light Company, will remove from Dayton, Ohio, about July 1 to become identified with the Brady interests at 54 Wall Street. He will continue as President of the public utility concern.

A committee consisting of Augustus V. Heeley, Frederick J. Lisman, and A. S. Wing has been appointed to act in behalf of holders of the first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company, default having been made in payment of interest due April 1.

H. W. Schrader, formerly with the Merchants Loan and Trust Company of Chicago, has been appointed Assistant Manager of the foreign exchange department of the National Bank of Commerce.

Salomon Brothers & Hutzler announce that they will act as specialists in the short-term obligations of foreign Governments that have been issued in this country.

The Engineering Securities Corporation is offering $925,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Southern Utilities Company at a price to yield 6.20 per cent.

Spitzer, Rorick & Co. have issued a booklet entitled "Safe Investments," which discusses especially municipal bonds, their safety and yield.

Executor — Chartered 1822 — Trustee
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W. 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator — Guardian

Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey
Main Office, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City
Capital, Surplus and Profits over - $3,500,000.00
The new Inheritance Tax Laws of New Jersey are of special advantage to non-residents.
Write for Booklet.
Transacts a General Banking Business

$925,000
SOUTHERN UTILITIES COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 6% GOLD BONDS
Dated April 1, 1913 — Due April 1, 1933.
Coupon Bonds of $500 and $1,000 Denomination.
Callable at 105 and interest on any interest date.
Interest Payable April 1 and October 1 in New York or London.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
Coupons payable without deduction for normal Federal Income Tax.
Pennsylvania State Tax Refunded.
Authorized, $20,000,000 — Outstanding, $925,000

EARNINGS STATEMENT
Twelve Months Ending December 31, 1914.

Gross Earnings	$1,068,297
Operating Expenses and Taxes	796,611
Net Earnings	$271,686
Annual Interest Charges on all Outstanding Funded Debt	73,860

From the Vice-President's letter on file in our office, copies of which may be obtained upon application, and from the reports of our experts, we summarize the essential features of this issue as follows:

A first mortgage bond, subject to only $56,000 underlying bonds.
Net earnings over three and one-half times interest charges on funded debt.
Recent earnings show substantial increases over corresponding months last year.
Territory increased over 60% in population between 1900 and 1910.
Strong sinking fund provisions and careful restrictions limiting future issuance of bonds.
Physical value of property alone greatly in excess of all funded debt.
Company operated by The J. G. White Management Corporation.

Having sold more than two-thirds of this issue, we offer the balance, subject to prior sale, at 98 and interest to yield 6.20%.

Engineering Securities Corporation
37 WALL STREET — NEW YORK

Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Co.
Stockholders' Protective Committee
To the Holders of the Preferred and Common Stock:
More than seventy per cent. of the entire outstanding capital stock of this Company has been deposited with this Committee.

The Committee is taking all steps that it can for the protection of the Stockholders. It is vital to the Stockholders that the steps taken and to be taken by the Committee should succeed. Every share of stock deposited with the Committee enhances the ability and strengthens the power of the Committee to serve and conserve the interest of the Stockholders.

The Committee urges holders of Preferred and Common stock to deposit their stock immediately with the EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, the Depositary under the Committee's Deposit Agreement, dated December 15, 1914.

The time for making such deposits has been extended to and including MAY 1, 1915. After that date, no further deposits will be received except upon the payment to this Committee of fifty cents per share for each and every share so deposited.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to have the Committee's Certificates of Deposit listed on said Exchange.

Dated New York, April 5, 1915.

TRACY, CHAPMAN & WELLES, Toledo, O.
WOLLMAN & WOLLMAN, New York, Counsel.
E. P. GOETZ, Secretary, 42 Broadway, New York.

JULES S. BACHE, Chairman.
WALTER S. CRANDELL.
EDMUND G. HAMERSLY.
COLGATE HOYT.
WALTER C. TAYLOR.
Protective Committee.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
NEW YORK
The Fidelity Trust Company, of *New York*, has no connection in any way, shape or manner, with the receivership proceedings of the International Mercantile Marine Company, nor is it interested either directly or indirectly in any of its securities.
SAMUEL S. CONOVER, President.
April 5, 1915.

DIVIDENDS.

MIAMI COPPER COMPANY
61 Broadway, N. Y.
DIVIDEND NO. 11.
April 5th, 1915.
The Board of Directors of Miami Copper Company have this day declared a dividend of 50 cents per share for the quarter year ending March 31st, 1915, on the capital stock of the Company, payable May 15th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 1st, 1915. Books will not close.
SAM. A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
March 31, 1915.
60th Consecutive Dividend.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of 4% was declared, payable April 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business April 8th.
JOHN R. WOOD, Vice President and Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, April 13, 1915, for Contract 152, for surfacing with vitrified brick blocks and macadam about 5 miles of highways and constructing about 3 miles of guard walls, at the Ashokan reservoir, in the towns of Olive, Marbletown, and Hurley, Ulster County, New York. The grading for these highways has been largely done under other contracts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK.
JOHN F. GALVIN.
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
NEW YORK
The Fidelity Trust Company, of *New York*, has no connection in any way, shape or manner, with the receivership proceedings of the International Mercantile Marine Company, nor is it interested either directly or indirectly in any of its securities.
SAMUEL S. CONOVER, President.
April 5, 1915.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE AMERICAN METER CO.
11th Ave. & 47th St.
New York, April 6th, 1915.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The American Meter Co. will be held at the Park Avenue Hotel, corner Fourth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 20th day of April, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM McDONALD, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the International Salt Company of New Jersey will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, the 19th day of April, 1915, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of Inspectors of Election, and of one (1) Director; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before said meeting.
The polls will be open at 2 o'clock, and will remain open at least one hour.
W. H. BARNARD, Secretary.
Jersey City, N. J., March 29, 1915.

British Xylonite Company New York Inc.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, 1,133 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, 27 April, 1915, at 3 P. M., for the pur

RESORTS.

The Ideal Tour to the California Expositions by Boat or Rail
Includes stop-over privileges at
NEW ORLEANS
"The Paris of America"
The St. Charles
Finest all-year hotel in the South. Perfectly appointed and accommodating 1,000 guests.
Alfred S. Amer & Co., Ltd., Props.
Bookings now being made for the Spring Season at
The Edgewood
"New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel," at Greenwich, Conn.
OPENING SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1915.
Send for Booklet.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Resort Tourist Bureau, 1183 Broadway, New York.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Best to Carolina and Florida Resorts.
WINTER TRIP TO SOUTHERN RESORTS.
A. S. Thweatt, E. P. A., 264 5th Ave., N. Y.

NEW YORK.
The Jackson Health Resort
Dansville, New York.
Dr. James H. Jackson, President.
Dr. Walter E. Gregory, Vice President.
Newton B. Gorham, Secretary.
Write for literature.

RED SWAN INN, WARWICK, N. Y.
Make reservations now.

NEW YORK—Long Island.
The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
30 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y., 45 minutes to 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 feet elevation; 10 minutes from station; own dairy and vegetable garden; rates $8 and up. Cottages and Bungalows. Booklet.
Special rates over Easter, $1.75 day.

NEW JERSEY.
Hotel Montclair
Montclair, N. J.
Open Throughout the Year. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill.
Frederick C. Hall Company.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.
ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"A RESORT IN ITSELF."
Near all Piers and Amusements.
CAPACITY 600.
Bookings for Summer may now be made.
CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Leeds Company
ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Lats-keller" grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACEY, LUTZ & CO.
Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL EHLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.
LORAINE St. Charles place and beach, Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Reduced early season rates. Coach at trains. A. E. Wagner, Prop. W. R. Layton, Mgr.
THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW.
Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.
HOTEL SHOREHAM
Virginia Ave., near Beach. Elevator, private baths, steam heat; open surroundings. Moderate spring rates. Cap. 300. Booklet. W. B. COTTEN, Mgr.
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.
HOTEL BOTHWELL.
Virginia Av., Second House from Boardwalk and Steel Pier. Every Appointment. Highest standard in cuisine and service. Booklet.
DIXIE HOTEL So. Carolina Ave. & Boardwalk.
Best equipped small hotel. $1.50 up daily, $9 up weekly
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Famous All-Year Resort.
HOTEL DENNIS ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.
LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
Lakewood, N. J.
A modern hotel and an equable climate.
Golf, tennis, riding, driving.
Central R. R. of N. J.
Chandler Bros. & Co., Brokers' Office.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.
BARTLETT INN
HIGH CLASS AMERICAN PLAN HOTEL. MODERATE PRICES.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET. LAKEWOOD, N.J.
LAKEWOOD.
BEECHWOOD VILLA
First-class House, Fine Sun Parlor and Porch. Write for Booklet.
M. L. BIOREN, Manager.
Estate of M. A. Paul. Phone connection.
FLORENCE In-the-Pines, Lakewood, N. J. Private baths; music; dancing. Booklet. I. WOEHR, Prop.

WEST VIRGINIA.
European Cure in America
The GREENBRIER
White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
New Bath Establishment
DR. GEO. D. KAHLO, Medical Director.
FRED STERRY, Managing Director.
J. H. SLOCUM, Manager.
NEW YORK { The Plaza. OFFICES } Boston—Copley Plaza.

RESORTS.
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN, where you CAN catch Trout. Rooms en suite with bath. Electric Lights, Steam Heat, Garage, Golf, Saddle Horses, All Amusements. Booklet. Cresco Station, Lackawanna R. R. W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.
MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
Mount Pocono, Penna.
Trout Fishing. Private Baths.
Free Garage. W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

NEW ENGLAND.
DR. WADSWORTH'S SANITARIUM, South Norwalk, Conn.
Often a more serious breakdown can be prevented by taking a few weeks' rest and treatment amidst pleasant surroundings. Apply to
A. DE WITT WADSWORTH, M. D.
NEW ENGLAND, "THE VACATION LAND." For Booklet write 171 B'way.

$30,000 TO COLUMBIA IN ANONYMOUS GIFT

Money Will Be Used for New Equipment in Engineering Chemistry Laboratories.

MRS. BRIDGHAM GIVES $20,000

Trustees Select W. H. Taft to Lecture on Political Science in Blumenthal Course.

After the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Columbia University yesterday, President Nicholas Murray Butler announced gifts to the university amounting to $54,893.

The largest of the gifts was for $30,000 from an anonymous donor to be applied to the reconstruction and new equipment of the laboratories of quantitative organic and engineering chemistry in Havemeyer Hall, a part of the engineering department, which had recently been placed upon a graduate basis.

Another substantial gift acknowledged was that of $20,000 from Mrs. Samuel W. Bridgham to endow a research fellowship in Applied Science, in memory of her husband, Samuel Willard Bridgham of the class of 1867 School of Mines. Mrs. Bridgham is the daughter of the late William C. Schermerhorn, who was a Trustee of Columbia University from 1860 to 1903, and Chairman of the board from 1893 to 1903.

President Butler stated that the first of these two gifts would make possible the complete refurnishing and re-equipment of the laboratories of quantitative analysis and of organic and engineering chemistry. This expenditure will bring the laboratories up to date and make them thoroughly modern.

Another gift for $4,000 was received from another anonymous donor to be added to the income of the William T. Bull Fund for Surgical Research. This gift will enable the continuance of important work being carried on under the direction of Dr. George E. Brewer and Dr. William C. Clarke. The work of these two men had been seriously threatened by lack of funds.

At the meeting the Trustees selected William Howard Taft to lecture next Fall under the George Blumenthal Foundation in Political Science. He will give six lectures, the dates of which are Oct. 12, 13, 19, 20, 26, and 27. The subject will be "The Presidency; Its Powers, Duties, Responsibilities, and Limitations."

The Blumenthal Foundation was founded in 1907, and Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews, was the first lecturer chosen. Others of prominence who have lectured since that time are President Woodrow Wilson, Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York University, Professor Henry J. Ford of Princeton, S. W. McCall of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, and United States Senator John Sharpe Williams.

S. Alfred Mitchell, Ph.D., formerly Assistant Professor of Astronomy at Columbia University, and now Director of the Leander McCormick Observatory at the University of Virginia, was reappointed Ernest Kempton Adams Research Fellow for 1915-16.

Leave of absence was granted from April 1 to the end of the academic year to Hans Zinsser, M. D., Professor of Bacteriology, to enable him to serve as chief bacteriologist of the Medical Commission being sent to Serbia under the auspices of the American Red Cross to study the epidemics which are prevalent at the present time in Serbia.

Raymond G. Osburn, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Zoology, tendered his resignation, to take effect July 1, in order to accept the Professorship of Biology in the Connecticut College for Women. Professor Osburn has been connected with Columbia University since his appointment to a fellowship in 1902, and has been assistant professor in Barnard College since 1910.

RARE AMERICANA SOLD.

Indian Warfare Recalled in Auction of Eames Collection.

The sale of Part IV. of rare Americana relating to the Indians, collected by Wilberforce Eames of the New York Public Library, was begun at the Anderson Galleries yesterday.

An extremely scarce Indian broadside, entitled "The Columbian Tragedy," giving an account in prose and verse of the battle between 2,000 United States soldiers and 5,000 Indians at Miami Valley, near Fort Washington, in the Ohio country, on Nov. 4, 1791, was knocked down to R. H. Dodd for $75.

E. H. Wendell paid $46 for "Scenes in Indian Life," by Felix O. C. Darley, the five original parts complete, containing plates drawn and etched on stone by Darley. These plates are rare. A broadside, four pages folio, printed by Benjamin Franklin and David Hall in Philadelphia in 1757, being an "Address of the Trustees and Treasurer of the Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Measures," went to Mr. Dodd for $45.

James F. Drake paid $11 for "A Narrative of the Captivity of Mrs. Susannah Johnson. Containing an account of her sufferings from the Indians and French," 16mo, Windsor, Vt., 1807. "Life and Adventures of William Finley, who was stolen from his home in Jackson, Mich., by the Indians Aug. 3, 1837, and his safe return from captivity Oct. 19, 1866, after an absence of twenty-nine years," a scarce pamphlet, brought $12. The sale will be concluded today.

Six Girls Studying Immigration.

Six young women whose homes are in different States are studying immigration and social conditions in New York just now under the chaperonage of Mrs. Guernsey of the National Park Seminary, at Forest Glen, Md., in which they are students. So far they have visited Ellis Island, the Bowery, Chinatown, and sections of the east side, varying their studies with visits to the theatres. The students are the Misses Ruth A. Wells of Pensacola, Fla.; Agnes J. Reach, Pasadena, Cal.; Vivian White, Boulder, Col.; C. Schultz, Flagstaff, Ariz.; F. Dunwoodie, Sheridan, Wyo., and L. Smith, Cleveland, Ohio. They are at the Imperial.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Washington Irving High School Alumnae Association will hold a meeting at 8 P. M. on April 12 in the school gymnasium. The teachers of English in the high schools and the seventh and eighth elementary grades will hold a meeting in the Richmond Hill High School at 4 P. M. tomorrow. The subject of discussion will be "What Ought an Elementary School Graduate to Be Able to Do in Composition?"

The dramatic society of the New York Evening High School for Men will appear in "My Friend from India" in the Washington Irving High School Auditorium on Friday evening.

The Association of Women Principals will hold a meeting at 4 P. M. on April 12 in the De Witt Clinton High School.

President Churchill of the Board of Education and City Supt. Maxwell will be among the speakers at the dinner of the Henry D. Woodworth Association of P. S. 17, Brooklyn, in the Imperial, 360 Fulton Street, that borough, on the evening of April 27.

Hot Skolastikol will hold its annual reunion and dinner at the Hotel Astor on the evening of April 17. The guest of honor will be George W. Perkins.

MAKING ELEVENTH AV. SAFE.

Mayor Agrees with Citizens' Union on Mandatory Bill.

The Citizens' Union gave out yesterday a copy of a letter that Mayor Mitchel sent to Julius Henry Cohen, in which the Mayor said he would not oppose the Bennett-Ellenbogen bill to compel immediate action by the New York Central Railroad to remove its tracks from Eleventh Avenue, if the bill were amended to strike out the clause relating to the revaluation of franchises. The Citizens' Union, which with other civic organizations is responsible for the bill, also stated that it would agree to have the revaluation clause taken out.

"It has for a long time been my feeling," wrote the Mayor, "that a mandatory bill requiring the railroad to put its tracks underground in the event of a failure to reach a satisfactory settlement with the city, provided always that a reasonable length of time be permitted in which to accomplish such settlement, would be helpful to the city authorities in securing from the railroad terms of settlement satisfactory to all concerned. As a understand it, the bill before the committee at the recent hearing in Albany was the unamended bill containing certain features we agreed should be taken out, and in particular the sweeping revaluation clause. While we are committed to the principle of revaluation of franchises, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to apply that principle in a case where the city merely sells to the railroad strips of land to permit the laying of additional tracks and where no new franchise rights are involved."

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The volume of business in the wheat market was somewhat curtailed by the holiday abroad, where the English markets were closed in celebration of Easter Monday, and by the fact that the Chicago Board of Trade, as well as the Kansas City, St. Louis, and Toledo markets will be closed today for Spring elections, but after some hesitation at the start values developed pronounced firmness, and at the close of the day were 1⅜ to 2½c net higher. The visible supply in the United States showed a decrease of 2,992,000 bushels; bonded wheat decreased 81,000; the Canadian visible increased 699,000, making a total decrease in America of 2,374,000, with a total of 52,046,000, compared with 76,512,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.64½ and No. 2 hard $1.67½, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.59½, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.66½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May			$1.63	$1.61⅞	99⅞
July			1.31⅝	1.30⅝	95⅞

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	$1.65½	$1.63	1.64⅞	1.62½	..
July				1.31½	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	1.56⅛	1.54	1.56⅜	1.53⅞	90⅝
July	1.24⅜	1.22⅞	1.24⅛	1.22⅝	86⅞
September	1.11⅞	1.10⅝	1.11	1.10⅝	86⅝

CORN.

The corn market was inactive, but prices were steadier, largely in sympathy with wheat, closing at ⅝c net higher. Receipts at interior points were again light, and the visible supply showed a decrease of 2,443,000 bushels, but the total visible was 32,877,000, or about 14,000,000 bushels in excess of last year. The world's exports for the week were large, amounting to 5,166,000 bushels, against 2,499,000 last week, and 2,420,000 last year. In the local cash market, No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	.73⅝	.73	.73⅜	.73	.68⅝
July	.76⅜	.75½	.75⅞	.75½	.68⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was inactive, with comparatively narrow fluctuations. The undertone was rather heavy, owing to the decline in the hog markets and on weakness in the cash situation. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 35,000, estimated for Tuesday 48,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 7,300.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
Lard—					
May	10.10	10.05	10.05	10.15	10.50
July	10.40	10.32	10.32	10.40	10.67
Ribs—					
May	9.95	9.92	9.92	9.97	11.10
July	10.27	10.22	10.25	10.30	11.27
Pork—					
May	17.10	16.97	17.02	17.10	20.17
July	17.62	17.47	17.55	17.60	20.82

OATS.

The oats market was firm early, with wheat and corn, but eased off late under quite active selling, closing ⅛ to ¼c lower. The visible supply showed an increase of 82,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 637,000 bushels last year. The local cash market was steady. Standard quoted at 62½@63c; No. 2 white, 63@63½c; No. 3 white, 62@62½c; No. 4 white, 61@61¼c; fancy clipped white, 64½@65½c; ordinary clipped, white, 63@64c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	.57½	.56⅝	.56⅝	.57	.38⅝
July	.54⅝	.53⅞	.53⅞	.54	.39⅝
Sept.	.47	.46½	.46⅝	.46¾	.38⅝

COTTONSEED OIL.

The volume of business in the market for cottonseed oil was small, and prices were easier under moderate liquidation, closing 2 to 4 points net lower.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			6.50@6.58	6.60
April			6.55@6.62	6.62
May	6.76	6.76	6.72@6.74	6.76
June			6.86@6.89	6.90
July	7.01	7.01	6.98@7.00	7.02
August	7.18	7.13	7.12@7.14	7.14
September	7.25	7.21	7.21@7.22	7.24
October			7.20@7.23	7.23
November	7.65	7.65	7.63@7.70	7.69
December			7.75@7.76	7.77
January			7.82@7.83	7.82
February				
March				

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,276 packages. Market opened firm; posted receipts light; regular trade took most arrivals; not much call from outside at the moment, and while lower grades were higher, buyers so far were not disposed to pay higher prices for the better qualities, though in rare instances above figures quoted. Lower grades of butter were also firm, with very light supplies of packing stock. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 31½c; higher scoring, 32@32½c; firsts, 29½@31c; seconds, 26@28c; thirds, 24@25½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 27½@28c; firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; thirds, 23c; State dairy, finest, 31c; good to prime, 27@30c; common to fair, 22@26c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22@23c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22c; ladies, current make, firsts, 21c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18½@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 18@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 17,725 cases. The market opened with a firm tone under continued strong Western advices, although the trading was moderate and by no means active. Prices were supported by the disposition to store selected eggs for shippers' account. The range of values showed no material change. Near-by white eggs in moderate supply and generally held about steady, although the trading yesterday was very light owing to the Jewish holiday. Duck and goose eggs decidedly lower and values irregular and indefinite. Fresh-gathered extras, per dozen, 22c; storage-packed extra firsts, 21½c; firsts, 20½@21½c; regular-packed extra firsts, 21@21½c; firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 19½@20c; thirds and poorer, 18½@19½c; dirties, No. 1, 19@19½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@18½c; checks, good to prime dry, 17@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henery whites, fine to fancy, 25c; defective, 21@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21@22½c; Western, gathered whites, 21@21½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 22c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 27@28c; Baltimore, per dozen, 25@27c; Western, 25@26c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 24@25c; Far Southern, 23@24c; goose eggs, per dozen, 40 @60c.

COFFEE.

There was only a limited demand for coffee futures and values during the day were easy under May liquidation, closing net unchanged to 5 points lower. Total sales for the day were 16,000 bags. In the local spot market prices were unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 8 cents.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April			6.11@6.13	6.16
May	6.20	6.19	6.18@6.19	6.21
June			6.23@6.24	6.26
July	7.34	7.31	7.33@7.34	7.34
August			7.39@7.40	7.40
September	7.46	7.44	7.44@7.46	7.46
October			7.51@7.52	7.51
November			7.57@7.58	7.57
December	7.65	7.65	7.63@7.64	7.64
January			7.68@7.70	7.69
February			7.75@7.76	7.77
March			7.82@7.83	7.82

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,276 packages. Market opened firm; posted receipts light; regular trade took most arrivals; not much call from outside at the moment, and while lower grades were higher, buyers so far were not disposed to pay higher prices for the better qualities, though in rare instances above figures quoted. Lower grades of butter were also firm, with very light supplies of packing stock. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 31½c; higher scoring, 32@32½c; firsts, 29½@31c; seconds, 26@28c; thirds, 24@25½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 27½@28c; firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; thirds, 23c; State dairy, finest, 31c; good to prime, 27@30c; common to fair, 22@26c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22@23c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22c; ladies, current make, firsts, 21c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18½@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 18@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 17,725 cases. The market opened with a firm tone under continued strong Western advices, although the trading was moderate and by no means active. Prices were supported by the disposition to store selected eggs for shippers' account. The range of values showed no material change. Near-by white eggs in moderate supply and generally held about steady, although the trading yesterday was very light owing to the Jewish holiday. Duck and goose eggs decidedly lower and values irregular and indefinite. Fresh-gathered extras, per dozen, 22c; storage-packed extra firsts, 21½c; firsts, 20½@21½c; regular-packed extra firsts, 21@21½c; firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 19½@20c; thirds and poorer, 18½@19½c; dirties, No. 1, 19@19½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@18½c; checks, good to prime dry, 17@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 25c; defective, 21@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21@22½c; Western, gathered whites, 21@21½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 22c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 27@28c; Baltimore, per dozen, 25@27c; Western, 25@26c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 24@25c; Far Southern, 23@24c; goose eggs, per dozen, 40 @60c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—Forty-seven companies, sixteen of which were realty, were incorporated today with aggregate capital stocks of $1,164,000; they include:

Gretsch Building Number Four, Brooklyn, realty, brokerage, agency, $650,000; L., W. and F. Gretsch, 104 South Fourth St., Brooklyn.

Howard Street Corpn, realty, agency, brokerage, managerial, $100,500; J. B. Frink, J. A. Duffy, T. J. Ahearn, Twentieth St. and Mitchell Av., Flushing.

Montague Manufacturing Corpn., personal property, realty, $100,000; M. Gries, I. Levy, L. J. Snee, 22 William St.

Assets Control Co., realty, agents, contractors, $440,000; A. S. Wildigg, C. B. and W. J. Wheeler, 10 Court St.

Ullman and Solomon, rain coats, wearing apparel, $25,000; S. M. Kohn, H. V. Ullman, D. Solomon, 839 West End Av.

Kerr-Hand Waist Co., ladies' children's clothing, $15,000; K. P. Kerr, M. L. and A. B. Hand, 133 Crescent St., Far Rockaway.

E. C. Pewtress Laundry, $25,000; O. W. Reed, M. and E. C. Pewtress, 51 Chamber St.

Chic Import Co., dressmakers, tailors, merchandise, $20,000; R. J. Wittstein, H. Falck, A. Hirsch, 896 East 163d St., Bronx.

W. and S. Job & Co., commission, oils, lumber, mill, refinery products, sea fish, furs, seals, $15,000; R. Babcock, W. C. and R. B. Job, St. Johns, N. F.

S. Maidausky & Co., mail order, merchandise, publishing, printing, $10,000; S. Maidausky, S. and L. N. Halpern, 48 Seventh St.

Intermediary Finance Co., procure capital for building or manufacturing purposes, $10,000; B. C. and N. H. Raymond, W. D. Sutherland, Freeport.

The J. L. and L. L. Realty Co., $10,000; L. S. Heller, J. Hennessy, L. J. Lehman, 225 West 86th St.

Reingold Realty Co., $10,000; B. M. Levy, I. D. Brokaw, W. McManus, 100 West 144th St.

Strat Game Co., indoor games, toys, novelties, $10,000; H. Claus, G. A. Mohlman, Brown Roleson, Plainfield, N. J.

The American Cinematograph Export Co., motion picture machinery, apparatus, manage theatres, $10,000; F. Wright Moxley, A. L. Tompkins, H. Q. C. Hatch, 2,465 Broadway.

The Orleans County Co-operative Co., Gaines, producing, merchandising, co-operative plan, $10,000; P. McEntee, F. W. Phipps, J. E. Bradley, Albion.

Covenant Realty Co., Brooklyn, agency, brokerage, managerial, $10,000; A. and H. E. Witteman, C. H. Rue, 124 Hilton Av., Garden City.

The Eltona Investing Corp'n, Bronx, realty, brokers, operators, $10,000; J. J. Hegt, J. J. and A. Cohn, 391 East 149th St., Bronx.

Consolidated Homes Co., Brooklyn, realty, brokerage, managerial, $10,000; D. Katt, J. Saberman, J. Schacht, Hollis.

Silver-Bell Realty Corp'n, Brooklyn, $5,000; J. Pawer, A. Belanowsky, H. Silverstone, 181 Bristol St.

Donsetta Embroidery Co., textiles, $5,000; S. Gordon, M. Miller, W. Price, 3,319 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Monowatt Electric Import Co., wares, merchandise, $5,000; P. F. Altschul, D. Davis, S. Schwarzer, 500 West 175th St.

The Edward J. Noble Co., advertising devices, novelties, capital no par value; A. P. Anderson, G. Tumpson, E. J. Noble, 30 West 44th St.

San Marino Realty Co., $5,000; J. MacBeth, R. B. Austin, J. J. Roberts, 225 Fifth Av.

District Construction Co., contracting, decorating, furnishing, $5,000; M. Greenberg, J. De Fago, M. Inerfield, 32 Barrett St.

Fremont Realty Corpn., $5,000; L., M., and R. Luckman, 1,998 Seventh Av.

Scotia Realty Co., agency, brokerage, managerial, $5,000; W. A. V. and H. J. Lyall, 31 Nassau St.

Aitchens' Amusement Co., theatrical, moving pictures, $5,000; G. Lambert, L. and J. Weinberger, 5 Beekman St.

Factory Supplies, Brooklyn, machinery, novelties appliances, celluloid products, $5,000; F. Rhodes, Stanforth; A. Gildersleeve, H. W. Bell, 290 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

Authorization: S. Oppenheimer & Co., Wilmington, Del.; sausage casings, butchers' supplies, $750,000; repr. Adolph W. Kempner, 30 Pearl St., New York.

Capital increases: Hotel Martin of Utica, $1,000 to $250,000; Shannon Manufacturing Co., New York, $300,000 to $350,000; Lumex Manufacturing Co., $50,000 to $100,000; Geneva Boiler Works, New York, $30,000 to $60,000; Ermita Sugar Corpn, New York, $400,000 to $500,000; the Riverhead Electric Light Co., Riverhead, $25,000 to $50,000; Rochester Monitor Co., Rochester, $30,000 to $60,000; Syracuse Heater Co., Syracuse, $50,000 to $75,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Eon Engineering and Contracting Co., Long Island City; Samuel Elman Co., Syracuse; Italian Union Importing Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, April 5.—Charters filed:

The Highland Film Corporation, to carry on the business of manufacturing, selling, and dealing in films for theatrical amusement of all kinds, $3,000,000; Charles B. Bishop, Clarence J. Jacobs, Harry W. Davis, Wilmington.

Nevada Triumph Mining Company, to carry on a general mining of minerals and ores of all kinds and descriptions, including silver, copper, lead, zinc, &c., $1,000,000; S. S. Adams, Jr., M. B. F. Hawkins, H. M. Kennedy, Wilmington.

Colon Gas Company, to acquire and develop and operate gas works in the city of Colon, Republic of Panama, $250,000; Paul R. Tanghlin, A. Lloyd Glynn, M. Twilley Reed, all of Philadelphia.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. fair; moderate s. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; light to moderate s. and s. w. winds.

East. Tex.—Cloudy Tues., probably showers Tues. night or Wed.; fresh s. winds.

West. Tex.—Thunder showers Tues. Wed. cloudy.

Utah—Rain Tues. Wed. fair.

Okla.—Fair Tues. Wed. cloudy, probably showers; mild temperature.

Ark.—Fair Tues. Wed. cloudy.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; mild temperature.

Ohio—Cloudy Tues. Wed. fair; moderate s. w. and w. winds.

Ind. and Minn.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.

Ill.—Fair Tues. Wed. cloudy, mild temperature; light to moderate variable winds.

Lower Mich. and Wis.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light to moderate variable winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Tues. Wed. fair.

Iowa—Fair Tues. Wed. cloudy, probably showers in w.

Mo.—Fair Tues. Wed. cloudy, probably showers in w.

N. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

HARRY REITER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Reiter, dealer in jewelry and leather goods at 2,237 Third Avenue, by these creditors: Jacob Holtz, $350; Diamand & Singer, $59, and Alfred H. Friedman as the Fashion Comb Works, $171. He made an assignment on Feb. 26 to Clifford A. Ludvigh.

MILTON DRESS COMPANY, INCORPORATED.—A petition has been filed against the Milton Dress Company, Incorporated, of 34 West Fifteenth Street, by these creditors: Gerald S. Powers, $128; Herman Dessel, $115, and M. Kramer, $264. The company made an assignment on Saturday. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000.

LOUIS BIRNBAUM.—A petition has been filed against Louis Birnbaum, dealer in furniture at 3,775 and 3,777 Third Avenue, the Bronx, by these creditors: Page & Rainey, $150; Henry Kraan Furniture Company, $300, and Rudolf Brown, $100.

WARNOCK UNIFORM COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Warnock Uniform Company of 23 West Thirty-first Street by these creditors: John J. Duggan, $200; Nicholas J. Brooks, $350, and Louis W. Greeman, $100. He made an assignment on April 2 to Henry Lesser. Liabilities are $12,000.

GUSTAV KORN, variety store at 382 Bleecker Street, has made an assignment to Henry Lesser. A petition in bankruptcy also has been filed against him by these creditors: Esther Meiselman, $285; Adolph Fiebert, $200, and Joseph Markowitz, $45.

HARRY E. WINEGARD, a mechanic at East Durham, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,742 and no assets.

JOHN ROMPAPOS.—Judge Hough has appointed Edward Ash receiver for John Rompapos, dealer in Greek books and postcards at 25 Madison Street. Assets are about $1,000.

A. S. LASCELLES & CO.—Schedules of A. S. Lascelles & Co., importers and exporters at 8 Bridge Street, show liabilities of $847,704 and nominal assets $375,665, consisting of accounts, $307,688, notes and bills of exchange $35,310, merchandise $20,000, stocks and bonds $9,140, membership of Coffee Exchange $2,500, fixtures $1,000, and cash $27. Among the secured creditors are: Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, $15,619; Arbuthnot-Latham Company, London, $28,881, and De Leuflize Company, Paris, $24,548.

MAISEL SILBERMAN COMPANY, INC., manufacturer of skirts at 112 East Twenty-third Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,026 and assets $3,135, consisting of stock $1,000, machines and fixtures $800, accounts $1,329, and cash $6.

ARTHUR FISCHER, wholesale dealer in collars at 635 East Fifth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,914 and assets $1,638.

MANHATTAN ROLLING MILL, a corporation, dealing in iron and steel at 315 East Ninety-seventh Street, has made an assignment to Felix Coch. The assignment was signed by Thomas B. Blake, Vice President.

MARTHA CLOSE, doing business as Mme. Close, dealer in women's costumes at 8 West Forty-fifth Street, has made an assignment to Leon M. Prince.

WANERMAN & MILLROD.—Hyman Wanerman and Sam Millrod, doing business under the name of the United Novelty and Jewelry Company, at 61 East Eighth Street, have made an assignment to Louis N. Jaffe.

GERSHON GERSONOWITZ, manufacturer of cigars at 408 Grand Street, has made an assignment to John L. Bernstein.

SIMON SCHULMAN, baker, of 394 East Eighth Street, has made an assignment to Morris Quasha.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BEAUMONT, Texas, April 5.—Beaumont Carriage and Implement Company, a corporation, voluntary petition; liabilities $46,953, assets $54,215.70. George W. Armstrong of Fort Worth is President of company.

MISSION, Texas.—Upon application of the Bankers' Trust Company of Houston, C. C. McRae was appointed receiver of the Mission Land Improvement Company. The Bankers' Trust Company hold $83,500 of $135,500 worth of bonds, which, it is claimed, are past due. The assets of the land company are said to be much more than the indebtedness.

OSHKOSH, Wis.—Liabilities of $23,929.14, of which $23,702.12 is unsecured, and assets of $43,703.24 are scheduled in a voluntary bankruptcy petition filed by the Louis Struebing Company, dealing in men's furnishings.

Discharges From Bankruptcy.

Judge Learned Hand yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

ALEX OLSHANSKY, furniture, 148 Essex Street, liabilities, $5,115.

ANDREA CIGNARELLA, stone mason, 2,503 Hughes Avenue, liabilities, $2,075.

ANNA F. THOMPSON, shoes, Suffern, liabilities, $3,853.

CLEMENT L. STEPHENSON, Superintendent, 99 Claremont Avenue, liabilities, $6,108.

HENRIETTA N. TORPY, Peekskill, liabilities, $53,748.

HERBERT C. BERTINE, electrical supplies, 49 Barclay Street, liabilities, $5,036.

ISIDOR LEWIS, furniture, 175 East 126th Street, liabilities, $7,978.

JOHN F. PALMER, wholesale tea, coffee, and cigars, 72 Beaver Street, liabilities, $16,044.

LOUIS C. HOWARD, salesman, 1,926 Broadway, formerly an automobile dealer, liabilities, $27,177.

MORRIS BRAWALL, farmer, Walden, liabilities, $1,578.

NASSOFF & BRUCKNER, grocers, 740 Trinity Avenue, liabilities, $4,881.

PHILIP S. LASHER, meats, Kingston, liabilities, $1,985.

REGINA PURST, wholesale buttons, 133 West Twenty-seventh Street, liabilities, $9,045.

RUDOLPH KLOPFER, dry goods, 1,071 First Avenue, liabilities, $2,085.

TEPPER & WEINGARTEN, men's furnishing goods, 306 and 361 West 125th Street, liabilities, $7,286.

TOBIAS KORN, 356 East Forty-eighth Street, formerly cloaks, fourth time in bankruptcy.

UNGAR,

PROVES LOST HEIR DIED 30 YEARS AGO

Lawyer Paves Way for Distribution of $550,000 Estate of E. B. Adriance.

WITNESS IN LOS ANGELES

Member of Coroner's Jury in 1885 Recalls Sitting in the Death of "John Adrian."

John Adriance left Fishkill, N. Y., and went to California in the gold rush of 1849. No word had been heard from him by any of his relatives since 1885, when he was living in Los Angeles, Cal. Edward B. Adriance, a cousin, died on July 22, 1910, in this city, leaving a personal estate of $480,000 and $75,000 of realty to be divided among nine cousins, one of them the gold seeker.

Legal difficulties arose in the Surrogates' Court here because of the necessity of proving the death or existence of the missing beneficiary before the estate could be distributed. John J. Kirby, a lawyer at 32 Nassau Street, went to Los Angeles, searched all the Board of Health records, consulted all the directories, and finally found a "John Adrian" registered in the Los Angeles directories of 1883-4-5, and there the record halted.

Delving further into the records of the courts in Los Angeles, Mr. Kirby discovered that John Adrian had married, had been divorced, and that his only child had died. Later he learned that John Adrian had been found dead and a coroner's inquest had been held in 1885. The lawyer doubted he had sufficient evidence yet with which to satisfy the New York court that this John Adrian had been entitled to a share in the Adriance estate.

Luck, the lawyer said, came to his assistance and he found John O'Neil, the only living member of the six coroner's jurors who had sat in the death of Adrian. O'Neil said he had been a stonecutter at the time and remembered the details well because it was the only time he had been in court or had been connected with a law case. He gave a description of the dead man which tallied in the minutest detail with that given by John Adriance's relatives. The face, they said, could have been that of an Adriance only.

O'Neil put his description in the form of an affidavit and Mr. Kirby laid it before Surrogate Fowler, who was convinced that the identification was sufficient, and accordingly ordered the estate distributed among the seven living cousins and the daughter of another who had died in Louisiana.

The identification made a difference of approximately $6,667 to each of the beneficiaries of the personal estate and an additional increase of about $1,042 to each in the real estate, which is soon to be divided equally.

MAY CONTEST DAVIS WILL.

Half-Sister Will Appeal from Probate Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 5.—Judge Mortimer A. Sullivan today admitted to probate the will of Theodore M. Davis. William R. Harvey for Thomas L. Manson, executor of the will, when Judge Sullivan called the case, moved that the will be admitted. Attorney Livingston Ham of Providence followed him and opposed the motion. He said that he represented Mrs. Kate Atwood of Ayer, Mass., a half sister of Mr. Davis, and that it was no secret that his client opposed probate of the will at the present time and that if the will was admitted an appeal would be taken.

Counsel for Mr. Manson in the course of the preliminary argument told Judge Sullivan that the will should be probated at once, as the executor had perishable property in his possession. Attorney Barry, representing Mrs. Emma Andrews, also urged the probate, for he said that the Davis gardens here, which contain many rare plants, needed attention. Attorney Robinson of Providence, representing the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York, also urged probate because pictures of great value would deteriorate if they were not cared for.

A hint that Mr. Ham is preparing for a contest was given in his examination of the witnesses. He asked several witnesses whether they thought Mr. Davis was in his right mind when he signed the papers.

There was much discussion in regard to the Executor's bond. Mr. Ham said no one present seemed to know anything about the value of the personal property. He had a paper which appraised the personal estate at $484,000. Finally a valuation of $200,000 was agreed on and the amount of the bond was set at $500,000.

MRS. SCHIEFFELIN LEFT $83,424

Widow Owned Interest in 112 Acres in the Bronx.

Mrs. Anna Marie Shieffelin, who was the widow of Edgar Shieffelin and the daughter of the late John Bant of London, England, left a net estate of $83,424 when she died on May 12, 1914, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. The four children, Mrs. Edgar S. F., Lucy S. and Effingham L. Shieffelin, each received $20,856.

The estate included a one-sixteenth interest in 112 acres of land on Baychester Avenue, the Bronx, appraised at $16,232; bank deposits, $3,982; mortgages, $76,140; due from the city in condemnation proceedings, $146.

DISCUSS CITY PROBLEMS.

Officials and Business Men Meet at Dinner of Allan Robinson.

Pressing city administration problems were discussed last night at a private dinner in the University Club at which Allan Robinson, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests, was host to city officials and prominent business men.

Among those present were Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, George McAneny, Nicholas Biddle, Cornelius N. Bliss, Henry P. Davison, E. R. L. Gould, Robert Goelet, Robert Walton Goelet, Elihu Root, Jr., Charles F. Hine, Clarence H. Kelsey, Darwin P. Kingsley, Alfred E. Marling, Albert G. Milbank, Eugenius H. Outerbridge, George W. Perkins, Samuel Sloan, Howard C. Smith, William Williams, Francis H. Sisson, and William Allen Butler.

$82,000 FOR MOVING SNOW.

Commissioner Fetherston Says New Method Has Proved Worth.

The Street Cleaning Department began yesterday to pay off the men employed in handling last Saturday's storm. The Finance Department allowed Commissioner Fetherston $56,000, so that the men would not have to wait for their money. The snow removal contractors who were called out by the Commissioner will have a bill against the city for $26,000 more, so that the snow removal cost the city $82,000.

"The new method of fighting snow has again proved its worth," said the Commissioner. "Getting on the job while the snow is still falling, and employing emergency workers to push the snow into sewers, has been demonstrated to be a superior method to the old plan of waiting until the storm was over before tackling it.

"While it is true that the sun aided very much in getting rid of the snow on Sunday, it is true also that if the snow fighting forces had got matters in such shape that the sloppy conditions which usually result from such circumstances were reduced very materially."

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

M. E. Haviland and S. P. Friedman of New York City were admitted to practice.

172—Joe Mallory v. State of South Carolina.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

178—Detroit Trust Co. v. Pontiac Savings Bank.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

189—G. Knapp v. Alexander-Edger Lumber Co.—Judgment reversed, with costs, cause remanded.

155—L. Reinman v. City of Little Rock.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

76—Penn. R. R. Co. v. Puritan Coal Mining Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

320—The Eastern Railway Co. of New Mexico v. G. W. Littlefield.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

643—American Surety Co. of New York v. G. S. Schultze.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

541—U. S. v. Sherman & Sons Company.—Certain questions answered.

200—W. Chapman v. G. Zobelein.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

86—J. F. Duffey v. J. A. Smith.—Decree reversed, with costs, cause remanded.

87—Same v. S. Smith.—Decree reversed, with costs, cause remanded.

616—The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., v. U. S.—Judgment reversed, cause remanded.

181—L. & N. Railroad Co. v. G. A. Maxwell.—Judgment reversed, with costs, cause remanded.

127—U. S. v. C. F. Noble.—Degree reversed, cause remanded.

167—G. R. Robinson v. Balt. & Ohio R. R. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

142—H. Henkel v. U. S.—Judgment affirmed, cause remanded.

185—S. J. Sligh v. J. A. Kirkwood.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

195—Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. v. F. H. McMaster; and

196—L. Sherfesee and F. F. Covington v. same.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

117—U. S. v. Emery, Bird, Thayer Realty Co.—Judgment affirmed.

192—New Orleans Taxpayers' Protective Association v. The Sewerage and Water Board of New Orleans.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

208—L. E. Smoot v. U. S.—Judgment affirmed.

687—G. G. Johnson, Treasurer of South Dakota, v. Wells, Fargo & Co.; and

688—Same v. J. C. Fargo, individually.—Motion to advance granted, cases assigned for Oct. 11 next.

697—M. Cercedo v. U. S.—Motion to advance granted, cause assigned for argument Oct. 11 next.

878—Leroy Brazee v. People of State of Michigan.—Motion for restraining order denied.

785—U. S. v. N. Y. & Oriental S. S. Co., L'td.—Motion to advance submitted

903—The Railroad Supply Co v. Elyria Iron & Steel Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

880—Weyerhaeuser v. A. H. Stanard.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

794—American Bonding Co. of Baltimore, Md., v. Arthur H. Brown, as receiver.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

883—Hedges-Walsh-Weidner Co. v. the Hess-Bright Manufacturing Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

881—Repayment Car Sales Co. v. Orange County Traction Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

904—Trussed Concrete Steel Co. v. T. E. Wing, Comm. of Patents.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

731—E. A. Peters v. H. L. Ferris.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

910—Continuous Glass Press Co. v. Schertz Wire Glass Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

724—Pacific Live Stock Company v. J. H. Lewis.—Motion to advance submitted.

286—J. A. S. Brown v. A. B. Fletcher.—Motion to dispense argument submitted.

536—Chun Kim v. S. W. Backus, Comm. of Immigration.—Dismissed, with costs.

501—Jones National Bank v. C. E. Yates.

502—Bank of Staplehurst v. same.

513—Union Bank v. same; and

504—Thomas Bailey v. same.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for today: 501 (and 502, 503, and 504,) 480, original, 685, 736, 748, 575, 568, 759, 712, and 813.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Bldg. Motions:

Meyers & Wisner<US, Gt Northern Paper Co <SS Persian. Norton<Byers. NY & Cuba Mail SS< Maldovado. Am Pipe Co<Co of Westchester.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Weingart<John Ham. Brechter<Phil & D Co. Same<Mass M L Ins. Same<State M L Assn. US<1 Pear-Shaped Diamond. US<1 Set Furs Stole and Muff. US<1 Pearl Necklace. To be called. Recito<Penn RR. Bunnell<Moran T & T Co. Hammerschlag Mfg Co< Irving Nat Ex Bk. Sound Transp Co< D, L & W RR. Weisman<Penn RR. Allen & Co<Harriman Nat Bk. Hart<M Deutsche Ins. Curtis<Americana Co Curtis<Peabody. Murray<Americana Co Graceton Cake, &c, Co <Harris & Co. Stalg<Penn RR. DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 823 P. O Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. Case on—Kintner<Atlantic Com Co. No day calendar.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—First Department. —Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.—At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions:

Todd<Brown. Fulton<Jones. R & L Co<Frazer. N Y County Nat Bk< Wood. Levison<Illinois Surety Co. Fischel<Friedlander. Nelson<Hopkins. Gardner<Central Park, &c, RR. Grifenhagen<Wilden & Wenck. Goodman<Abramowitz Stoyanovich<Ebling Rity Co. Laurillard<Anglo-Am Film Corp. Same<Robertson. Noble<Hinds. Witcoff<Ottarsh Y W Lyons<Levy. Peck<McNeill. Melville<MacDonald. Shea<Reinhardt. Stein<Karp. Kemp<Strobel. Garshof<Cohen. Rubenstein<Rubenst'n Pines<Welch. Fischerauer<Solomon. State Bank<Keshin Blitstein. Maun Band & Collar Co<Simon. Re Landes. Rappaport<NY Rwys. MacDonald<Cassidy. Klein<Silberfeld. Re CNY. (NY C RR.) Corn<Corn. Norkus<Pitts Coal Co. Title Guar & Tr<CNY Ostro<Ostro. Vidler<Clark. Munn & Co<Beach. Eisman<Levine. Fanale<Gureski. Re Wolfe. Physioc<Physioc. Kobre<Kremer Cont. Re Reutler. (St Lawrence Av.) Moore & Evans<Van Pasg. Lyons Piece Dye Wks <Kaempfer & Sons. Sedalia Trust<Dev Co of Amer. Dittrich<Grosner, (2.) Cavallo<Peoples Sur. Waldo<Pelonsky. Re Strauss, (Morrison) William<Michaels.

PART I.—Newburger, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Giegerich, Motions:

Barclay<Barclay. Sonn<Interocean Transp Co. Verlo Land Co<Anchor Lamp Co. Black<Gibbs. Rimmer<Rimmer. Coffyn<Coffyn. Cohen<Cohen. Adams<Adams. Hamilton<Lincoln. Enright<Press Pub Co Schwartz<Keepsdry Const Co. Hershkowitz<Secured Hold Corp. Levin<Levin. Stuckey<Stuckey. Matthew Sales Co< Hutcheson. Boyarsky<Boyarsky. Ferrara<Ferrara. Kahaly<Greenman Preferred Causes: Incorp Prop Co.< Paine. Littler<Joffe. Tenement House Dept <200-202 Man Av. Leavitt<Seavett. General Calendar: Rochester Tr Co<Erb. Rogers<same. MacNamara<Mac-Namara. Tropauer<Tropauer.

PART IV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Dimilio<Societa Frat. Myers Co<Levine. Hiller<McCarthy.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bauman<Somerville, Rity Co. Klugerman<same. Tobias<same. Nieman<Cauldwell Wingate Co. Bird<NY Times Co.

PART IV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Davidson<Smith. Ziemborak<CNY. Bloom<O K Exp (2). Gotthold<NY C RR. Murray<CNY. Hanlon<Nass El RR. Quill<Sheffield Farms-S & D Co. Thangery Waist Co< Esskay Waist Co. Lynch<B'd of Educ. Fey<Levy. Casey<NY C RR. Mullen<CNY.

PART V.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Shaw<Rothschild Rity Co. T Maloney<Rodgers & Reese. Cusumano<Rieger. V Cusumano<same. Steinheimer<McKinnon.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Friedman<Gaus. Saccaccia<NY Rys. M Murphy<Case Mfg & Trust Co. W. Murphy<Same. Little<Neptune Bath. S Schwartz<Ost Rty M. Schwartz<Same. Boffe<Cons Tel & El Sub Co. J. Lyon<Belmont.

PART VII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

James<NY Rys. Gerchia<U S Sup. Wein<Pearlman. Beldegreen<Nas E RR Baker<CNY. Haenss<Bordens Cond. Milk Co. Kaufman<F. Ochse Co McDonough<A J Schwartz Co. Creighton<Luna Am. Kisklansky<Larence.

PART VIII.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Schneider<Con Gas Co. Steinber<Forward Ass Standler<I R T. Fay<Hudson Nav Co. Wechsler<NY Cons RR.

PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Seligman<Scholtz. Laurie<Transit Dev. Marranco<Lehigh Val RR. Born<Union Ry. Toomey<Delmonico's. Washkowski< Bockhaus. Goodman<Abramowitz Stoyanovich<Ebling Rity Co. Laurillard<Anglo-Am Film Corp. Same<Robertson. Noble<Hinds. Witcoff<Ottarsh Y W Lyons<Levy. Peck<McNeill. Melville<MacDonald. Shea<Reinhardt. Stein<Karp. Kemp<Strobel. Garshof<Cohen. Rubenstein<Rubenst'n Pines<Welch. Fischerauer<Solomon. State Bank<Keshin Blitstein. Maun Band & Collar Co<Simon. Re Landes. Rappaport<NY Rwys. MacDonald<Cassidy. Klein<Silberfeld. Re CNY. (NY C RR.) Corn<Corn. Norkus<Pitts Coal Co. Title Guar & Tr<CNY Ostro<Ostro. Vidler<Clark. Munn & Co<Beach. Eisman<Levine. Fanale<Gureski. Re Wolfe. Physioc<Physioc. Kobre<Kremer Cont. Re Reutler. (St Lawrence Av.) Moore & Evans<Van Pasg. Lyons Piece Dye Wks <Kaempfer & Sons. Sedalia Trust<Dev Co of Amer. Dittrich<Grosner, (2.) Cavallo<Peoples Sur. Waldo<Pelonsky. Re Strauss, (Morrison) William<Michaels.

PART I.—At 10:15 A. M.

Hudson Riv B Stone Co.<Flore. Tannenbaum<Tannenbaum. Hamburger<Sulken (2) Anchor Lamp Co. Gibbs. Rimmer<Rimmer. Coffyn<Coffyn. Cohen<Cohen. Adams<Adams. Hamilton<Lincoln. Enright<Press Pub Co Schwartz<Keepsdry Const Co. Hershkowitz<Secured Hold Corp. Levin<Levin. Stuckey<Stuckey. Matthew Sales Co< Hutcheson. Boyarsky<Boyarsky. Ferrara<Ferrara. Kahaly<Greenman Preferred Causes: Incorp Prop Co.< Paine. Littler<Joffe. Tenement House Dept <200-202 Man Av. General Calendar: Rochester Tr Co<Erb. Rogers<same. MacNamara<Mac-Namara. Tropauer<Tropauer.

PART II.—Mcavoy, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mercial Calendar. Scheinberg<Fairwerger. Abrahamis<3d St Live Poultry Co. Bishop<Thompson.

The following cases will be passed for the day on request of counsel: Sonnyer<Lloyd (2.) Fearon-Daniel<Balk. Steane & Hartman & Co<Mayer. Piery<Adams & G Co

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J. Gardner< Weinberg—Arthur C Mandel. CNY<Brevoort—Abraham Oberstein.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J. Edith B Halsey<David Kass et al (2)—John H Van Tine.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Regan<Carberry. Sullivan<Kutner. Stuchiner<Stuchiner. Ehnt<Mass Realty Co. Hughes<Bickmore. Ostrowe<Evesson. Jacobs<Cooper & Evans Co. Hetherington<N Y, N H & H RR Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.

Kurak<McMullen. Snare & Triest. Chruscik<Cent Un Gas Pedro<Crimmins Con. Kooden<Maken. Schultz<McCrea.

Highest number reached in regular order, 168.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

Imburgra<NY Rys. Gluck<Goldberg. Ringler<McHugh. Rappaport<NY Rys. Perlmutter<same. Maltz<same. Silver<same. Holtzer<same. Belmont<Seligman. Fischer<Fischer, &c. Agdtstein<Stark. Greenbaum<Borden Cond Milk Co. Steven<Stumpert. Morris<Bandes. Friedman<same. Cohen<same. Urie Iron Wks<Hamerdinger. Hart<Rosenberg. Briggs<Dunn Truck. Friedman<NY Co. Gottlieb<Lenox Ave Sub Ry. Silverman<Rudinsky. Kleinfeld<Wilkenauer. Durst<Rubin. Quimby<Schonberg. Goldberg<NY Rys. Kessler<So Boule RR. Miele<Herman Brand. Schulman<NY Rys. Maryland Cas Co< Orr, &c, Co. Batrioni<Libman Const Ringel<Int R T. Newman<Gude Co. Keelner<Imp Auto R. Ehrgatt<Hulse Mfg. Cannon<Harman. Walb<Henken.

Mulligan, Jr<N Y Rwys Co. Blitz<Blitz. First Nat Bk of Remson, N Y<Yale. Schneider<Schneider. Lawson<Goodstein. Re Adee Av. Co.

Burchard<Beer. Van Gorkum<Chlappelone. Cannariato<Tuzzolino. Strysower<Black. Bernard<Sternberg. O'Brien Bros.<CNY. Stone<Burnham. Cohen<Giant Silk Mfrs. Belden<Fitchett. Browning<Fox. Brothers Valley Coal Co<Garfield, &c, Co. Farley<Schwarz. Case on.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business. SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Simon<Clarence Realty Co—Francis S McAvoy. Same< same—Francis S McAvoy, Pierce<Dupont—Joseph B Truesdale.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Hannah Greenbaum<Anthony Deutsch—James J Haggerty.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Burr, Thomas, Stapleton, Rich, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar, at 1 P. M.

Benham<Charter Co. People<Schwartz. Manhattan RR<Brady Enumerated day calendar: People<Tirnauer. Same<Edelstein. Same<Le Rose. Same<Staaleman. Lembeck Co<Rosenstein. Creso<L I RR. Mundy<Mason Co. Nt Hempstead<Stern. Cavanagh<Nassau RR Murphy<Nassau RR.

Dahlgard<Bosco. Kelsey Co<Western Union Tel Co. Baldwin<Bay Co. Dunne<Nassau RR. Belden<Coleman. Kaizer<Werner. Rinteler<Schaefer. Smith<Langere. McCloskey<Buckle. Commonwealth Water Co<Brunner. Motion calendar: Re G E Brewster. Re R M McCann.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Blackmar, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Nassau RR<City. Kunz<Kunz. Herrick<L I RR. Blake<same. Nicoletti<same. MacArthur<same. Staby<same. Robinson<Mantha. Re Conkling. (Weber.) Schmadeke<Galleher. Hinze<Hinze. Kirkpatrick<Lorzer. Ayrer<Patrol BenAssn Bristol<Zangas. Reilly<Emigrant Ind-Savgs Bank. O'Malley<O'Malley. Barker<Barker. Conroy<Standard Mill Order Co. Buckingham<Elliott(2) Murphy<Murphy. Gibbons<L I RR. Treadwell<Plus. Koscher<Kalbfleisch Co. Zacharius<Zacharius. Chalmers<Chalmers. Tatum<Tatum. Zizzo<Bensel. Wood<Martens. De Allesandro<Kasner O'Loughlin<Prendergast. Dime Sav Bk<Kuhlmann. Klages<Scallon. Parker<NY & Flatbush R Co. Stankewich<L Valley Coal Co.

Timony<Hamblen. Reed<Hammann, (2.) Re West 28th St-West St. Derby<Derby. Lupo<Chapman. Re NY Mun Ry Co, (Rubbo.) Timmes<Timmes. Iverson<Townsend Iron Works. Paulsen<same. Norby<same. Hilland<same. Tatum<Tatum. Jarsamow<Emery. Rich Assets Col Co< Farrell. Evers<Palladino. Popper<Shapiro. Howe<Howe. Mugler<Castleton Hotel & R Co. Hammerchick<Aetna Acc & Liab Co. Bailey<Pitzgerald. Kubinski<Kubinski. Re Roache. (Flynn.) Re Wurdemann. (Jeffery.) Zorn<Zorn. Peo<Sabbatino. Same<Malocso. Selig<Nehemiah. Varone<Varone. Fisher<Fisher. Wishart<Rider. Suburban Athl Assn< Spicer.

PART II.—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Crane, J. Hershowitz<Feinstein. Nagely<Nagely. Realty Assoc<Un Rty Assoc. Boskin<Krauss. Greenfield<Fosbell. Finkelstein<Schwartz. Strogatz<Strogatz. Caprio<Italia. Davidson<Lippmann. Kopp<Bigall. Grillo<Velotta. Jacobson<Stolow. Muttram<Muttram. Grossman<Boro Op Co. Leary<McNulty. Dana<Dana. Lower Bay V Ray Co< Goulding. Schlenoff<Schlenoff. Guinsberg<Burns. Goldfinger<Gersten. Fraser<Fraser. Romandetti<Romandetti. Gardner<Gardner. Goldstein<Halsa. Schaffer<Schaffer. McCullough<Ritchie. Feeser<Feeser. Yoost<Yoost. Blessing<Blessing. Aldent Corp<Doyle. Friedman<Friedman.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1,010.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelby, J.; Part III., Benedict, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Clark, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Aspinall, Jr.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day will be carried over to the following Monday.

McGrath<Sheffield F, &c, Co. McVeigh<Roulston. Gecney<Nas RR. Blauko<same. Dietrich<Bechtel. Mills<B H RR. Obermeyer & L<Hopkins et al. Timmons<Am Mfg Co. Meagher<Bradley C Co. Catterson<Cassidy. Menger<Manhattan Show Case Co. Stonitsky<B H RR. Hoffman<Nassau RR. Schumacher and an< H R R. Thompson<Nas R R. Lippi<same. Hynes<Hynes et al.

Smidt<Nas RR. Troetschel-Folger< B B Co. Letlow<Hamiltom. Schaptoff<Colgan. O'Shea<Rudolph Co. Lawler<C J & B RR. Eisenberg<Miller Bldg Co et al. Kelly<B H RR. Gleichmann & Co< Fish. Balzhiser<De Beer. Williams<Nas R R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Janow<B H RR. Hayes<B H RR. Nick<Obermeyer & L. Ramsey<I R T. Beatty<Holbrook, C & R. Mullany<Consold El Lamp Co. Ewal<Frank et al. Shanley<CNY. Manstarsky<C I & B RR. Donovan<CNY. Samsony<Nas R R. Schwartz<Lidfino. Hermanns<B H RR. Pfeiffer<Ormond. McWhorter<B H RR. Whngard<G Pacific Co. Goldberg<Isaacs. Southern<Erie RR. McKenna<Horwitz & Schanback. Hannon<Nas R R. Richardson<De Grandmont. Galligan<Osborne.

Brosl, an inf.<Metro Tobacco Co. Andreinolo, an inf< Farrell. Schesney<Erie RR Co. J F Bernascheff Bldg Co., Inc<Hajek et al Sullivan<Terry & Tench Co., Inc. Schildkraut<Levy. Seiden<Same. Schmidt<CNY & Newtown Gas Co. Pellegrino<Clarence L Smith Co. Woodhull<Moran. Miller<NY Rys Co et al.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call.

Winton<Lucas. Schumacher<same. Bk of L Isl<Llewellyn. Peace et al<Gaites. Peace Co, Inc, et al, Corcoran<Lucas. Wheeler<Long Isl RR. Pinto, as admx<Morris Amuss Co. Simonetti<B H R R. Gastelger<B, Q Co & Sub RR Co. Vencius<Co Isl & Bkyn RR Co. Koenig, an inf<Sage Foundation. Roche et al<CNY. Engehardt<Lake.

Stines<B, Q Co & S R R Co. Driscoll<L I R R Co. Kraft<N Y Teleph Co. Christie<T. A. Gillespie Co. Harrison<N Y & Q Co Ry Co. Bianco<B H R R Co. Kallsh, an infant< Hershman-Bieler-Edelstein Co. Falcone<J. Winkler's Sons, Inc., and N Y Railways Co. Corbett, an infant< Shannon.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1050.

Cases will be added to the ready section of the calendar each day. Not more than two cases in which the same trial counsel appears will be placed on the day calendar.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Liedel<Lion Varnish Co. Hawley<C I & B Ry. Farrell<Le Compt et al. Smith<same. Coppola<same. Koster<C I & B Ry. Scherer<B H RR. Smith<same. Fischer<Weber.

Pedecini<B Q C & S Ry Co. Potter<Bierwith et al. Buck an inf<NY & Q El L & P Co. Gilbert<Baxter. Shomar<Rheinhardt-Straeber et al. Le Castro<Le Castro. Bullinger<NY & Q Ry Co. Williams an inf<same.

Remainder of calendar passed until Wednesday, April 7.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ADAMSON, WILLIAM S., (Oct. 3:) realty exceeds $1,000; personalty exceeds $10,000; all to widow, Anna Maria Adamson of Nice, France.

BRASTOW, MARIA M., (Oct. 4, 1914;) personalty over $4,000; all to daughter, Cornelia.

FITCH, VIRGINIA, (March 18;) personalty $4,775; $1,000 and remainder interest in $900 each to Isabel C. and Emma V. Fitch; one-half life interest in $2,500 each to James E. and Catherine Fitch; remainder interest to John H. and D. C. Fitch.

LARCHAN, PAULINE, (March 24;) realty about $25,000; personalty about $2,000; Sigfried Baum, nephew, about $12,000; Elsie Bermann, niece, about $15,000.

LICHTENSTEIN, BERTHA, (March 26;) personalty over $3,000; sister, Yetta Hamburger, $1,000; same amount to each of three children, Alice L., Ernst, Sadie L. Levy, and Julia B. Lichtenstein.

MARTIRE, VINCENT, (Jan. 23;) personalty, $300; widow, Rose; mother, and children get all.

REILLY, BRIDGET, (Dec. 5;) details elsewhere.

SCHILLING, THEODORE, (Sept. 14;) personalty, $4,200; $1,350 each to widow, Marie, and daughter, Elsie; $500 to daughter, Rose.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

DAYTON, EMMELINE, (Dec. 20, 1900,) no taxable assets, as the debts and other deductions exceeded the assets.

HUNT, GEORGE A., Lawrence, Kan., (Nov. 20, 1907,) value entire estate not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York: stocks $1,700; net value $1,444.

REYNOLDS, SAMUEL B., Bethel, Penn., (Aug. 28, 1910,) value of entire estate not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York: stocks $560; no deductions.

SCHIEFFELIN, Mrs. ANNA MARIE, (details elsewhere.)

SPENCER, EDWARD, Lenox, Mass., (Dec. 30, 1911,) entire estate; personalty, $4,512. No taxable assets in New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PATTERSON GOTTFRIED & HUNTER, LTD., Bankrupt.—No. 18740.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Please take notice that the Trustee herein has filed with me his petition, praying that he may be authorized to sell at private sale for $8,500 all the assets of the estate herein as of March 31, 1915, including the name, good-will, uncollected accounts, franchises, real and personal property, excepting only the Receiver's and Trustee's accounts and bills receivable, cash on hand, and deposits in banks, all as set forth in the Trustee's petition verified March 30, 1915, which is on file in this office and open to the inspection of all creditors and parties in interest.

And I take further notice that a special meeting of creditors to consider, act, and pass upon the said petition, to advise and instruct the Trustee thereon, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on April 16, 1915, at 2:30 P. M.

New York, April 5, 1915.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,468. In Bankruptcy.—MAUDE A. WILSON, Bankrupt.

Maude A. Wilson was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 2, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on April 20, 1915, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,843. —In Bankruptcy. — ISAAC ROSENFELD, Bankrupt.

Isaac Rosenfeld was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 24, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on April 20, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21283. —In Bankruptcy. HYMAN HIMMELSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Hyman Himmerstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 15, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on April 20, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

FOR SALE.

VICTORS VICTROLAS On Easiest Terms. $1 Down; $1 Weekly and up. Complete stock of records. Open Evenings. Write, call, phone 622 Colu. A. H. MAYERS, 1,000 B'way, near 67th. 796 9th Av., near 53d St.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

MONDAY, APRIL 5.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,491 e s, 125 ft n of 138d St, 25x100; Charles P. Rogers, referee, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. (mtg $20,000.) April 2.....$1,000

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner 189th St, old strip between old & new line of 189th St, 0.8x100, all title; City of New York to Emil Stohn & another. (Trustee.) 138 Gilford Av, Jersey City, N. J., March 31; attorney, John R. Van Horne, 165 Broadway.....$13

AUDUBON AV, s w corner 189th St, old line strip between old & new line of 189th St, 0.8x100, all title; City of New York to Adolph Zeh, 243 W. 52d St, March 31; attorney, same.....$13

AUDUBON AV, s e corner 189th St, old line strip between old & new line of 189th St, 0.8x100; City of New York to James Murray & another, 540 W. 165th, all title, March 31; attorney, same.....$13

DIVISION ST, n e corner Eldridge St, 24.7x 75.4; Marcus Chargin to Aborn Real Estate Co., 76 W. 119th St., ½ part. (mtg $42,000.) April 2; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway.....$100

LENOX AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 132d St, 25.75 132d St. Realty Corporation to Louis Block, 224 W. 141st St., (mtg $8,000,) all liens, April 1; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PARK AV, n e corner 54th St., 100.5x90; Park Avenue & 54th Street Co., and Irving S. Brown et al., directors, to Park Av and 54th St. Co., 49 Wall Street, (mtg $600,000.) March 30; attorney, George R. Coughlan, 49 Wall St.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner 189th St, old line strip runs e 100x n 0.3x w 100x s 0.3; City of New York to Middleton Realty Co., Inc., 7 E. 42d St., all title, March 31; attorney, same.....$13

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner 189th St, runs e 300x n 0.3x w 300x s 0.3; 189th St, s s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, runs e 150x s 0.3x w 150x n 0.3; 190th St, n s, 200 ft e of Audubon Av, runs e 170x s 0.3x w 170x n 0.3; City of New York to Gertie A. Gorman, 220 Madison Av., all title correction deed, March 31; attorney, same.....$1

9TH AV w s, 60 ft n of 44th St, 20.1x80; Harry M. Greenberg to Charles Jeek, 629 9th Av., (mtg $20,500,) April 5; attorney, William Powell, 7 Wall St.....$1

30TH ST, 554 West, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 28.2x98.6;

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Riverside Drive Corner in $800,000 Deal for Bronx Apartments—East Side Investments—Builder Buys Dyckman Plot—Bronx Market Active—Factory Site Sale at Jamaica.

An upper Riverside Drive deal involving Bronx apartments in trade, combining an aggregate realty valuation of about $800,000, opened the realty market of the week with considerable activity yesterday. The Manhattan property sold was the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 161st Street, 125 on the Drive by 100, which was purchased by the Friedman Construction Company, Henry Friedman, President, from Harris & Maurice Mandelbaum. The sellers acquired it a few weeks ago from the Loyal L. Smith estate, being one of the final portions of that estate's holdings in the vicinity which the Mandelbaums have acquired during the past year, all of which has since been sold to builders and most of it highly improved.

The Friedman Construction Company has been one of the largest purchasers, and the corner just bought will be improved with a six-story house to be ready for occupancy in May, 1916. The same builders are now erecting two similar houses on Riverside Drive from 160th to 161st Street, bought from the Mandelbaums some time ago.

In payment for the corner the Mandelbaums took three five-story apartments in the Bronx at 942 to 960 Avenue St. John, covering the block front about 250 feet, on the west side, between Kelly and Beck Streets, each house having a frontage of 83.3 feet by 100.

The deal was negotiated by the J. Romaine Brown Company.

East Side Dwellings Sold.

Daniel Casey has sold for Margaret Underhill of Ossining, N. Y., to Mary M. L. Klages the three-story and basement brownstone private dwelling, 16.8 by 100, at 315 East Fiftieth Street.

John J. Kavanagh sold for Joseph M. Daggert 1,296 Madison Avenue, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 20.4 by 73, to a client for occupancy.

Tenement Investments.

The five-story tenement at 629 Ninth Avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, on plot 25 by 100, has been sold by George Kean & Co. for H. M. Greenberg to Charles Jeck.

The Arthur J. Scholz Company has sold for Mrs. Meta Piepenbring, executrix of the George A. D. Bartmer estate, the five-story tenement at 323 East Forty-eighth Street, to Ferdinand B. Engler, who gave in part payment his country place at Vineland, N. J.

Builder Buys Dyckman Site.

As a site for a five-story flat with stores, H. Berman has purchased from Max Marx a plot 50 by 150 on the west side of Vermilyea Avenue, 225 feet north of Academy Street. William S. Baker negotiated the sale.

Riverside Drive Houses Leased.

The two private residences being erected by Klein & Jackson on the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-eighth Street have been leased by the builders to Henry W. Boettger and Hiram R. Mallinson, silk merchants, respectively. The leases are for five years at $5,000 a year each. The two houses cover a plot 100 by 123, and were designed by Rouse & Goldstone. The property was formerly part of the B. Altman estate, and was bought by Klein & Jackson over a year ago.

Bronx Sales.

A plot 50 by 102 on the west side of Martha Avenue and 242d Street has been purchased by St. Mark's Lutheran Church as a site for a new church edifice.

Albert Lowenstein has purchased from the Nan Realty Company the five-story apartment house, 50 by 100, on the west side of Walton Avenue, 207 feet south of 170th Street, and from the Ditmar estate the plot, 45 by 70, at the northeast corner of Carter Avenue and 174th Street. The purchaser now controls the block front on 174th Street, between Carter and Webster Avenues.

Schwab & Co. have sold for the Roseff Construction Company the five-story new-law apartment at 1,308 and 1,310 Washington Avenue, on plot 38.4 by 102; also the vacant plot on the west side of Washington Avenue, 387 feet north of 169th Street, 60 by 139, to a builder who will improve it with a five-story apartment, and the vacant plot on the west side of Third Avenue, 50 feet south of 170th Street, 26 by 117, to a builder.

Jamaica Purchase for Factory.

G. P. Butterly has sold for William F. MacDermott thirty lots in the Yale Land Company's tract at Jamaica Centre, Jamaica, fronting on Ayres, Siney, Gilbert, Theodore, and George Streets. The buyers are a foreign concern, which will erect a lead pencil factory on part of the property, and houses on the balance.

Westchester County.

The Arthur J. Scholz Company has sold for John R. Irwin a plot, 100 by 100, on the northeast corner of Barney Street and Goodwin Avenue, near White Plains Road, at Elmsford.

Fish & Marvin have sold for the Lawrence Park Realty Company a plot at the Lawrence Park, Bronxville, to Otto Faelten, who plans to erect a residence in the near future.

Commercial Leases.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the store and basement 196 Canal Street for the estate of Benjamin B. Edwards to Moses Price, for three years, and the store and basement at 25 Walker Street for the St. John's Park Realty Company to R. Berman & Co.

Louis Carreau has leased the five upper floors in the premises 384 and 386 Sixth Avenue for a period of ten years from May 1, 1915, at an aggregate rental of $45,000, to A. Reinhardt.

A. L. Reid & Co., importers and converters of white goods and cotton goods, for many years located at 64 White Street, have leased from the plans the store, basement, and second floor of the building now being erected at 44 and 46 East Twenty-fifth Street by the John M. Slattery Construction Company. The lease is for a long term of years, and was negotiated by Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., & Co. and Pease & Elliman.

Homer Foot, Jr., has leased the Transit Building and annex, 7 East Forty-second Street and 10 East Forty-third Street, to the Corn Exchange Bank, Grand Central Branch.

Plans for Astor Block on Upper Broadway.

Tentative sketches have been prepared for a public market to be erected by Vincent Astor on the west side of Broadway between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets. The site comprises nearly all of the westerly block front on Broadway between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets, extending back 125 feet, with the exception of the Ninety-fourth Street corner.

Four blocks below this Mr. Astor is completing a twelve-story apartment house that covers all of the easterly block of Broadway, from Eighty-ninth to Ninetieth Streets, extending back on either street a distance of 121.8 feet. It was stated yesterday that various suggestions had been made for the improvement of the block, but that no definite action had been taken up to the present time.

To Remodel Milbank Building.

Extensive alterations will be made to the Milbank property on the northeast corner of Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, according to Homer Foot, agent of the estate. The alterations will provide a new entrance to the office portion on Madison Avenue, to be known as 321 Madison Avenue. One of the Forty-second Street entrances at 39 East Forty-second Street will be removed and a new store incorporated in its place; the Forty-second Street entrance to be at 45 East Forty-second Street. Leases have been made for five years to F. R. Tripler & Co., greatly enlarging their present space on the corner and giving them a corner store of 3,000 square feet with 55 feet frontage on Forty-second Street, with corresponding basement; to John S. Nicholas, store now occupied temporarily by Huyler's; A. Schulte & Co., Childs Company, and the store 49 East Forty-second Street to Charles & Co., which will give this concern a Forty-second Street connection with 44-46 East Forty-third Street, owned by the Milbank estate.

This latter lease will afford to Charles & Co. frontage on Forty-second Street in addition to what they now have on Madison Avenue, Forty-third Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, a unique and interesting situation. Other leases in the Milbank plot on Madison Avenue have been made to Alexander Wilson Company at 319 Madison Avenue, 323 Madison Avenue to F. R. Barter, and 325 Madison Avenue to Marcus Saul.

Tear Down Le Boutillier Building.

It was stated yesterday that the White estate of Washington, D. C., owners of the old Le Boutillier property at 48 to 52 West Twenty-third Street and running through the block to Twenty-second Street, had decided to sell the building to wreckers and have it torn down. It was said that the object was to save taxes as an unoccupied building. The structure last year was assessed at $25,000 and the entire property at $619,000. By tearing down the building less than $500 in taxes will be saved. It adjoins the old Stern building, which will soon be opened as the Cosmopolitan Market.

New Grand Central Terminal Entrance.

A new entrance to the Grand Central Terminal has been opened at Forty-fifth Street and Vanderbilt Avenue. It is a marble corridor passing under the recently constructed Vanderbilt Concourse Building and the Yale Club and leads directly to the main concourse and adjoining rooms on the upper level of the terminal and connects with the ramp leading to the lower level.

This new entrance avoids the necessity of entering and leaving the terminal at Forty-second Street and Vanderbilt Avenue by passengers who come from or desire to go to points north of Forty-fifth Street.

Protest Against Direct Tax.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests will meet this afternoon at 55 Liberty Street to take up the ideas advanced by George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, regarding the levying of a direct State tax. Cyrus C. Miller, counsel to the committee, said that he expected plans would be made to oppose the direct tax measures now pending in the Legislature.

New Apartments Planned.

Gronenberg & Leuchtag are preparing plans for two five-story and cellar high-class apartment houses to be erected on a lot 100.5 by 125.8 feet for the Williams Building Corporation, Samuel Williams, President, on the northeast corner of East 163d Street and Prospect Avenue, Bronx. The buildings will accommodate fifty-three families, and will cost $115,000.

Shampan & Shampan are preparing plans for a flat to be erected on the east side of Flatbush Avenue, 105.57 feet south of Winthrop Street, Brooklyn, for the Brooklyn Union Building Corporation, to cost $40,000, and for an apartment to be erected on the east side of Ralph Avenue, sixty feet north of St. John's Place, for the T. E. Realty Company, to cost $45,000.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

Wetmore & Atwood have placed the following loans: For the Baronet Realty Company, $45,000 on the new building at 889 Hunts Point Road; for the Flo Realty Company, $35,000 on the northeast corner of Prospect Avenue and 183d Street; for the Hargton Building Company, $48,000 on the southwest corner of Clinton Avenue and 176th Street; for Martin Grossman, $38,000 on 906 and 908 Intervale Avenue; for the Reville Siesel Company, $56,000 on the northeast corner of Park Avenue and 188th Street; for the Simpson Construction Company, $32,000 on 1,506 Southern Boulevard, and $38,000 on the southeast corner of Whitlock Avenue and Tiffany Street.

Discussion on the Consolidation of Counties.

The first annual dinner of the Bronx Chamber of Commerce will be held this evening at Ebling's Casino, 156th Street and St. Ann's Avenue.

The Forum Committee has arranged for a discussion on the question of merging the five counties comprising the City of New York into one single county.

The belief has been current for a considerable time in certain circles that the county form of government, particularly as applied to local affairs, presents disadvantages entirely disproportionate to whatever benefits it may possess.

It is maintained by many that consolidation of the counties within the Greater City, while it would not disturb the principle of home rule as presented by the individual boroughs, would eliminate many of the existing abuses, considerably simplify the administration of governmental functions, and greatly reduce the tax budget.

The speakers of the evening will be Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, and William Duncan Cameron for consolidation, and ex-Senator Joseph P. Hennessy and the Hon. Peter Donovan, Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, for retention of the counties.

Taxpayers' Meetings.

A meeting of the Clason Point Taxpayers' Association has been called for Thursday evening, April 8.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association has been called for Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

Realty Notes.

The 1,080 Fifth Avenue Company has been incorporated at Albany with a capital of $1,000 and the following Directors: R. D. Chipps, T. C. Hall and Charles G. Fegan. The property at that location consists of a five-story residence, being at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, one block from the Carnegie mansion. It fronts 25.2 feet on the avenue and 102.4 feet on the street, and is owned by Percival Farquhar, President of the Argentine Railway Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Amsterdam Av, 1,969 and 1,971, e s, 40.11 ft s of 158th St, 50x100, 6-story flat and stores; adjourned to April 12.

85th St, 102 West, s s, 80 ft w of Columbus Av, 35x102.2, five-story flat; adjourned to April 12

By Joseph P. Day.

152d St, 625 West, n s, 375 ft w of Broadway, 25.5x190.10, 2-story dwelling; H. H. Piesen against A. M. Kelly et al.; Bernard Fliashnick, attorney; O. A. Raynor, referee; due, $10,695.51; taxes, &c., $399.82; to Martin H. Foodkind for $17,500.

111th St, 203 and 205 West, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Ave, 50x100, 6-story flat; German Savings Bank against United Boros Real Estate Co. et al.; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; G. H. Montague, referee; due, $63,145.37; taxes, &c., $1,547.40; to the plaintiff for $62,000.

141h St, 316 and 318 East, s s, 272.6 ft e of 2d Av, 45x103.3; J. W. Halstead, trustee, against Henry Rosenstein et al.; Baldwin, F. & P., attorneys; J. C. Meyers, referee; due, $68,291.73; taxes, &c., $1,981.40; to the plaintiff for $64,000.

By Henry Brady.

111th St, 239 and 241 West, n s, 200.4 ft e of 8th Av, 49.8x99.11, six-story flat; adjourned to April 12.

By Daniel Greenwald.

35th St, 217 and 219 West, n s, 147.1 ft w of 7th Av, 42.1x98.9 two four-story tenements and stores; and two five-story rear tenements; 8th Av, 763, w s, 97.9 ft s of 48th St, 25.1x100, three-story tenement and stores; 38th St, 250 West, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement; 9th Av, 600, s e corner of 38th St, 24.9x100, five-story tenement and stores; 11th Av, 302.4, n e corner of 20th St, 49.4x55, two four-story tenements and stores; sheriff's sale; adjourned to April 12.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

West End Av, 348, e s, 82.4 ft n of 76th St, 19.10x90, four-story dwelling; Greenwich Savings Bank against M. E. Gardiner et al.; B. A. Sands, attorney; C. H. Murray, referee; due, $33,479.30; taxes, &c., $672.80.

7th Av, 2,257, e s, 25 ft s of 133d St, 25x100, five-story flat and stores; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against W. E. Diller et al.; Action 1; Woodford, B. & B., attorneys; Saumel Strasbourger, referee; due, $28,464.51; taxes, &c., $1,163.10.

7th Av, 2,225, e s, 50 ft s of 133d St, 24.11x100, five-story flat and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $26,280.07; taxes, &c., $1,161.10.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

120th St, 117 West, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; City Real Estate against Randegg Realty Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; John Gruenberg, referee; due, $19,144.52; taxes, &c., $712.25.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

112th St, 212 West, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against Mary Sterck et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Theodore Sutro, referee; due, $10,914.36; taxes, &c., $200.15.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By M. Morgenthau Jr. Company.

Alexander Av, 134, e s, 22 ft s of 134th St, 19.6x89.6, four-story flat and stores; College Point Savings Bank against Frederic Bierhoff et al.; F. S. Rauber, attorney; Alex Karlin, referee; due, $7,803.29; taxes, &c., $225.

By Henry Brady.

Fox St, e s, 193.11 ft s of Westchester Av, 226.11x107.11x227x105, vacant; Hendrik Hudson Co. against Fanny Roudomin et al.; Ferris & S., attorneys; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $51,686.86; taxes, &c., $885.

By J. H. Mayers.

Intervale Av, 1,200, s e corner of Home St, 69.6x32.7x45.5x21.11, three-story flat and stores; Anna Scheer et al. against Abraham Kaufman et al.; Straus & D., attorneys; Louis Fridiger, referee; due, $3,647.92; taxes, &c., $130; subject to a first mortgage of $12,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Courtlandt Av, 855-859, n w corner of 160th St, 51.6x88, 2 three-story tenements and stores; Marie Wilhelm, executrix, against John Weiser et al.; H. H. Sherman, attorney; Louis Fridiger, referee; due, $8,071.07; taxes, &c., $125.

By James L. Wells Company.

Parcel of land, beginning at a point on n line of city 200.11 ft w of Webster Av, 50.7x119.9x50.2x123.10; Martin Hegt against City of New York et al.; J. J. Hegt, attorney; J. P. Hennessy, referee; due, $386.55; taxes, &c., $54.97.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

228th St, East, n s, 405 ft e of Bronxwood Av, 100x114; S. H. Kupferman against J. C. Cameron et al.; Edward Jacobs, attorney; J. P. Dunn, referee; due, $1,169.50; taxes, &c., $712.51.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Washington Av, w s, 30.44 ft n of 172d St, for a six-story brick tenement, 75x82; Jonas Well, 5 Beekman St., owner; Charles B. Meyers, 1 Union Square, architect; cost.....$45,000

Bryant Av, w s, 220 ft s of 165th St, for three five-story brick tenements, 40x88; Mack Construction Co., Dudley S. MacDonald, 957 Hoe Av, present owner; Kreymborg Architect Co., 1,029 163d St., architects; cost.....$105,000

Park Av, e s, 100 ft n of 174th St, for a two-story brick warehouse, 50x100; Henry Lang, 4,031 Park Av, owner; Frankfort & Kirchner, 830 Westchester Av, architects; cost.....$25,000

35th St, s s, 375 ft w of 5th Av, for a four-story commercial building, 40x92.6; Revillon Freres, 19 West 34th St., owner; Seymour & Schonewald, Grand Central Station, architects; cost.....$27,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

99th St, 127 to 133 West, to a two-story garage; L. W. Morrison, 55 Exchange Place, owner; H. A. Eid, 305 5th Av, architect; cost.....$20,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, w s, 41.7 ft s of 136th St, 16.8x75; Johanna Kahn and another to Jeannette Schwarz, 314 West 94th St, Sept. 12, 1911, due as per bond; attorney, A. H. Schwarz, 130 Fulton St.....$1,000

ORCHARD ST, e s, 100.3 ft n of Canal St, 25x87; Isidore Abraham to Union Trust Co. of N. Y., 80 Broadway, due April 1, 1918, March 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$27,000

9TH AV, w s, 60.3 ft n of 44th St, 20.1x80; Charles Jeck to Harry M. Greenberg, 385 Central Park West, April 5, prior mtg $15,000, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, W. M. Powell, 7 Wall St.....$5,500

66TH ST, n w corner of 2d Av, —x—; John Brennan to Peter Doelger Brewing Co., 407 East 58th St, leased 6 p. c.; May 29; attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 407 East 55th St.....$1,000

82D ST, n s, 27.9 ft e of Lexington Av, 30x102.2; Margaret Verney to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, April 5, due as per bond; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$500

106TH ST, n s, 207.6 ft w of 3d Av, 37.3x100.11; Annie Hyman and another to Samuel Hyman, 203 West 108th St, prior mtg $36,000, April 3, due Oct. 3, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Harry M. Markson, 302 B'way.$2,500

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, w s, 174.7 ft s of 194th St, 22.10x88.8; Clio Realty Corporation to Peter Hassinger, 2,597 Cambridge Av, March 31, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Decker, A. & S., 100 Broadway.....$6,750

CLINTON AV, s e corner of Crotona Park South, 35x101.3; Regina Kander and another to Henrietta Michaels, 120 West 86th St, prior mtg $20,000, March 27, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Arnold Michaelis, 320 Broadway.....$5,000

CRESTON AV, 2,261, w s, 20x120; Ida F. Freitag to Julius Spiegel, 378 Pearl St, prior mtg $6,500, April 3, installments, 6 p. c., attorney, A. F. Spiegel, 2 Rector St..$1,150

FOX ST, 1,038-1,040, e s, 50x100; Eleanore S. Hanneman to Max Building Co., Inc., 1,062 Morris Av, prior mtg $35,000, April 1, due Oct. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,000

PROSPECT AV, 2,132, e s, 50x107; Gustav J. Haase to Sophie Busath, 230 East 52d St, prior mtg $39,000, April 1, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. D. Lyons, 261 Broadway..$3,000

WALTON AV, s w corner of 183d St, 48x95; George W. McAdam to Sylvan Lehmayer, 206 West 85th St, April 2, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Sylvan Lehmayer, 206 West 85th St.....$7,500

3D AV, 4,220, e s, 28.6x95; Alfred Lewin to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, March 23, 5 years; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$16,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

CANAL ST, 386, all; Jane B. Sill and another to William B. McGurn, 386 Canal St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.....$3,300

PARK AV, 1,590, corner store; Mary L. Abrahams to David Rothman, 1,590 Park Av, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Samuel L. Bitterman, 309 Broadway..$2,580

PEARL ST, 542, store and cellar; Jacob Grotta to August Row, 510 Jackson Av, Bronx, 5 years from April 1, 1915; attorneys, Hirsch & E., 15 William St.....$1,900

WATTS ST, 48 and 50, all; Isaac Berger and another to Charles Burkelman, 216 West 100th St, with option to purchase within 5 years for $40,000, 21 years from Aug. 1, 1914; attorney, Louis Campbell, 93 Nassau St.....$2,250

1ST AV, 1,631, store floor and front cellar; George Ehret to George Froeder, 234 East 74th St, 5 years from March 1, 1915; attorney, Robert W. Thompson, 52 Wall St.$1,800

2D AV, n w corner of 66th St, corner store and part of basement; Nambul Realty Co. to John Brennan, 212 East 70th St, 6 1-12 years; attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 407 East 55th St.....$1,620

2D AV, n e corner of 123d St, 40x100; Helen L. Morris to Samuel Nathanson, 75 West 141st St, (the land,) 10 years from Feb. 1, 1915, 10 years' rental.....$900

27TH ST, 17 West, store; Christian Hanfeld, Jr., and another, executors and trustees, to Edw. Anrig and another, Flushing, L. I., 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.....$3,600

27TH ST, 17 West, room in rear store or first floor; Christian Hanfeld, Jr., and another, executor and trustee, to Edw. Anrig, Flushing, L. I., 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.....$600

Bronx.

KELLY ST, 997 to 1,005; Jackson Construction Co. to Desider Schoen, 856 Westchester Av, 3 years from March 1, 1915; attorney, Joseph Rosenberg, 261 Broadway....$1,188

149TH ST, 536 East, all; Joseph Putzel to Pinkus Brener, 3,817 3d Av, 3 years from April 1, 1915; attorney, P. Brener, 3,817 3d Av.....$5,900

166TH ST, 445 East, all; Co-Free Realty Co. to Pinkus Brener, 3,817 3d Av, 3 years and 1 month from April 1, 1915; attorney, William Koerner, 261 Broadway.....$6,105

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

3D AV, 341 to 347; Manhattan Railway Co. against George McK. Brown et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 641; same against Harry Parkhill et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 342 to 348; same against Charles C. Nadel et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 349 to 355; same against Joseph Hecht, (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 644; same against Emma A. Griffen, et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 677; same against Christine Schnittjer et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 672; same against Kellner Realty Co., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 681 or 683; same against Cora Steffens et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 679; same against Margaret Delany et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 687; same against George Schuchman et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 282; same against August Juick et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 283 and 285; same against Julia G. Walker et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 15; same against Isabelle B. Jones et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 253; same against Frederick Bishop et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 383; same against Charles Kaubler et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 446 and 448; same against Peter Doelger Brewing Co., Inc., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 456; same against Pauline Goldstein, trustee, et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 470; same against Louis S. Stroock et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 473; same against Michael J. Adrian Corporation et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 547; same against James W. Halstead et al., (action to acquire title.) 8d Av, 13; same against George W. M. Sturges et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 19; same against Mary A. Pitt et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 43; same against Arthur Blue, (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 276; same against Louise Gucker et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 273 to 277; same against David Bloom et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 265; same against Emma M. Zeltner et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 261; same against John H. Huneke et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 258; same against Emanuel Finsterer et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 593 and 595; same against Edward H. Mount et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 571; same against Matilda B. Bienhauer et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 687 and 689; same against John H. Henshaw et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 686 and 688; same against Isaac Cohen et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 696; same against Samuel Heilbroner et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 706 and 708; same against Frederick W. Wohlfert et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 48; same against Maurice F. Schlesinger et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 333 and 335; same against R. Elisabeth Putney et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 626; same against Sarah E. Cornell et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 610; same against Matle Moacher et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 607; same against Otto Wagner et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 609; same against Mary E. Maguire et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 325 to 331; same against Marks Rosenberg et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 330 to 334; same against Taurus Realty Co. et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 55 to 63; same against Michael J. Adrian Corporation et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 317 and 319; same against The Stanton Co. et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 316; same against Joseph B. Guttenberg et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 64; same against Arthur Blue et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 625 and 627; same against Harriet J. Hanfield et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 7; same against Ann E. Allen et al., (action to acquire title.) 3d Av, 17; same against Herman Miller et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

72D ST, s s, 184 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.2; Henry S. Ogilvie against Elizabeth A. Demarest et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. M. Bellinger, Jr.

112TH ST, s s, 73 ft e of Lexington Av, 27x100.11; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Agnes M. Brooker et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

27TH ST, 312 and 314 West; Joseph Buttenweiser against Jaworower Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Unger & Unger.

HESTER ST, 174; Carmela Seccafico against Giuseppe Seccafico, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. W. Berry.

Bronx.

RATTLESNAKE BROOK, adjoining lands of Adaline Holley, 134x66; also Rattlesnake Brook, adjoining lands of James Hyde, (Mill lane;) Harry Merritt against John Mercer et al., (partition suit;) attorney, A. C. Blatz.

GLEASON AV, s s, 25 ft w of 172d St, 25x106.6; Mary Brenneman against Samuel Geller et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

GLEASON AV, s w corner of 172d St, 25x106.6; Mary Brenneman against Celeste B. Levy et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

ANDERSON AV, 952; Peter McDowell against Kemp-Jones Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. F. Griffin.

193D ST, 35 East; Walter M. Schwarz, as assignee, against Baldwin C. Hvass et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Riegelman & Bach.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Lovely Home
Mapleton Park, Brooklyn
ON NEW SEA BEACH SUBWAY
Demonstration trains now operating. Greatest benefit to Brooklyn since opening of first Brooklyn Bridge
Easy Housekeeping
Prices $5,500 and $6,000—$500 cash; balance monthly, same as rent.
Twenty Years' Time Given
All modern improvements, steam heat, electricity, shower and parquet floors. Large porch, lawn and garden. Asphalted streets.
Booklet (A) on request.
ALCO BUILDING COMPANY
Capital $600,000. 60 Liberty St., N. Y. Telephone Cortlandt 2552.

FLATBUSH STUCCO! $4,250
$1,000 under price through builder's loss. All improvements. Beautiful street; 3 minutes from Ave. J. Sta. Brighton "L." Rent-like terms. Send for photos. OTTO SINGER, E. 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Artistic New Dwelling
First story hollow tile and stucco; second story shingled; roof of Spanish tile; porch floor of cement. A very handsome residence, exceptionally well built. Finest material purchasable used throughout. 11 large rooms and 3 baths. Reasonable price, convenient terms.
15 Minutes From Herald Square
Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.
Kew Gardens
Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.
In the Beautiful Hills of Kew.
Many other new houses ready for occupancy, from $9,750 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms. Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5200. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains to Kew: Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R., Week Days—8:16, 9:00, 10:00, 11:05 A.M.; 12:30 (12:48, 1:10 Saturdays only,) 1:24, 2:06, 3:00, 3:37, 4:03, 4:28, 5:00, 5:15, 5:29 P. M. Sundays—8:24, 9:57, 11:27 A. M.; 1:08, 2:14, 3:05, 4:11, 4:35, 5:22 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.
EVERY LOT A WATER FRONT
JAMAICA BAY.
L. I. R. R. runs through the property. 30 minutes to Manhattan.
ENTIRELY DIFFERENT from anything ever put on the market.
Cannot be DUPLICATED or IMITATED.
LOTS $375 to $500; $50 down, $10 monthly.
HOUSES FINANCED FROM YOUR OWN PLAN.
HAMILTON-ON-THE-BAY
Room A, 11 John St., N. Y. Tel. Cortlandt 7790.
MODERN COTTAGE
7 rooms, large, light, and airy; all improvements; ground enough for vegetables, fruit, berries, and chickens; quiet, restricted neighborhood; 30 minutes' ride; $100 cash, balance $18 per month; one month free to responsible party. D. COLT, 243 West 34th St. Telephone 1760 Greeley.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Southfield Point
ON THE SOUND
AT STAMFORD
Waterfront Properties
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.
Eleven acres, fine land, 16-room house, all improvements; fruit; barn and other outbuildings; near post road and station; $12,500.
Attractive old-fashioned 10-room house, fine shade; seven acres; poultry house and barn; $4,000.
H. E. DANN & SON Norwalk, Conn.
ENGLISH COTTAGE; 9 Large Rooms and 3 Baths. Price $16,000. Perpetual Shore Rights; excellent bathing; 50 minutes from Grand Central; 5 minutes from station. Location, Southfield Point, on the Sound at Stamford.
FISH & MARVIN, 527 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

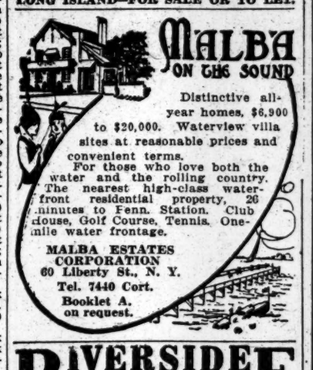
LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE SWIMMING POOL.
Write today for information about Kensington-Great Neck.
Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
Tel. 5600 Greeley. #1 W. 34th St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13TH.
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
AT 14 VESEY ST., AT 12 NOON.
PROSPECT AVE., N. OF 180TH ST.
particulars from auctioneers.
MORGENTHAU JR CO
95 LIBERTY ST

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



MALBA ON THE SOUND
Distinctive all-year homes, $6,900 to $20,000. Waterview villa sites at reasonable prices and convenient terms.
For those who love both the water and the rolling country. The nearest high-class waterfront residential property, 20 minutes to Penn. Station. Club douse, Golf Course, Tennis. One mile water frontage.
MALBA ESTATES CORPORATION
60 Liberty St., N. Y.
Tel. 7440 Cort.
Booklet A. on request.
RIVERSIDE ESTATES
35 Min. from Broadway.
TRAINS 40 DAILY
TO LONG BEACH
10 MINUTES
INQUIRE
RIVERSIDE ESTATES,
ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.

WE are the one well known
long established New York concern solely confining our business to the handling of country property, the sale, rental, and developing of same. This specializing with great experience naturally gives an advantage both to the buyer or renter as well as the owner. Every effort, backed by the organization, records, &c., is employed in a channel which supplies necessary information for the intelligent handling of the desired end, not a superficial, haphazard way as is the general method of real estate firms who diffuse their efforts in various departments. We offer our services in every line of country real estate, and shall be glad to have you call on us either as a buyer, renter, or owner.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. 4030 Murray Hill.

Long Term Leases
for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

IDEAL COMMUTER'S HOME
28 minutes out; excellent electric train service; brand new, 7-room house with every modern improvement; large living room, open fireplace; large plot; tennis court; cool and healthy location; exclusive neighborhood. Price $7,000, easy terms. F. A. WHEELER, 47 West 34th St.

AT DOUGLASTON PARK.
Houses for Sale, $6,000 to $15,000.
Bargain Prices. Easy Terms.
Also for Rent, $50 to $100 Per Month.
W. DOOLITTLE,
Woolworth Building. 'Phone 7294 Barclay.

SMALL FARM.
fairly good house, needs few repairs, near trolley and station; good bathing and boating near by; $100 cash; balance $12 per month; one hour from city. Small Farm, Box 135 Times Downtown.

KENSINGTON, GREAT NECK
Owner will sell plot of 8 lots on Arleigh Road for $1,000 less than real estate company asks for adjoining plots in this fine residential park. Part cash, balance easy terms. Kenneth Gardner, 54 Wall St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RYE BECAUSE
it offers the best home site and investment opportunity in suburban New York, combining country and seashore with all the conveniences of the city.
Our properties are one block from the white sandy shore of Oakland Beach, where we have completely and artistically furnished Bungalows for rent, or we build on convenient terms. Photographs and floor plans upon request.
WHY
MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
30 E. 42d St., N. Y.
3498—Murray Hill.

HIGH—LOW.
Highest restricted residential section Mount Vernon. Lowest price for value offered. House 9 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, electric lights, spacious veranda. Listed $8,500; Title Company mortgage $5,500, 5½%. We believe an offer of less than $8,000 will secure this most desirable home. Large lot, with fruit trees and garage.
Cooley Realty Co., 39 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

★ GREAT BARGAIN ★
$7,500 will buy a pretty home in best locality, near Sound.
9 rooms, bath, gas; improvements; large plot; beautiful trees; convenient to everything
O'CONNOR & McCANN,
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594 New Rochelle, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON, Chester Hill, corner lot. 6 min

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Mild temperatures prevailed generally over the United States and there are no indications of a return of cold weather to any part of the country in the next several days. There have been scattered rains about the Great Lakes and in the Ohio Valley and showers and thunder storms over the west Plateau and south Rocky Mountain regions. In other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

A disturbance that was central Monday over the Far Southwest will be attended by unsettled weather and scattered rains during Tuesday and Wednesday in Texas, the Plains States, and the Rocky Mountain region. In other parts of the country the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Temperature will rise somewhat Tuesday in the middle Atlantic States and New England and it will change little elsewhere during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the north and middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate south and southwest; south Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Western New York—Cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	35	38	4 P. M.	40	45
6 A. M.	36	38	6 P. M.	42	42
9 A. M.	37	42	9 P. M.	35	41
12 M.	40	44	11 P. M.	34	45

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 38; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 44.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40, at 8 P. M. it was 41. Maximum temperature, 48 degrees at 9:30 A. M.; minimum, 36 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 38 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 59 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.21 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.23 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:20—53 Carmine St.; Angelo Cincole	Slight
2:00—1,636 Medille St.; F. Solepis	None
3:35—78-80 7 Av.; B. Rubenstein	Slight
6:50—57 Downing St.; Jennie Gadani	$20
8:35—949 E. 167 St.; M. McPherson	Slight.
9:50—3,328 Decatur Av.; Christina Moeller	Slight
10:40—184 E. 104 St.; Bertha Singer	Slight
P. M.	
12:45—888 So. B'vard; B. Rothman	Slight
1:00—4,229 Park Av.; John Fordes	Slight
2:00—Police Hdqrs.	None
2:30—765 10 Av.; Anna Miller	$500
2:40—3 W. 116 St.; A. Groff	Slight
7:40—813 B'dway; W. Bass & Co.	Not given
8:05—97 6 Av.; Wessler Bros.	Slight
8:20—21 W. 17 St.; M. Fishkin	Slight
8:40—381 E. 239 St.; Wm. McAward	Slight
9:15—481 E. 9 St.; A. Rakowitz	Slight
11:15—68 W. 127 St.; Mary Eckels	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Capt. C. B. Drake, 14th Cav., detailed in Q. M. Corps, April 10, will proceed to Philadelphia for duty, reporting to Dept. Q. M.

Orders Jan. 29, relating to Col. R. C. Van Vliet, 4th Inf., revoked.

Capt. J. S. Fair, 4th Cav., to service in Q. M. Corps, April 26, Vice Capt. C. G. Hall, Q. M. Corps. Capt. Hall is assigned to the 4th Cav. Capt. Fair will report on April 26 to Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, for duty.

Orders July 15, 1914, relating to Capt. T. C. Austin, Medical Corps, revoked. He is now in this city, and will proceed to Fort Jay, N. Y. for duty and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

Major S. F. Bottoms, Q. M. Corps, to San Diego, Cal., official business, then to his station.

First Lieut. I. A. Smith, 12th Inf., to Detroit, Port Huron, Saginaw, and Jackson, Mich., to obtain evidence in certain court-martial cases, then to his station.

Major C. A. Phillips, 5th Inf., is detailed in the Ordnance Dept. He will go to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., for duty.

First Lieuts: S. Norman and C. T. Sappington, M. R. C., to active duty on account of an existing emergency, to Fort Slocum, N. Y., reporting to Commanding Officer for duty to accompany recruits to Texas City, Texas.

First Lieut. C. W. Sale, M. R. C., to active duty, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty to accompany recruits to Texas City.

First Lieut. R. C. Newton, M. R. C., to active duty, proceed to Texas City for assignment with 2d Division.

Capt. J. B. H. Waring, Medical Corps, to Texas City for temporary duty with 2d Division.

First Lieut. W. E. Hall, Medical Corps, from Letterman Hospital to Texas City for duty with 2d Division.

Lieut. Col. C. B. Baker, Q. M. Corps, to Troy, Ohio, about April 10, official business, then to his station.

First Lieut R. C. Newton, M. R. C. from Fort Missoula, Mont., to Fort George Wright, Wash., for duty, and by letter to Western Department.

Leaves—Capt. L. W. Jordan, Jr., Q. M. Corps, 2 months; First Lieut. A. J. Van Wormer, 8th Inf., 2 months; Major W. Wallace, Inf., 5 days; Capt. E. R. Heiberg, 6th Cav., 2 months, and First Lieut. A. H. Hobley, Ordnance Dept., 2 months, and will sail for Hawaii Aug. 5 instead of July 5.

Navy.

Junior Grade Lieut. E. S. R. Brandt, the Prairie, to the San Francisco.

Ensigns P. A. Bahnsma, the Atlantic Reserve Fleet; E. P. A. Simpson, the San Francisco, to the Prairie, and M. Hodson, the Lawrence, to connection fitting out the Farragut and duty in command when commissioned.

P. A. Surgeon G. R. W. French, New York Hospital, to the Maryland.

Naval Const. E. G. Kintner, works William Cramp & Sons, Phila., to Norfolk yard.

A. Naval Const. A. W. Carmichael, Norfolk yard, continue sick leave.

Boatswain J. L. Thomas, resignation accepted.

Chief Gunners G. W. Irwin, Guam Station, to Pacific reserve fleet, and G. D. Stillson, New York yard, to the Maryland.

Pay Clerk P. T. Lansdale, to the Kentucky, Kearsarge, and Illinois.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Iroquois and Paul Jones, at Mare Island; Montana, at North River, New York City; Smith, at San Juan; Terry, Monaghan, Roe, Sterett, Perkins, and Panther, at Key West; Morris, at Newport, and the Paducah, at Cienfuegos.

Sailed—Dixie, Guantanamo for Southern drill grounds; Mayrant, Guantanamo for New York Yard; Glacier, San Diego for Mazatlan; Colorado, San Diego for west coast of Mexico; Mackenzie, Key West for Havana; Cyclops, Guantanamo for Norfolk, and the Wheeling, Guacanayabo Bay for Guantanamo.

The Wheeling, now at Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba, has been ordered to proceed to Vera Cruz as the relief of the Georgia.

The Chester, now at the Boston Yard, ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., and thence to Port Royal, S. C. From Port Royal she will go to the Philadelphia Yard to fit out for a cruise to the Mediterranean.

The Brutus passed Sand Key on the 2d inst., bound for Philadelphia.

The G-1, G-2, and Fulton, now at the Norfolk Yard, have been ordered to operate in Chesapeake Bay.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Retired, 12 P. M., April 3: Patrol. Patrick White, 31, at $700 a year, appointed Oct. 13, 1883.

Transfers and Assignments, 4 P. M., April 4: Lieuts. R. L. Connor, 16, to T. D., D. Dep. 36, to 7 I. D. 4 P. M., April 6: Patrol. A. Bricker, 10, to 149; W. H. Nash, 26, to 36; J. Nyden, Jr., 40, to 10; J. J. O'Neill, 63, to 20; W. H. Treandly, J. Crain, and J. S. Pittschau, 170, assigned to bicycle duty; J. F. Brennan, T. S., designated as Act. Sergt.

Mutual, 4 P. M., April 6: Patrol. J. W. Torson, 4 to 143; E. Hilfiker, 143, to 4, Bicycle Patrol. J. J. Lynch, 42, to 74; W. J. Kehoe, 74, to 42.

Temporary Assignments—Sergts. R. V. McCauley, 21, to Comm'rs. Office, 30 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 5; G. F. Ferre, 22, to D. B., 30 days, 4 P. M., Apr. 3; Patrol. G. Prigge, 63, and G. Downey, 68, to Comm'rs. Office, 30 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 5; G. J. Silva, 65, to C. O., duty in Cycle Repair Shop, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., 20 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 5; A. Perridge, 143, as Sta.-house Att., 60 days, 4 P. M., Apr. 3; W. F. Kirwan, 159, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 3, 30 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 3; J. P. Hickey, 285, to C. O., duty in Old Record Room, 300 Mulberry St., 10 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 4; to Tr. Sc. from precincts indicated, 14 days, from 9 A. M., Apr. 5, L. J. Blanco, 1; E. F. Mueller, 1; H. Seligman, 6; D. Egan, 7; J. J. White, 7; T. E. Stroschein, 15; H. H. Schwarz, 15; H. T. McKenna, 15; W. J. Fallon, 26; A. Frohlin, 1; J. H. Wavle, 5; J. Cashel, 5; F. G. Hendrickson, 7; J. F. Redmond, 13; R. J. Bolson, 13; J. Gross, 15; A. Eversman, 26; B. Ellg, 26.

Leaves (without pay)—Patrol. J. E. Brogan, 26, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Apr. 5; H. Baar, 156, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 6; F. Monahan, 164, 1 day, 8 A. M., Apr. 4; H. E. Sullivan, 172, 1 day, 12 P. M., Apr. 3; W. F. Pfannkuch, 168, 1 day, 8 A. M., Apr. 11.

Sick leave: Patrol. P. F. Dunford, 62, 60 days, 8 A. M., April 1.

Full pay while sick: Patrol. M. A. Early and T. F. R. McGuire, 33, 5:15 P. M., March 30, during disability; D. F. Gorman, 40, 12:23 P. M., March 25, during disability; J. T. Hirsch, 171, 4:20 P. M., Nov. 29, 1914, to noon, Dec. 3, 1914.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. A. W. Bossard, 40, to 4:52 A. M., April 4.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. J. L. Tierney, 63, 12 P. M., April 3.

Death: Patrol. F. H. Steinert, 32, at 8:55 P. M., April 3.

Revocation: Grant to Patrol. P. C. Pitsch, 163, of two days' leave without pay, 8 A. M., April 4, is revoked.

Designated as Acting Property Clerk: Deputy Clerk T. A. Sunderman, 11 A. M., April 5.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Watts Court, 161-9 West 140th St., leased for $14,400; guaranteed by cash security; price $200,000; very easy terms; only $8,000 down. Joseph Green, 89 State St., Boston, Mass.

Near Central Park West.—Four-story private dwelling, 12 rooms, 3 baths; choice block; Cash equity, $10,000; might consider trade; (afternoons.) Sterling Realty Co., Owners, 203 Broadway, N. Y.

Income property; attractive bargains; might consider part exchange. Sterling Realty Co., owners, 203 Broadway, New York.

Executor's Sale.—East 62d St; house, (assessed $13,500,) $11,000. Miller, 767 Lexington Av.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., **Real Estate**, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

39 Grove St.—Twelve rooms, two baths; $30, Duross, 155 West 14th.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

An Ocean Parkway Bargain.—Eleven rooms, 2 baths, store; tile roof; 30 by 150; fireproof garage; mortgage to suit; price $17,000. Attorney, 123 Pimes Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

MUST SACRIFICE my 2 lots, $150 each, with all improvements, near trolley and station; need little cash; terms to suit. Write at once, P. O. Box 46, Floral Park, L. I.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Handsome residence on Convent Avenue; beautifully furnished; all improvements; cool, comfortable; rent June 1st to Sept. 25th, $700.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.,
Broadway and 80th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—For client with cash and vacant property, apartment Manhattan with equity $100,000 to $300,000. Owners send particulars. Timony & McLoughlin, 1,476 Broadway, N. Y.

Wanted.—House and two to five acres, partly in fruit; convenient to New York, station, and schools. Y 260 Times Annex.

Wanted.—Long lease of small farm, within one hour from New York. Geert Blaauw, 319 W. 23d St., New York City.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want lots or old buildings suitable to improve for a ten-story apartment house, all rented. Price, $225,000. Bank mtge., $140,000. Institute, Box 114 Times Downtown.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Lofts in fireproof building, 134-138 Mott St., near Grand St., 75 ft. by 80 ft.; excellent light, steady steam power, heat, and elevator for machinist or light manufacturer; ready for occupancy May 1, 1915. Owner, 57 Elizabeth St.

Lofts up to 20,000 square feet, each; separate buildings, one to four stories; low rentals; excellent shipping; all classes of help; can buy practically any demand for factory space, large or small. J. B. Fisher, 242 Broadway, Brooklyn. 'Phone 3564 Wms.

228 Lexington Av.,
Adjoining 34th St. Store.
Very reasonable rent.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

407-409 EAST 31ST ST.
Size 50x65, $800.
Smaller loft, $500.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

At 9 East 22d, near Broadway, fine parlor floor, glass front; prominent; milliner, dressmaker, or barber; rent low. Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av.

Sublet.—Splendid outside office, mahogany furniture; telephone and stenographer optional. Suite 1,208, 110 West 40th. Telephone 3632 Bryant.

40th St., 8 West, new 20-story building. OFFICES 229 SQ. FT TO 4 600 SQ. FT. Ewing Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

Desk room, Woolworth Building; stenographer, phone, boy; references; $15. S 373 Times Downtown.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Lofts to let, 45x65 and 26x60, with or without power; excellent light. 470 East 91st.

Lofts, offices, showrooms, Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4900 Chelsea.

Private office to rent; desk room; office conveniences. Reed, 16 East 33d St.

Desk room, office service; rent moderate. Room 310, 546 5th Av., (45th St.)

Lofts.—Excellent light, four sides; elevator; $83. 124 West 18th St.

5th Av., 225.—Desirable office, 9x11; rent moderate. Apply Room 808.

Brooklyn.

Three corner lofts, 81x45, ground floor, 16-inch ceiling, corner store. Mueller, 129 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

An ideal property for a private boarding school for girls; large brick house, 18 rooms, 3 baths; every improvement; large porch, good shade; plot 80x250; garage; will rent and give option of purchase; would consider renting same, furnished, for season.

Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Pelham Manor, Westchester County, on the Sound.—Sale or rent for season, immediate possession, gentleman's place of 4½ acres, combining advantages of small farm; 35 minutes from city; large furnished house, verandas, fireplaces, 2 baths, electricity, fruit; stable. Phone Gramercy 4934.

Distinctive country houses, Westchester County. Rousseau Realty Co., 2 East 23d St.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Scarsdale.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York

Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.

BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL

The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, 601 Times Bldg., N. Y. City.

Morristown.—Big bargain; 42 acres; 2 miles from Post Office; high altitude; beautiful views; large house, 12 bedrooms, 5 baths, billiard room, &c.; spacious piazzas; farmer's cottage, large barn, garage, spring house, swimming pool, fine garden, fruit and shade trees; modern city conveniences; ideal country surroundings; terms reasonable. Henry V. Cendict, Attorney, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

A Place You Will Fall in Love With; picturesque bungalow on the hill at Mountain View, overlooking river; elevation 427 feet; glorious scenery; rustic porch three sides; open fireplace; including large plot, $675; terms; commutation, 35c.; short run, Erie or Lackawanna. Room 324, World Building, Phone 4909 Beekman.

Furnished house for rent during Summer months; large bedrooms, awnings, screens for front porch; well shaded; near Grove St. Station, D., L. & W. R. R.; very reasonable. Address Box 391, Newark, N. J., or call 5354 J Orange, between 6 and 7 P. M.

FURNISHED COTTAGES.
BELMAR, N. J.
Season of 1915.
Send for descriptive list, 708 5th Av.
NEIL H. MILLER, Opp. Station. Tel. 540.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Two unusual properties; gentleman's 10-room house, rent $85 monthly; large homestead property, about 4½ acres, $21,500; both have barn, garden, fruit; description, photos. Drake, 29 Broadway.

For Sale.—At Westfield and Fanwood, N. J., handsome new cottages, 6 to 8 rooms, on large plots; low prices; easy terms; also fine-ly located vacant plots; monthly payments; good investment; particulars by mail. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

To Let.—11 room modern house; 45 minutes from metropolis; 50x130; reasonable. Thurber, 321 Boulevard, Passaic, N. J.

GREENWOOD LAKE LOTS & COTTAGES.
H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Bldg.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GREAT BARGAINS NEAR LONG BEACH.
6-room house, plot 50x125..... $2,200
9-room house, plot 60x100..... 4,750
7-room house, plot 50x120..... 5,250
6-room bungalow, plot 62x120.... 5,250
Country estate, 7 acres; water front; 10-room dwelling, bath; all improvements; beautiful grounds; price $25,000.
Rufus H. Smith, 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y., a hundredth of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 50 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.
Bungalows and houses, $3,000 up; also building lots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices; easy terms. Send for particulars. John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

$2,550, North Freeport, L. I., 6-room house; all improvements; 2 blocks stores, trolley; large plot suitable for raising chickens; terms to suit. J. Schlegel, Roosevelt, L. I. Box 102.

$4,800—GILLIES AND CAMPBELL HOUSES, 157 Porterfield Place, Freeport, L. I. Six rooms and bath; every improvement; hot water heat. N. Y. Office, 101 Park Av.

WESTBURY.
Half to two acre Plots at a bargain; will build if desired. C. Crosby, 47 West 34th.

For Rent.—Stewart Manor, L. I.; modern cottages, 10 rooms, all improvements; rent, $25-$40. Payton Co., 67 West 134th St. Tel. Harlem 917.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 8 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N.Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

To rent for the Summer season, Maple Grove, Cape Vincent, N. Y., a Colonial house, furnished or unfurnished, 12 rooms and bath, gremel, 147-149 Court St., Watertown, N. Y. 2 verandas, large lawn and grove, waterfront; located on the St. Lawrence River, 10 minutes' walk from the village. C. E. Dezendorf, Monticello.—For sale or to let furnished for Summer, beautiful Sullivan Co. town 9-room detached dwelling; restricted neighborhood; improvements; sleeping porch; electricity; variety fruit trees; price $4,300; rent $325. C. H., P. O. Box 565, Monticello, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Nearby Connecticut inland and shore front acreage. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

Accessible subdivisions wanted anywhere for immediate selling. Baker, 7 East 42d.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Furnished house to let for the Summer; contains 12 rooms and garage; 5 minutes' walk from North Elizabeth Station on Pennsylvania R. R.; good shade; plenty of flowers and fruit. 1,865 North Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

Furnished houses, Ridgewood. John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A.—A.—
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $30.
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up. | By month
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up. | or year.
3 rooms, 2 baths, kitchenette, $65.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants.
Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near Subway, "L" and Surface Cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway,
110th St. and Col. Av.
2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $40-$55 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

TO SUBLET.
Front corner apartment, southern exposure, 2 large rooms and bath until October; furnished or unfurnished. Call or phone 8 to 10, 2 to 7, apartment 507, Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway and 70th. Columbus 8400.

Riverside Drive, 450, (Corner 116th,)—Seven rooms; magnificently furnished; no charge for use of furniture; immediate possession; lease till Oct. 1 or longer, $125 a month. Phone 4208 Morning; make appointment.

Riverside Drive, (96th Subway.)—Furnished corner elevator apartment, (May to October,) 8 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking Drive; $165 monthly; divide, (5, bath, $90,) (3, bath, $85;) respectable. Phone Riverside 5308.

157th, 540 West.—Four rooms, newly furnished; elevator apartment, near Riverside Drive; subway, elevator, and bus; immediate possession. Apply mornings. Phone Audubon 4237. Price.

Attractive four-room apartment, well furnished, river view; exceptional ventilation; two baths; piano; Pasteur water filter; until October; reference. Address 1-D, 420 Riverside Drive.

To Sublet.—Six rooms, beautifully furnished; southern exposure; fireproof apartment; from May 1 to Sept. 30. The Braender, 419 Central Park West. See Superintendent.

11th St., 31 West.—Five rooms, all outside, high, cool; elevator. From May 1, $95 per month; maid if desired. References required. Phone Chelsea 7094.

Furnished apartment; three rooms, kitchenette and bath; southern exposure; large rooms; first-class house. See Superintendent, 236 West 70th Street.

Handsomely furnished new apartment, 2 and 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; every convenience; reasonable. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms; southern exposure; immediate possession; reasonable; lease. Meek.

39TH ST., | 2 LARGE ROOMS & BATH,
52 WEST. | beautifully furnished in mahogany; phone, electricity.

GRANT COURT,
610 W. 113th, near Riverside Drive, 5-6 room, beautifully furnished; high-class. Fischer.

To Sublet.—2 rooms and bath, Hotel Blackstone, 50 East 58th; 9th floor. Telephone Plaza 7370, 11-1 P. M.; 4-6 P. M.

141, 611 West.—Well- furnished, seven-room, elevator apartment; southern exposure; near Drive, until September. Apt. 3B.

Five rooms and bath, three rooms and two baths; reasonable rents. George K. Rose, 36 Central Park South.

Refined bachelor apartments, newly furnished; electricity, telephone; private baths. 829 West 28th St.

Attractive 6 room and 2 bath corner apartment; elevator; fireproof building. 225 West 80th St.

Fine artist's studios; large; north light; furnished; bath room optional. Apply Y 253 Times Annex.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 4-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire office.

Two-room suite for business woman; Subway, bus; 70s; reasonable. M 10 Times.

BACHELOR SUITES COMPLETE SERVICE
210 West 44th. Telephone Bryant 5860.

86th, 200 West.—Five furnished rooms, bath; May-October. Schuyler 5200. Gilmore.

177th St., 500 West.—Neatly furnished three rooms; electric light; telephone; $35.

51st, 70-72 West.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; also single room; $5.

East Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
208-310 East 58th St.,
2 rooms and bath, $32.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

To Let.—Attractive kitchenette apartment, off Biltmore, furnished, unfurnished; studio or business permissible; rent $40. Phone 3981 Bryant.

Handsomely furnished apartments, exceptional bargains. Claremont Morris, Apartment Specialist, 30 East 42d.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

Family three want immediately furnished apartment 5-6 all light rooms; piano; neighborhood Columbia University; $60 to $75; references. Address T. B., 3,525 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

2, 3, AND 4 ROOMS
Unfurnished, $40 to $75; furnished, $50 to $90.
POINCIANA, 120TH ST. AND AMSTERDAM AV., overlooking Columbia Campus.
Supt. on prem., or Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th.

SMITHSONIAN, 60 WEST 129TH ST.
7-8 rooms, high-class elevator apartments; every modern improvement; $55-$60.
ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Av.

92d St. West, 214 and 251.—Desirable corner apartment, 6 and 8 rooms, $1,400 up. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

87th St., 59 West—1st floor; 6 large rooms and bath; steam heat; $70. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Matheson Silent 6 landaulet, in perfect condition; late model; fine opportunity to buy an extraordinary bargain. Max Cohen, 8 West 36th.

Simplex 1915 limousine, 38 H. P. Packard 1915 touring, 48 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone Bryant 3247.

1914 6-38 touring; run only 1,200 miles; sacrifice; investigate. Phone 4,420 Schuyler.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE
will give you
best up-to-date cars at most reasonable prices. You get the finest in the market by calling 774 Circle, 123 West 52d St.

Used Packards, Berlin or touring; very reasonable. R. Mead, 212 W. 80th St.

Packard, Pierce Arrow, 1915 cars, to rent by month and year. Karp, 1790 Broadway.

Automobile Supplies.

Modernize your car! Equip it with Starting, Lighting, Detachable Wire Wheels. High-Grade Mechanical, Electrical Repairs. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1555.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries, lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted for one week, light car with driver, familiar with Long Island roads. Address Smith, 440 1st Av.

Will pay highest prices for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. 9869 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Free to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

92d St. West, 251.—7 to 9 rooms; 2 baths; $1,650 up. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

Lenox Av., 342, near 125th St. Subway.—Five rooms, bath; hot water; steam heat; $22.

470 Convent Av., (181st.)—Four front rooms, all separate; elevator. Apartment 43.

180th, 804 West, Corner Pinehurst Av.—Beautiful 5, 6, 7 room elevator apartments.

$23-$44 Riverside Drive, near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

East Side.

A.—631 E. 17th, (Stuyvesant Square.)—Entire parlor floor apartment, six large rooms, bath and storeroom; rent $52.50; also basement apartment, same size; rent $32.50. FIRM L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St. 3d Av., cor. 68th St.

Brooklyn.

3 minutes Brooklyn Bridge, 5 Borough Hall Subway; 11 Monroe Place; room and bath; excellent service; telephone; $22.50.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

Six rooms and bath, outside apartment, $700 to $1,000, on west side, in comparatively new apartment house, between 72d and 116th Sts.; willing to take two-year lease. C 22 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms; suite, private bath; board.

West Side.

58D ST., 64 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; electricity.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; excellent table and service; table guests.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated, families.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting, refined; private bath; table guests; reasonable.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

71ST, 122 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; table guests accommodated; terms moderate.

72D, 261 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms; refined people; splendid accommodations for bachelors; superior cuisine; board optional. Tbaut Columbus 10196.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double second-story room; private bath; superior table; back parlor.

73D ST., 260 WEST.—Unusual opportunity to secure sunny room, with bath, in newly furnished house; fitted with double brass bedstead, box springs, hair mattresses, Oriental rugs; entertaining parlor; Steinway Grand; accommodations equal to the best hotels at half the price you may pay for room alone; separate table; superior cuisine; reasonable.

76TH, 127 AND 129 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; EXCEPTIONAL TABLE; REASONABLE.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Attractive second floor; separate single rooms; board optional; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension offers double, single rooms; superior table; electricity.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous well-balanced meals; references.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now opened for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; write for booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Large, small rooms; exceedingly comfortable; homey atmosphere.

83D ST., 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; excellent board; newly established house.

86TH, WEST.—Large, light, beautiful room, modern bathroom, shower. Room, furnishings, appointments, table, of unusual order. Attractive terms. References. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; shower, electricity, steam; unusually fine table.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large and small rooms in private house; table guests; home cooking.

140TH, 455 WEST. — Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG JEWISH MAN wants board and room with refined family on west side. Apt. 5E, 309 West 86th St.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

TRUELL INN, PLAINFIELD, N. J. A quiet, restful FAMILY HOTEL in most exclusive section. RATES MODERATE.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

In Pleasantville or Chappaqua.—Accommodation for 8 ladies and maid, from June 15 to Sept. 15; 4 rooms and bath desired, private family; where no other boarders are taken preferred. State terms, Mehler, 323 W. 100th.

Wanted.—Country board, near New York City, by convalescent young gentleman; quiet essential. State particulars, M 28 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—One double and one single room; reasonable.

27TH ST., Cor. Madison Av.—Fireproof; telephone in every room; rooms with hot and cold running water; $6 and $7 weekly; with private bath, $8, $9, and $10 weekly. Hotel Madison.

34TH, 36 EAST; also 13 Park Av.—Large and small rooms; $4 up.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room with bath; electricity; $7; telephone.

35TH ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable room; suitable for one or two.

43D, 11 EAST.—Large front rooms; adjoining bath; furnished, $8; other rooms.

55TH, 83 EAST.—LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS; ALL CONVENIENCES.

56TH, 33 EAST. — Elegant modern rooms, baths adjoining; greatly reduced prices. French teacher's.

60TH ST., 41 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished room; running water; gentlemen only.

DISTINCTIVE bachelor apartment in private house, East 63d near Madison Av.; private bath; breakfast; valet. Address Exclusive, W 99 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 696, (52d.)—Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

MADISON AV., 302, (Near 42d.)—Neatly furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side.

11TH, 142 WEST.—Large, also small rooms, heated; hot and cold water; telephone connection.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Sunny rooms, private baths; small suite; steam; telephone; reference.

32D ST., Bet. Broadway and 5th Av., Hotel Aberdeen; rooms, with private bath, $9.00 per week.
Same price for 2 persons in room.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Very desirable, large hall room; good neighborhood; $4; references.

53D ST., (Off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath; $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

58TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette, $6; hall room, $2.50; Southerners accommodated.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4588 Bryant.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath, electricity, steam; select.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Dentist's or specialist's office; attract

ROBBER STOPS WORK THRICE TO KILL MEN

Murders Otto Zinn and Two Employes with Axe in Cellar at 56 Third Avenue.

VICTIM'S WIFE FINDS BODIES

Slayer Leaves Footprints in Snow in Flight Over Roofs, Also Many Finger Impressions.

Otto Zinn, proprietor of a restaurant and store at 56 Third Avenue, was preparing to go to bed at 2:15 o'clock yesterday morning after entertaining friends in his apartment over the restaurant, when he heard a heavy crash downstairs. He told his wife that the two employes at work in the kitchen probably were fighting and that he would investigate.

Zinn instructed Mrs. Zinn to remain in the hallway on the ground floor and he entered the restaurant by the door connecting it with the hallway. After he had been gone several minutes she became frightened and ran up to the third floor, where she aroused Frederick Tauer, manager of the restaurant, who dressed and accompanied her downstairs.

The two entered the restaurant, which was lighted by one electric globe, and started down the staircase leading from the north side of the restaurant to the basement. At the bottom of the staircase Tauer switched on electric lights. They revealed the bodies of two men, one lying partly in a coal bin about 20 feet toward the front from the staircase and the other just in front of the coal bin. The head of each had been chopped open with an axe.

The bodies were those of the two restaurant employes—Stephen Bovorisky, 28 years old, of Chrystie Street, near Grand Street, and Roman Held, 38, of 1,665 First Avenue.

Finds Her Husband Slain.

Mrs. Zinn shrieked for her husband and insisted on remaining with Tauer while he searched. At the foot of the stairs leading down from the kitchen to a pantry in the rear of the restaurant they found the body of Zinn with his skull split open, also by strokes of an axe.

Tauer took Mrs. Zinn to her apartments, ran to the street and blew a police whistle, summoning Policeman Poss, who sent in a call for help to the Fifth Street Station. With Tauer, Poss went to the basement where they found in the storeroom in the front of the place a jimmy, brace and bit and a black mask. In the ceiling there were auger holes showing that the murderer had been attempting to bore through the restaurant floor to let down the safe when he was interrupted.

The first interruption probably was that of Bovorisky, one of whose tasks was to keep the furnace going. He evidently was bending over the coal bin when he was struck down. As he stood at the bin his back was toward the door between the storeroom and the coal room, and the murderer probably stepped through the door and struck him down before Bovorisky knew that he was in danger. The axe was one which had been used on the premises.

The police believed that, after a few minutes, Held went down to see what had happened to his companion and met death in the same manner. The axe had landed several times on the heads of each.

After each of these two murders the man evidently went back to his attempted burglary. With no longer any danger of a surprise from the two men who had been working above, he gave up the slow work of attempting to bore through the basement, went upstairs, and started to roll the safe, which was on casters. But it slipped and fell down the basement stairs, and it was the crash that aroused Zinn.

Known as a Fighter.

Zinn weighed about 200 pounds and was known as a formidable fighter because of his success in handling rough customers in several cheap restaurants where he had worked. Beside his body were found two cleavers, both blood-stained. As there were no marks of cuts by cleavers on his body or that of the two other dead men, it was supposed that Zinn had picked these up in the kitchen and taken them below with him in preparation for a fight. Whether he had any chance to battle for his life was not known.

After killing the third man the murderer probably started to make his escape without any further efforts to open the safe. He left Zinn's body without searching his pockets, in which there were $97. Barring some efforts to screw nuts from the hinges of the safe with a monkeywrench, the man had not attempted to open it. But he did not leave empty-handed. The cash drawer, in which money was locked in a counter in the restaurant, was smashed open at the bottom and between $80 and $100 in bills and silver were taken. The safe contained between $350 and $400.

The route of the escaping murderer was traced by footprints in the snow. He had forced open the rear basement door leading into a court, and climbed a fire escape to the top of the building at 56 Third Avenue. Thence he had climbed to the adjoining building on the south at 54 Third Avenue, from this to the top of a four-story building at 91 East Tenth Street and on to 89 East Tenth Street. By going down the fire escape in the rear here he reached a one-story extension about four feet wide between 87 and 89 East Tenth Street. This was protected in the rear and at the front by a circular palisade of sharp iron spikes, but neither of these obstacles stopped him.

As the fugitive walked along the narrow extension roof he clung to the wall of the building at 89 East Tenth Street, for his footprints along here were one directly in front of the other and all right next to the wall. When he reached the front of this one-story extension and scaled the circle of spikes, he was able to throw himself to the stoop of what was formerly a residential building at 87 East Tenth Street.

Forty Detectives at Work.

Sergeant Knitel of the Fifth Street Station and seventeen policemen went to the house and tried to close up all possible exits for the murderer after the alarm had been given, but their arrival was tardy. A few minutes later Capt. Cray and a squad of detectives from Headquarters arrived, followed by Inspector Faurot, who took charge of the case himself. In the afternoon Commissioner Woods and Deputy Commissioner Lord visited the place and spent an hour there with Inspector Faurot and several detectives. More than forty detectives were put to work on the case.

Many finger-prints were found. The glass show case of the store, near which the safe had been, bore several finger prints in blood. A glass tumbler from which the silver in the cash drawer had been taken had similar finger-prints. The axe-handle was covered with smears. The wrench, augur, and saw used by the man, showed many finger-prints.

Another clew was a revolver found on the floor of the basement pantry though Inspector Faurot said it had not been established whether this was owned by the murderer or by one of the victims.

The police at first thought that there must have been more than one man implicated in the crime, and when only one set of footprints leading away from the rear of the place was found, Inspector Faurot ordered that the basement should be searched thoroughly to make sure that no one had hidden there. After all the rooms and closets in the building had been searched, boxes and barrels in the basement were opened before the police became convinced that it was a "one-man job."

Zinn did a big business and had employed ten or fifteen men ordinarily. Many of these, who had been discharged or had left, were thoroughly familiar with the premises. There was nothing to show how the man had effected an entrance, and the police believed that he had gone in as a customer and had hidden in the basement during the evening.

Amateur Burglar's Work.

Inspector Faurot said the work on the safe and the restaurant floor was that of an amateur burglar. Police Commissioner Woods said after his visit to the place that they were not without clews and that he was hopeful that the case could be cleared up without much delay.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning Policeman McKenna stopped on the sidewalk before the Hudson Hospital two men who were leading a third who had a badly lacerated scalp. They satisfied him that the wound had been inflicted in a street fight, but later in the day McKenna telephoned the fact to the First Branch Detective Bureau.

The man was traced by Detectives Haskins and Kenna and questioned. He had said at the hospital that he was Joseph Carroll of 124 Greenwich Street, and he told the police that his home was at 47 Watt Street. He was held on suspicion and questioned by Inspector Faurot last night.

The arrest of a man who said he was Ed Wester, 24 years old, of 1,737 Blake Street, Berkeley, Cal., steward of the General Hubbard, a San Francisco ship that went through the Panama Canal and made fast off Stapleton, S. I., on Thursday, was being investigated last night to determine if the prisoner knew anything about the murders.

Policeman Murtha, of the West Twentieth Street Station, saw Wester with two soldiers in Twenty-sixth Street, between Fifth Avenue and Broadway, late last night. His right arm was bandaged and in a sling. He said he had been in an argument with the cook aboard ship and had been hurt with a cleaver. The police asserted his statement that he was treated in the Marine Hospital on Staten Island already had been proved false. According to the police, a search of the prisoner disclosed $45.85.

CURTIS GUILD IS DEAD.

Ex-Governor and Ex-Ambassador Passes Away at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, April 6.—Curtis Guild, former Governor and former Ambassador to Russia, died at 2:30 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Guild was born in Boston in 1860 and was graduated from Harvard University, with the degree of A. M. in 1881. He made a tour of Europe after graduation and then entered the office of his father's paper, The Commercial Bulletin. He started as bill collector and rose to editor, holding that position since 1902, when he also became owner on his father's death.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was a Brigadier General of State militia. He became Inspector General of the Seventh Army Corps under General Fitzhugh Lee, and later, in Cuba, was Inspector General of the Department of Havana.

He was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1906, and served three years. In the Republican National Convention of 1908 he received seventy-five votes for the Vice Presidential nomination. He was named as Ambassador to Russia by Taft in 1911, and remained in St. Petersburg for two years.

SUES L. M. PALMER, JR.

Mrs. Rene Guignard Demands $25,000 for Alleged Assault.

Lowell M. Palmer, Jr., President of the Palmer Lime and Cement Company, and a leader in Brooklyn society, living at 134 Columbia Heights, has been named a defendant in a suit brought against him by Mrs. Rene Guignard of Baldwin, L. I., to recover $25,000 for alleged assault and battery. The action became known yesterday, when Justice Kelly, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, set aside an order directing Mrs. Guignard to deposit security for the costs of the suit.

Mrs. Guignard is the wife of a teacher of French, who was employed by Palmer to give him lessons in that language. In her complaint she said she went to Palmer's office at 103 Park Avenue, Manhattan, on Oct. 14, 1913, to demand an explanation and an apology for an offensive poem she had received and purporting to come from Palmer. She asserts that Palmer tried to wrench the paper from her, and in the scuffle threw her violently to the floor. The injuries which Mrs. Guignard said she received then and from which she suffered for some time afterward are made the basis of her action to recover damages from Palmer.

D. M. REESE, JR., REWEDS.

Marriage with Mrs. R. Scharf a Surprise to Their Baltimore Friends

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—D. Meredith Reese, Jr., who was brought into public notice through the drowning last June of Miss Ella G. Winter, who had been a guest on his houseboat in the bay, married on Saturday Mrs. Robert Scharf. The couple left Baltimore Saturday morning for Atlantic City. They returned to Baltimore last evening.

Mr. Reese seemed surprised today that the fact of the marriage had become public. The Scharf and Reese families have been friends for years. Mrs. Scharf before her first marriage was a Miss Linthicum, a cousin of Congressman Charles Linthicum of the Fourth Maryland District. Mr. Reese's first wife, Mrs. Neva Reese, procured the annulment of their marriage in a New York court in 1909.

When the body of Miss Winter was found in Curtis Creek it developed that she had been a guest of Mr. Reese many times. He said that he and Miss Winter had started for the houseboat in a launch, but that when it began to rain they had put back to the wharf at the terminus of the Curtis Bay car line, and that Miss Winter has told him she would return home by trolley. He then went on to the houseboat. He was called to testify before the Coroner's jury, but the verdict did not attach any blame to him.

MOHAWK
MADE WITH PATENTED SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE TIE SLIDES EASILY
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

An E&W RED-MAN COLLAR

RIPWOOD
Slightly lower in front than in back, fashioned for comfort and style, a rare combination 2 FOR 35c.
EARL & WILSON
MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

ILL-LUCK PURSUES ENGLISH ARMY MAN

About to Rejoin Regiment When Wife Dies in Peru, Leaving Three Little Ones.

NURSE STRICKEN ON SHIP

Capt. Adams's Motherless Brood Cared for on Voyage by Prominent New York Women.

Capt. Percy E. Adams of the English Army, who arrived here last night from Panama on the United Fruit steamer Tenadores on his way home to fight, had a series of misfortunes which pursued him from the day of the death of his wife in Peru until he reached the pier in New York with two babies in his arms. His son, Cyril, 3 years old, clung to his overcoat as he walked down the gangway.

When Mrs. Adams died in Callao three and a half months ago she left him with a baby girl and another daughter only a year old. The Captain had postponed until the birth of the child his return to England to rejoin his old regiment, the Thirty-eighth Royal Engineers, in which he served through the Boer war. After the funeral of his wife he started for Panama with a Peruvian Indian nurse to look after the children. On his arrival at the Isthmus the United States health officers decided that the woman had trachoma and she had to return to Callao.

Before leaving Colon for New York Capt. Adams cabled to his sister, Mrs. Ralph Brownrigg of Calgary, Canada, to come to New York and take charge of the baby until he returned from the war. On the nine-day voyage his fellow-passengers took pity upon his plight with three little ones on his hands, and the women vied with one another in taking turns to nurse the baby and her little sister Sylvia. Among them were Mrs. G. R. Goethals, daughter-in-law of Colonel G. W. Goethals; Miss J. F. Fiebeger, daughter of Colonel Gustave J. Fiebeger of West Point; Mrs. G. W. Roosevelt, sister-in-law of Theodore Roosevelt, and many others.

When the Tenadores reached her pier last night Capt. Adams received a telegram stating that his sister had been robbed of her ticket and money in Montreal, and the American immigration officials would not allow her to enter the United States penniless, so she had been sent back to Calgary.

After a consultation with some of the passengers Capt. Adams decided to let Mrs. May Caln, the stewardess, take the baby to her home at 306 West Nineteenth Street, until the Tenadores sails again on Saturday, and he took Cyril and Sylvia to the Young Women's Christian Association until he can make plans to take them to England.

SAFFORD'S BAIL $12,000.

Alleged Perjurer in Tanzer Case May Go Before Grand Jury.

Frank D. Safford, the hotel clerk, who was charged with perjury for having identified James W. Osborne as the man who accompanied Rae Tanzer to the Hotel Kensington, in Plainfield, N. J., on Oct. 18 last, was held in $12,000 bail yesterday by United States Commissioner Houghton. He was unable to obtain a bondsman, and was sent to the Tombs.

His counsel, J. B. Engel of 132 Nassau Street, asked that Safford be examined at once, but Assistant District Attorney Roger B. Wood said he would need several days to prepare evidence, and Commissioner Houghton set the hearing for Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Engel said he wished Safford to tell his story to the Grand Jury. District Attorney Marshall said he would take Safford before the Grand Jury if he would waive immunity, but whether the hotel clerk was willing to do this could not be learned.

W. K. PIERCE A SUICIDE.

Syracuse Manufacturer Had Lost a Fortune in Few Years.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—William K. Pierce, formerly a millionaire radiator manufacturer of the firm of Pierce, Butler & Pierce at Syracuse, N. Y., committed suicide here today by shooting himself through the head.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, April 5.—W. K. Pierce was closely associated with the industrial development of Syracuse and social life of the city. The management of the Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company was under his supervision from 1893 until the firm went into bankruptcy in 1914.

He was a graduate of Cornell University and spent two years in Europe, after which he joined his father in business. He was a Republican Presidential elector in 1904. He was formerly a Director of the National Bank of Syracuse, the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, and the Onondaga Country Club. In 1880 he married Miss Eleanor B. Rust, who, with three children, survives him.

DELAYS CHARITY INQUIRY.

State Board Unable to Reach Sick Commissioner and Puts Off Its Investigation.

The investigation of the State Board of Charities into the Charities Department was not began yesterday, as was intended, because Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury was ill, and Deputy State Attorney General Leonard J. Obermeier, who had been assigned as legal advisor to the State Board, could not get in touch with him. Robert W. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board, said yesterday that the investigation would begin as soon as Commissioner Kingsbury had been consulted and the list of witnesses required had been made up.

Interest centres in the case of Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, Superintendent of the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island, who is under suspension on charges of mismanagement. Six times has a hearing into her case been postponed because of the alleged illness of Mrs. Dunphy. Dr. Samuel Lambert and Dr. Edward L. Keyes, who were selected to examine Mrs. Dunphy, have made their report, it was said yesterday. They went to Randall's Island, accompanied by Dr. Michael C. O'Brien of 161 West 122d Street, Mrs. Dunphy's physician. They found Mrs. Dunphy suffering with chronic Bright's disease and bronchitis, but they found no evidence of heart trouble or the other ailments which Mrs. Dunphy's physicians say are keeping her from appearing before Commissioner Kingsbury at his office in the Municipal Building and answering the charges against her.

The hearing into the Dunphy case is set for Thursday morning, and on that day the Commissioner will decide what future action shall be taken in the matter.

EARTHQUAKE SHAKES ITALY.

Shock Alarms Rome, but Causes No Damage.

ROME, April 5, (via Paris.)—A slight earthquake was felt here at 7:20 o'clock this morning. The people were much alarmed, but no damage was done. The quake lasted four seconds. Telegrams from Tivoli, Castelmadama and San Polo recorded the same disturbance. There were, however, no casualties.

In the Abruzzi provinces there was great alarm among the people. Fortunately almost the entire population here is still living under tents or in huts or wooden shelters put up after the disastrous earthquake of January. This fact is largely responsible for the lack of casualties in the provinces.

At Tagliacozzo the earthshock was violent. The people rushed into the streets and remained there, fearing to re-enter their homes. Several houses were damaged.

A hug rock which overhangs the village of Petrellalliri was loosened by the earthquake and the people fled from their homes, fearing that the rock would crash down upon them. Soldiers and engineers were hurried to their assistance.

AVEZZANO, Italy, April 5.—Earth shocks have been of daily occurrence here since the disastrous earthquake of Jan. 13, but the disturbance of this morning was the most severe of any in this interval. Virtually no damage was done in Avezzano or the surrounding villages, as the January disaster worked such havoc that there was little left to be destroyed.

The people are still living in encampments, in all of which the shock of today was felt distinctly, causing temporary alarm.

MAYO SETTLES SUIT.

Pays a Little Less Than $5,000 to Susanna Wahlers.

NEW HAVEN, April 5.—The suit brought by Susanna E. M. Wahlers against Virginius J. Mayo, general Manager of the Mayo Radiator Company, involving the parentage of a daughter born to the plaintiff and her future maintenance, is said to have been settled today by payment of a sum a little less than $5,000 to Miss Wahlers. Mayo had been cited under the statutes before a Justice of the Peace, and on Saturday a second postponement of the hearing was agreed to, so that counsel might try and settle the case.

"Audacious in Design! Oriental in Coloring! Absolutely Original!"
That's what they say about the
CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS
Make your trip there by the route that affords rest, comfort and the combination of water and rail travel.
Southern Pacific Steamships
Morgan Line
New York to New Orleans
2000 miles of sea travel through the warm Gulf Stream and the beautiful Gulf of Mexico to New Orleans where you board the
SUNSET LIMITED
(Every Day in the Year. No Extra Fare)
New Orleans Los Angeles
San Diego San Francisco
BEST DINING CAR IN AMERICA
SPECIAL LOW ROUND TRIP FARES
STOP-OVER PRIVILEGES PERMITTED
For all information address
1158 BROADWAY At 27th St.
366 BROADWAY At Franklin St.
39 BROADWAY Near Wall St.
Phone, Franklin 3925

BALL OF THE ALLIED ARTS OF THE THEATRE
IN BEHALF OF THE ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA, AT THE HOTEL ASTOR
Thursday Next FROM 10:30
(Entrance on 45th Street.)
GIVEN BY THE PLAYERS
Represented by John Drew, Otis Skinner, Francis Wilson, Daniel Frohman, Albert Sterner, J. Carrington Yates and Jos. Howland Hunt, Chairman.
SPECIAL FEATURES
Among the many NOVEL FEATURES to be introduced during the evening will be special numbers by
MR. & MRS. VERNON CASTLE, MLLE. LOPOKOVA, THE DOLLY SISTERS and MAURICE & WALTON.
Tickets, $5.00, to be had without extra charge at all Hotel Agencies. Boxes $60.00 and $25.00 extra, to be had of J. H. Hunt, 28 E. 21st St., or The Players Club.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
NOW TWICE DAILY 2:15 and 8:15.
(SHORT ENGAGEMENT)
BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
AND THE NEW MAGNIFICENT SPECTACULAR PAGEANT
LALLA ROOKH
NEW YORK NEVER SAW A CIRCUS LIKE THIS
480 WORLD FAMED ARTISTS PRESENTING AN ARRAY OF FOREIGN FEATURES ENTIRELY NEW TO AMERICA.
MONSTER ZOO—FREAK CONGRESS.
Admission to Everything 25c & 50c Reserved Seats, 75c., $1, $1.50.
Private box seats, $2.50. Children under 10, half price to afternoon performances.
BRANCH TICKET OFFICES:
Lehigh Valley Ticket Office, B'way & 42d St.; Gimbel Bros.; R. H. Macy & Co.; Wanamaker's; N. Y. Central Ticket Office, 125th St., 7th Ave.

Benefit for the Children's Educational Theatre,
Sunday Evening, April 11, 1915, at 8:15 o'clock,
AT THE CORT THEATRE, 48th St., near Broadway.
Only Performance of the All-Star Play, "THE WOMAN OF IT," by Mary Shaw, with the following:
Alice Brady, Louise Drew, Louise Dresser, Grace Fisher, Grace Filkins, Olive Oliver, Adelaide Prince, Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, Zera McCord, Mary Shaw, Edna Aug,
preceded by two one-act plays
Produced for the first time in America,
"THE TRAVELING MAN,"
by Lady Gregory.
"THE VISION OF THE BLIND,"
by F. & C. Durwent,
by casts of the Children's Educational Theatre. Boxes, $50; Orchestra, $3; Balcony, $2; Second Balcony, $1.
Seats may be obtained of Miss Ethel Ehrmann, 16 East 49th St., or at McBride's.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Wed. at 7:30. Meistersinger. Hempel; Sembach, Weil, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 7:45. Walkuere. Matzenauer, Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. Special Mat. at 2:30 (50c to $2.50). Hasnel u. Gretel. Maitfeld, Schumann; Reiss, followed by Ballet. Rosina Galli, premiere. Cond., Hageman.
Fri. at 8:15. Iris. Bori, Delaunois; Botta, Scotti, Didur, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. Mat. at 2:15. Amore dei tre Re. Bori; Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3). Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martin, Tegani, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Next Mon. at 7:30. Siegfried. Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Reiss, Leonhardt. Cond., Hertz.
Tues., Special Matinee at 2 ($1-$5.) LAST TIME Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini. Sale today.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tonight at 8.15. Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, Tegani, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

GRAND BALLROOM, HOTEL BILTMORE
Sixth Biltmore Morning Musicale
Friday, April 9th, at 11:30.
Hempel Amato Ganz Siegel
Res. Seats now on sale at Biltmore Box Office. Mgt. R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

DIONYSIAN CENTURY OPERA HOUSE
Every Evening, 8:30; Wed. & Sat. Matinees, 3.
ISADORA DUNCAN
To-night & To-m'w Mat., Chopin Program. To-morrow Night, Iphigenia.
Tuesday, April 8, Special Mat. for Children

CARNEGIE HALL, Next Sun. Aft. at 3.
10TH CONCERT OF SEASON—JOHN McCORMACK
Tickets now at box office. (Steinway Piano.)

AEOLIAN HALL
Last Concert To-night at 8:15.
Kneisel Quartet
Seats $2 and $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

The Studio Club of New York,
35 East 62d Street.
Concert Wednesday Evening, April 7th, at 8:15.
INGA SONTUM, Classical Dancer.
MILDRED DILLING, Harpist.
KATHRYN T. GUARNIERI, Soprano.
Seats 50 Cents and $1.00, on Sale at Studio Club.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., April 10, at 2:30.
Last Recital This Season
ELENA Gerhardt
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

BANDBOX THEA., 2:05 E. 57th St. This Aft. 3.
BELLE GOTTSCHALK JOINT RECITAL AND HUGH HODGSON
SOPRANO. PIANIST.
Mgt. Antonia Sawyer. (STEINWAY PIANO.)

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., April 9, at 3.
PIANO RECITAL JOHN POWELL
50 cts. to $2. Mgt. LOUDON CHARLTON.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Ev., April 8, at 8:15.
Piano Recital HENRIETTE MICHELSON
Tickets on sale at Box Office. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., April 12, at 3.
Second Song Recital JULIA HEINRICH
MGT. M. H. HANSON. (STEINWAY PIANO.)

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St.
Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy,
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Eve. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
Under Cover
STANDARD B'y & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices Mats. Today & Thurs. 25c & 50c.
"THE MIRACLE MAN"

Bramhall Playhouse | Cor. 27 St. & Lex. Av. Evenings 8:15.
"Importance of Coming and Going." | Mat. Today.
"Carries Its Own Undertaker." Kelcey Allen.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
Every Aft., War Pictures Tonight, "Der Probepfeil." Wed., Benefit H. Matthaes, "Lumpenjage hradua."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—10 BIG ACTS—Courtney Sisters; The Brazilian Nut & Senor Arbona; Rosie Lloyd; Lucille & Cockie and 15 Big Acts.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. | BURLESQUE Mat. To-day. | GYPSY MAIDS

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.
EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. | Limited Number of Performances.
Tomorrow (Wed.) Eve. 8:15
Charles Frohman & David Belasco's ALL ★ CAST
IN THE DRAMA,
A CELEBRATED CASE
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
LYCEUM B'way, 45 St. SEATS THURS. Mon., Apr. 12
MARGARET ANGLIN "THE DESERT ISLAND"
New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat.
WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.
DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.
KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
Klaw & Erlanger's Entertainers
In the New Mirthful Musical Medley,
FADS and FANCIES
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON
in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy,
DADDY LONG-LEGS
GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2.20.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT.
BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
"Miss Starr Wonderful."—Sun.
FRANCES STARR
IN MARIE-ODILE
LIBERTY 42d St., west of Broadway.
Evs. & Sat. Mats. 25c. to 50c. $1 & $2. Other Mats. 25, 50, Twice D'ly, 2:15, 8:15
D. W. Griffith's Gigantic Spectacle
Seats 4 Weeks Ahead
Symphony orch. of 40.
HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
Today, Thurs., Fri. & Mon. Mats. 3:30. Sat. Morn. 11
ALICE IN WONDERLAND 50c. to $1.50.
FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (POPULAR) & Sat. 2:20.
TWIN BEDS
HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
ILLINGTON in THE LIE By HENRY ARTHUR JONES.
WALLACK'S LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER
To-night & Every Sat. Evgs., 8:15, & Thurs. Mat., 2:15. Mon., Tues., Thurs. & Fri.
BERNARD SHAW'S Androcles & The Lion
Every Wed. & Fri. Evg., 8 Sharp; Wed. Mat., 2.
BERNARD SHAW'S The Doctor's Dilemma
Sat. Mat., 2, MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
The Song of Songs
Garrick 35th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 2:15. | Phone Greeley 4450
Arnold DALY IN BERNARD SHAW'S MERRIEST COMEDY,
YOU NEVER CAN TELL
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat.
THE NATURAL LAW
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eves. at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
MAJESTIC Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. Best Seats $1.
A PAIR OF SIXES
Next Week—"The Law of the Land." Seats Thurs.

MODERN DANCES
Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances.
Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg.
Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6321.
Write for Information Teachers' Normal Course
TERMS REASONABLE.

FOX-TROT, TANGO, WALTZ-CANTER, ONE-STEP.
Refined, established studio. Popular Rates.
EVERETT W. BROWN 64 East 34th St. Murray Hill 6534.

MODERN DANCES 30 East 34th St. Mur. Hill 2010.
ST. JOHN STUDIO.
Waltz Canter, Fox Trot, Opera Tango. Lady and Gentleman Instructors.

The A. ALBERT SAATO Academies of Dancing.
B'way, 86th to 87th St. Phone 6485 Schuyler.
THE DANCES OF TODAY
Taught Privately or in Class. Booklet Sent.

The Barnard Studios
OF MODERN DANCE.
Broadway, Cor. 110th St. Tel. River. 9577.
Terms Moderate. All Dances.

Mansfield Studios, 33 W. 44th. Bryant 4874.
Latest dances taught. Each pupil has private room. No one to laugh at mistakes.

MISS LEWIS 45 EAST 30TH ST. Madison Square 7346
DANCES OF TODAY. TERMS REASONABLE.

MISS BOBBY BURNS 6 East 41st St. Murray Hill 6300.
ALL MODERN DANCES. PERSONAL ATTENTION

MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 56 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 2622
Modern Dances. Special Attention to Beginners.

STRATTON SCHOOL, 8 Ave., 23d St. MODERN DANCES.
9 Lessons $5. All Ballroom Dances guaranteed.

Roth Studio 211 W. 48th. Bryant 7312. MODERN & STAGE DANCES.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street
TOO MUCH MUSTARD
A Host of Beautiful Girls
Two Performances Nightly, 7:30 and 11:30
NO ADMISSION CHARGED.
Edna Whistler, Marie Lavarre, Sam Ash
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
Dine and Dance Between Courses. Wonderful Cabaret.
A la Carte Portions—Cooked to Your Order.
Served Every Evening Five to Ten and Sunday Noon to Ten
AFTER THEATRE SUPPER $1.00. BEEFSTEAK DINNER $1.25

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.
Perfection in Food and Service, Inimitable Entertainment
Famous for Dinners and Suppers
Cabaret Extraordinaire
Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1
Superior Seven-Course Luncheon, 75c (Music)

At McDonald's
The Best $1 Dinner in America
A la Carte Portions
Not Courses of Mere "Samples"
Restaurant 65-67 West 38th Street
Men's Grill 62-64 West 39th Street

Loan Exhibition
OF 50 MASTERPIECES AT ALTMAN GALLERY
1 WEST 50TH STREET
Now to April 11, Inclusive
Daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sundays Included
ADMISSION $1.00

NEWMAN TRAVELTALKS
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. & 7th Ave.
TONIGHT AT 8:30.
NEW YORKER STAATS-ZEITUNG RED CROSS BENEFIT
"Germany" TICKETS 25c, 50c & $1
BOX OFFICE and STAATS-ZEITUNG OFFICE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS (CENTURY LYCEUM) Entrance 62d St.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Orch. Seats, 50c to $2.50.
"LE RUISSEAU"
By PIERRE WOLFF
Friday Mat.—"Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme."
Every Sunday Night, Parisian Cafe Chantant.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c.
NORA BAYES EMMET CORRIGAN & CO., Jas. & Bonnie THOMPSON, BARNES & CRAWFORD, others.
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c.
Herbert Kelcey & Effie Shannon, Rooney & Bent, The Cuttys, oths.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c.
Mrs. Leslie CARTER in tabloid of "ZAZA," Princess Radjah, oths.

PUNCH & JUDY Thea., W. 49th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30.
THE CLEVER ONES

BROADWAY 41st Street.
RITA JOLIVET THE UNAFRAID
Comedy, Scenic, Cartoons, Big Orch. 11:30 to 11:30. Prices 10-15-25.

81st St. Theatre, on B'way—NOW: Orrin Johnson in "Satan Sanderson" and a Charles Chaplin Picture. Thurs., Fri., Sat. & Sun., "The Man Who Found Himself," with Robert Warwick. Best V'dville, 1:30 to 11 P.M., 10, 15, 25c

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30.
"Between the Two of Them."
"The Return of Maurice Donnelly."

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10-50c. Next Week, Victor Moore in "SNOBS."
HAZEL DAWN in "NIOBE."
Strand Orch. & Soloists.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX Admis'n To All 25c Every Day MUSEE

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.
Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence.
All the comforts of New York City's BEST Hotels at one-third less prices.

Fourteen East Sixtieth St.
A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel, affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

Janssen wants to see you
HOFBRAU HAUS 30TH ST. & BROADWAY.
BEST DOLLAR DINNER IN TOWN EVERY DAY, Including SUNDAY
IN THE NEW GRILL ROOMS. ALSO A LA CARTE.

Splendid Food, Quick Service, Moderate Prices. Club and Theatre Parties. Accommodation 4—100.
HOFFMAN'S
FORMERLY MURRAY'S
Cor. 34th St. and Broadway
Conte's Celebrated Philharmonic Orchestra, at Luncheon, Dinner, and Supper. Heart of Shopping District.

Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c
Maison Arthur
5 EAST 45TH STREET
Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret

TO-NIGHT "KEEP SMILING." DANCING.
BUSTANOBY RESTAURANTS.
Cuisine said to be the best in New York and the most reasonable.

Dances in Grill every night from 10. Orchestra Music during dinner.
HOTEL MAJESTIC Central Park West at 72d St.
Large, attractive ballroom and smaller rooms for weddings and other functions. Suites $1500.00 to $3000.00 a year.

Carlton Terrace Broadway and 100th Street
Luncheon, Tea, and $1.00 Table d'Hote Dinner. Open Fireplace.
CRAFTSMAN RESTAURANT
GARDEN SUPPLIES DAILY FROM CRAFTSMAN FARMS
Dining Room on Top Floor, with Rest Room below 6 E. 39th Street.

Breakfast....35c-50c
Luncheon....60c
Tea with Waffles..30c
Club Dinner.....75c
Daily, Suns., & Holidays.
The